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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES
OF
MASSACHUSETTS,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED THE

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY, AND THE GENERAL
AGENT OF THE BOARD.

JANUARY, 1867.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS.
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THIRTEENTH FEBRUARY

BOARD OF STATE REVENUES

MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

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JANUARY 1877

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THIS

THE BOARD
OF STATE
REVENUES
GENERAL
OFFICE,

TABLE 1

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1865/6

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72881

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E R R A T A .

In the Report of the Board,—

On page xxxv, the details of Expenditures in the General Agent's Department are incorrectly given in several particulars. The salary of George J. Dunbar should be \$200, instead of \$150, and that of S. D. Howard should be \$247.22, instead of \$246.55. The Total for Salaries and Clerk Hire should be \$11,009.22, instead of \$10,722.68. The Sum paid for Rent and Taxes should be \$433.50, for Fuel, \$73.00; the "Other Expenses" should be \$394.19, and the "Total Office Expenses," \$1,207.56. These errors arose from a mixture of accounts in the quarterly schedules, and, being discovered, the footnote on page xxxv becomes superfluous.

On page xl, an error occurs in stating the amount of the deficiency in the appropriation for the Lunatic Hospitals. This deficiency is correctly given on page lvi as \$2,567.54, instead of "more than \$10,000," and the whole sum charged is \$92,567.54, instead of "\$100,000 and upwards."

On page lix, fifth line from the bottom, for "blight," read "weight."

In the Report of the Secretary,—

Page 14, lines 11, 12, for "the lack of that," read "that lack of the."

Page 28, third line from the bottom, insert "foreign," between "single" and "birth."

Page 29, line 15 from the top, insert "American," before "Deaths."

Page 63, line 12, for "\$22,000," read "\$224,000."

Pages 73, 74. The number in the Lenox Jail, on Oct. 1, 1865, should be 16, in Salem Jail, 23; the number in the Boston Jail should be 220, in South Boston H. C., 276; the number in the New Bedford House of Correction, Oct. 1, 1866, should be but 93; the whole number in the county prisons, 1,515 at that time, and 1,416 on Oct. 1, 1865.

On page 74, the number in the House of Industry, Oct. 1, 1866, should be but 428, the increase 180; and the totals of these columns 946 and 819.

Page 88, line 14, read "arrangement," and in line 18, "at all" for "it all."

Page 93, line 3 from bottom, read "conclusion."

Page 99, line 14 from bottom, *delete* "that."

Page 153, line 3, for "three," read "one-third."

Page 161, line 7 from bottom, for "rather," read "in many places."

On page 175, fourth line, for "seven years," read "six years."

Page 190. The cost of the agency for Discharged Convicts for the year was \$1,807.25 more exactly.

Page 191, lines 8, 9, read "a million and three-quarters, (\$1,726,000.)" Line 9 from the bottom, read "3,000" for "2,800."

Page 201, line 15 from the bottom, read "13,409" for "13,387."

In the Appendix,—

On page 341, the population of New Bedford should be 20,853, and of Bristol County, 89,425. The latter correction should also be made on page 360.

On page 370, in Hampshire County, the expense out of Almshouse should be \$16,020.67, and the total expense, \$19,964.56. In Middlesex County, the expense at Almshouse should be \$55,005.31; out of Almshouse, \$40,606.88, total, \$91,022.59. The footings of these three columns, respectively, should be \$307,354.31, \$440,806.88 and \$747,961.19. Similar changes should be made on page 373.

On page 375, the average number of State Paupers at Worcester in 1866 should be 113, and the total, 2,360.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ERRATA.

In order to exhibit the difficulty of printing correctly all the Statistics contained in this volume, it is proper to say that the Secretary is required to make his Report to the Board, *in print*, as soon as may be after the first of October. As the Returns from the State Institutions, Towns, etc., do not begin to come in until that time, and are often delayed (in part,) until after the middle of January, the Secretary is compelled to approximate towards the results of some of his Tables, before they can be exactly made up. Hence an occasional discrepancy between the Appendix and the body of the Report—the former being the latest written and the more exact.

The General Agent is also required to report, *in print*, and both these Reports must be mainly completed before that of the Board can be begun. Hence a delay generally occurs in printing the Report of the Board, which also is brought down to a period three months later than those of the Secretary and Agent. Another obstacle to perfect accuracy in the Report of the Board is the fact that the financial concerns of the various institutions are not all definitely settled for the year so early as to be recorded without danger of error in some instances. In this way arose the mistake about the deficiency at the Lunatic Hospitals. The error in the details of the Expenditure of the Board was occasioned by the sickness of the officer having the accounts in charge.

It is the hope of the editor of this volume that all the errors of the press have now been corrected, but there may be others which have escaped notice. If so, he will esteem it a favor to have them pointed out for future correction.

SPECIAL NOTE.—In the Secretary's Report for 1865, (page 97,) it was incorrectly stated that the *Boston Female Asylum* had "virtually ceased its operations." On the contrary, this Establishment (as was shown in the Appendix,) was then, and is still, in active and useful operation.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

[Names of past members in small capitals; of present members in italics.]

Date of Appointment.	N A M E.	Residence.	Qualified.	Re-appointed.	Resigned.
Sept. 30, 1863,	<i>Nathan Allen,</i>	Lowell, . . .	Oct. 7, 1863,	Sept. 30, 1864.	-
"	OTIS NORCROSS,	Boston, . . .	"	-	Sept. 30, '64.
"	ROBERT T. DAVIS,	Fall River, . . .	"	-	June 12, '64.
"	<i>Edward Earle,</i>	Worcester, . . .	"	-	-
"	<i>H. B. Wheelwright,</i>	Taunton, . . .	"	Oct. 1, 1866.	-
"	<i>F. B. Sanborn,</i>	Concord, . . .	Oct. 2, 1863,	"	-
Jan. 26, 1864,	THEODORE METCALF,	Boston, . . .	Jan. 30, 1864,	-	March 1, '66.
June 14, "	<i>Josiah C. Blaisdell,</i>	Fall River, . . .	June 16, 1864,	Oct. 1, 1866.	-
Nov. 2, "	<i>Samuel G. Howe,</i>	Boston, . . .	Dec. 16, "	" 1865.	-
'68.	<i>Charles H. Warren,</i>	" . . .	Apr. 26, 1866,	-	-

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

1866.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, }
January 25th, 1867. }

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in
General Court convened.*

The undersigned, members of the Board of State Charities have the honor to present, for the consideration of the General Court, their Third Annual Report, to which are appended the Reports of the Secretary and the General Agent of this Board, as required by law.

The Report of the Board will be found to include statements respecting the following subjects, in the order assigned :—

- I.—Powers and Duties of the Board.
- II.—Polity of the Board.
- III.—Proceedings and Expenses of the Board in 1866.
- IV.—Present Condition of the State Institutions.
- V.—General Observations on this Condition.
- VI.—Definite Recommendations.

The Reports of the Secretary and General Agent will exhibit the proceedings and statistics of those departments, and are commended to the notice of your honorable body.

All which is respectfully submitted by

SAMUEL G. HOWE,
NATHAN ALLEN,
EDWARD EARLE,
J. C. BLAISDELL,
CHARLES H. WARREN,
H. B. WHEELWRIGHT,
F. B. SANBORN,
Members of the Board of Char'

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

More than three years having now passed since the organization of this Board, and a majority of its members having served through their first term of office and accepted a reappointment, it seems proper to review the course pursued thus far, before proceeding to a statement of the actual condition of the State Institutions, which the law requires at our hands.

I.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

As stated in our First Annual Report, the original members of this Board were commissioned on the 1st of October, 1863, under an Act approved April 29th of the same year, by which they were invested with powers of three distinct kinds,—*first*, of investigation and supervision; *second*, of recommendation; and *third*, of execution.

For the convenience of the Legislature, as well as to correct misapprehensions which the Board have reason to believe exist in regard to their powers and duties, we here present a reference to and an abstract of the recent statutes of the Commonwealth which relate to this subject.

Abstract of Recent Legislation.

(Acts of 1863, Chapter 240.) The Board “shall investigate and supervise the whole system of the public charitable and correctional institutions of the Commonwealth, and shall recommend such changes and additional provisions as they may deem necessary for their economical and efficient administration.”

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The executive officers are, (1.) a General Agent for conducting the out-door business, especially the examination of paupers and lunatics; their removal to their usual homes; the prosecution of cases of settlement and bastardy; and, generally, for performing the duties of the Superintendent of alien passengers for Boston: (2.) a Secretary for the clerical work and in-door business of the Board, with authority to examine the returns from cities and towns, (some of which by a later Act are made to him,) to collect information from the public institutions, and, in general, to gather and publish statistical facts bearing upon Pauperism, Crime, Disease and Insanity.

The duties of the General Agent and of the Secretary are to be performed under the control and direction of the Board, and these two officers are salaried.

The Board may transfer pauper inmates from one charitable institution or lunatic hospital to another, but shall have no power to make purchases, or appoint officers there.

They shall receive no compensation for their services.

(1864, Chapter 288.) Section 9 makes it the duty of the Board to apply to the courts for the removal of any insane person, confined in an almshouse or any other place, who is deprived of proper remedial treatment, to a hospital; and by section 14 they are authorized to remove to the receptacle for insane criminals at Tewksbury, all persons then in the State lunatic hospitals whom they shall deem to be fit subjects therefor.

By section 12 they are to certify to the auditor, at the beginning of each quarter, the probable amount due to each lunatic hospital for the support of the State pauper lunatics during said quarter.

(1864, Chapter 307.) Overseers of the Poor and officers of prisons are required to make returns periodically to the Secretary, and the form of return is prescribed.

(1865, Chapter 162.) Town authorities are required to give notice to the Board of any State pauper infected with smallpox, or other disease dangerous to the public health, or too sick to be removed to the State Almshouse; the Board are authorized to examine the case, and if they deem expedient, order the removal of the patient.

(1866, Chapter 198.) Establishes a State Workhouse at Bridgewater. The Superintendent of the Almshouse is to appoint his assistants and fix their compensation, subject to the approval of the directors. The master is to make all rules and regulations, to be approved by the Governor and Council, and shall have the management and control of the Workhouse and its operations.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

The Board are to direct what buildings shall be used, to have a general supervision of the Workhouse, and the same power of discharging convicts that the overseers of houses of correction have in those institutions.

By Section 6, on application of the trustees of the Reform School for boys, of the Nautical School, or of the Industrial School for girls, the Board may remove any inmate of either of said institutions, whom the said trustees deem incorrigible and unfit subjects for said institutions, to the Workhouse.

(1866, Chapter 209,) Authorizes the Board to transfer such children in the State Almshouses as they may deem necessary to the State Primary School at Monson, to admit or discharge pupils, and to direct alterations in the buildings there. They may also recommend to the Governor certain transfers from Westborough to Monson.

It will thus be seen that while the *duties* of the Board are very extended, their *powers* are more limited. They have no power of appointment to or removal from office, and no patronage of any kind to bestow in the public institutions. They are not authorized to establish rules and regulations for any of these institutions. These powers are given to the Superintendents of the respective institutions, subject to the approval of the Governor and Council, or of the Trustees or Inspectors appointed for each. One obvious intent of the Legislature in creating this Board was, to bring all the charities of the State under the supervision of one body, in the hope and with the purpose of having them all administered upon some general and uniform system, which should approve itself to the Legislature and the community. In attempting to accomplish this object, it was supposed that a body of men selected by the Governor and Council, whose duty it should be to have all these various establishments under their personal observation, would be able, from time to time, to make such suggestions as would relieve the Governor and Council from a duty heretofore resting upon them, which from its nature could never be satisfactorily performed by a body having so many other and so diverse claims upon their time and attention.

It is the duty of the Board, then, to keep the Executive and the Legislature informed of the state of these institutions; to

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advise them of any maladministration of their affairs—of any delinquencies or unfitness of their officers; and, in the absence of power on the part of the Board to correct these or similar evils, to invoke the interference of the proper department of the government.

The Board do not propose here to discuss the question whether the system is a perfect one—whether changes could or could not be wisely made. Their only object in this part of their Report is to show what has been the system since 1863, so far as it defines and limits their powers and duties.

Earlier Legislation.

The powers hitherto spoken of, are such as are derived directly from the Act constituting our Board, and the subsequent legislation extending the provisions of that Act. But the powers and duties handed down to us from the Board of Alien Commissioners, whose successors we were made by the Act of 1863, are also numerous and broad, as well as somewhat different in their nature from those already enumerated.

The Board of Alien Commissioners was established by an Act of the year 1851, (Chapter 342,) which was one of the first of a series of measures designed and destined to check the growth of Pauperism in Massachusetts. The Commissioners of this Board were by that Act directed to “superintend the execution of all laws in relation to the introduction of aliens into the Commonwealth, and the support of State paupers therein.”

This comprehensive enactment is still in force, and applies now to the members of the Board of Charities. Under it, and under the Acts already cited, the duties of the Board far exceed its powers. But the latter are also considerable, as will appear from a further examination of Chapter 71 of the General Statutes, in which the passage just quoted makes a part of the section.

1. Alien Passengers Arriving by Sea.

Sections 11–23 of the Chapter named define the powers and duties of the Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the City of Boston, whose duties are now performed by our Agent, under the direction of the Board. From the

FORMER POWERS OF THE ALIEN COMMISSION.

be seen that the Board of Charities, through its officer, can order vessels arriving in the port of Boston to come to anchor in some place designated, and there remain until an examination of the passengers can be made; for which purpose the master of the vessel is required to report, within twenty-four hours, under oath, "the name, age, sex, occupation, place of birth, last place of residence, and condition" of all his passengers, none of whom can be landed till such a report is made. (Sections 12-14.)

This examination is preliminary to other measures. If among the passengers should be found any "insane, idiotic, deaf and dumb, blind, deformed, or maimed person," or an "alien who has before been a public charge within this State," he is not allowed to land until a bond has been given to the officers of this Board, with sureties to the amount of one thousand dollars, that such person shall not become a public charge within ten years. And no passengers are allowed to land until they have been bonded or paid commutation money, which is now fixed at two dollars for each. (Section 15.) The sums paid into the Treasury from this source, and from forfeitures, have amounted in 1866 to nearly \$24,000, or more than the whole expenses of the Board. They are collected by the General Agent and his deputies, and are paid in four times in a year, under the following Section of the 71st Chapter of the General Statutes:—

SECTION 23. "Every Superintendent of alien passengers shall on the third Wednesdays of January, April, July and October of each year, render to the treasurer of the Commonwealth a detailed account of all money received and expended by him and his assistants under the provisions of this chapter, up to the first days of said months, and *

* * * pay the balance into the treasury."

2. Alien Passengers and Strangers Arriving by Land.

A like power is given to the Board with regard to aliens and strangers brought into the State by any railroad or other conveyance by land; and the railroads are bound by law to furnish all needful information for that purpose, by filling up blanks with names, etc. On account of the practical difficulty of

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making examinations on the railroad trains, this part of the law cannot be carried out so well as that relating to passengers arriving by sea. The principle, however, is the same, and the liability of railroad officers is as great as that of shippers and sea captains. A statement of the manner in which this liability is and ought to be complied with, will be made subsequently.

3. State Paupers Residing in the State.

In relation to this class the Board are authorized to direct to which of the State Almshouses they shall be sent, to prescribe the form of permit necessary for their admission from towns and cities, with certain questions "to which mayors and overseers of the poor shall render true answers, as far as they are able, before the pauper is received into the almshouse." (Section 5, Chapter 71.)

The Board could, before the passage of the Act of 1865, (Chapter 162,) authorize the cities and towns to send their sick poor to Rainsford Island, and had the same power over inmates of that Hospital, and the State patients of the Lunatic Hospitals, that overseers of the poor have over paupers in the towns. This latter power is not affected by the law last referred to, but, by a recent Act, (Chapter 209, 1866,) has been extended to pupils of the State Primary School, who cease to be paupers on being admitted there.

All State patients at the lunatic Hospitals, whom the Trustees are willing to discharge, may be transferred by the Board to other places, and any State pauper, under a proper warrant, may be removed from the State. (Section 52, Chapter 71.) The more general power of transfer has already been stated, as given by the Act of 1863.

All accounts against the Commonwealth relating to State paupers are to be rendered to this Board on or before the third Wednesday of January, annually, for approval, accompanied by such statement of particulars, and such affidavits as the Board may deem proper. (Section 57, Chapter 71.)

Under the last named provision, bills for support and burial of State paupers are audited by the General Agent.

POLICY OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

4. *Cases of Bastardy.*

In cases of bastardy, where the mother is a State pauper, or the child, if born, is likely to become one, the General Agent of the Board is authorized to bring an action, and no settlement between the parties is valid, until the consent of the State is obtained, through this Board, or otherwise. This power existed by the General Statutes, but was enlarged by the Act of 1863.

All these, and some other powers and duties, not above enumerated, are held by this Board as successors of the Alien Commissioners. Such has been the effect of recent legislation that the labors of the Board have been much increased. Not a year passes without adding to their duties, and they are often called upon by individuals, or by other public officers, to undertake what is not definitely required by law.

II.—THE POLICY OF THE BOARD.

Having accepted office under responsibilities so diverse, the first action of the Board was to take a general survey of the work before them. This was mainly done in the six months succeeding the 1st of October, 1863, and the results appeared in the First Annual Report, which contained an account of the "origin, object, cost, working, and results" of the State institutions. During this investigation it was ascertained that one establishment (at Rainsford Island,) was practically useless to the Commonwealth, and that most of the others required a better classification and many improvements in the treatment of their inmates. After full and prolonged deliberation in regard to the management of the Rainsford Island Hospital, of the State Almshouses, and other establishments; the removal of lunatics from the hospitals, and of paupers from the State; the proper care of the sick; the defects in our prison system, etc.; it was decided by the Board that the Rainsford Hospital ought to be restored to its original character of a quarantine station; that it was necessary to continue the practice of removals from the lunatic hospitals, and from the State; and that the State Almshouse System ought to be "gradually and moderately

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changed." The latter conclusion was stated in a Special Report (Senate Doc. No. 28, 1865,) made to the Legislature, under a Resolve of 1864, and was based upon special investigations, carried on in the autumn and winter of that year.

In the First Annual Report the following general conclusions were stated :—

"I. That the State ought not to establish any more institutions to be exclusively supported from the public treasury, but rather when new necessities arise, provide for them by assisting private charity, or the municipal organizations.

"II. That the institutions now existing ought to be made more uniform in their management, more active in their co-operation, and more economical in their system of purchases, and the whole detail of their financial transactions.

"III. That in order to secure this end they should be brought into closer relations with a central Board of Control and Inspection, similar to that established in New York, separate from the city government, for the management of the public institutions of that city.

"IV. That there should be a separate Inspector or Board of Inspectors for all the prisons in the Commonwealth, with power to effect economy in the expenditures, and reform in the discipline therein.

"V. That there should be provision made for annual reports to the Legislature of the private and municipal institutions of charity and reform, and an effort made to methodize the private as well as the public almsgiving."

In the Special Report above referred to (made two weeks later than the First Annual Report), the arguments in favor of a law of Military Settlement were presented, and the following recommendations were made :—

"I. That in our opinion the present State Almshouse system cannot safely be abolished at the present time, and ought not to be ; but that all modifications of it should be in the direction of allowing or requiring the towns to do more for the relief of the class now considered State Paupers.

"II. That the same relations be established between the towns and the State in regard to the relief of the temporary distress, that now exist between different towns ; in order that the overseers of the poor shall have authority to relieve such distress without sending the persons involved to the State almshouses.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1865.

“III. That the hospitals at the almshouses be improved by separation from the main establishment, by special arrangements for the diet of the sick, and by the appointment of more skilful nurses.

At the same time, provision should be made for the examination of the sick State poor by a competent physician, before they are sent by the town authorities to an almshouse, or to Rainsford Island; and in case their condition is such as to make their removal dangerous, or the occasion of great suffering, they should receive treatment in the towns where they fall sick.

“IV. A better classification should be made in the almshouses, with a view particularly to separate the insane from the sane inmates, and the children from the adults; and greater care should be bestowed on the schools and on the indenture of children.

“V. The laws of pauper settlement should be modified, in the manner already indicated or in some equally effective way, and when they are definitely established, pains should be taken to publish their precise nature, and the judicial decisions under them, for the information particularly, of State and town officers.

“VI. Existing agencies for the regulation and check of pauperism should be continued and strengthened.”

These special recommendations were in part adopted by the Legislature of 1865, which enacted the Military Settlement Law (Chapter 230, 1865,) and the Sick Law (Chapter 162, 1865.) In part they were further sanctioned by the Legislature of 1866, which established the State Workhouse and the State Primary School. But some of them still have weight, and ought to be considered by the present Legislature. So far as we have the power, we have carried them out under the general authority given to this Board.

Such was the policy of the Board in 1863-4-5. In the year 1866 the general principles laid down were developed in certain special directions, and an effort was made to explain some of the causes of social evils, and the interest of the community in their removal.

The Second Annual Report showed that great establishments for the dependent and vicious classes, were open to many objections—that these classes ought to be separated and dispersed as much as possible, consistently with the public safety, and their own care and restraint. Special applications of this principle

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were made in regard to Deaf Mutes, the Blind, Juvenile Delinquents, and other classes; and the recommendation of the former year in respect to Prisons was renewed and enlarged.

In the year which has just closed, the same policy has been pursued, but, owing to the wise legislation of 1866, with greater practical results. We have been enabled to take the first steps in classifying and diminishing the numbers of the State Paupers, and we have seen the Hospital at Rainsford Island restored to its original character, by the Executive of the State.

In brief, then, this has been the policy of the Board of Charities:

1. *To ascertain and exhibit the condition of our public charities and prisons.*

2. *To bring about a better classification of the dependent and criminal classes, to diminish their number, and to secure better means for their restoration to the ranks of industrious life.*

3. *To procure the adoption of a better system of administration for the Institutions of the State, Counties and Towns, and more exact reports upon their results.*

4. *To set forth the causes of social evils, and the means of their remedy, not simply for the consideration of the Legislature, but for discussion and application among the people.*

5. *To administer the executive powers of the Board, so as to guard the State against an increase of these evils.*

How far we have succeeded in this policy, others must judge. But we have the right to say that it has been honestly and industriously pursued, and that certain results of it do appear in the legislation and the public administration of this Commonwealth. Time will show how permanent and how valuable these results are, and will perhaps complete what is now but begun.

In carrying on our work, which we have never supposed a slight or easy task, or one for which we were fully adequate, controversies have sometimes been unavoidable. But we have sought to conduct them in such a manner that the State should be the gainer, even at the sacrifice by ourselves of much that would have been personally agreeable. We certainly should have been unfit for our position, had we allowed misconception and misapprehension to turn us from the plain road of dut

PROCEEDINGS IN 1866.

Apart from all questions of policy or administration, the wisdom of establishing such a supervisory Board as this, has been justified in the opinion of other States, several of which are now proposing to create similar Boards. In their messages for 1867 the Governors of New York and Ohio have recommended this measure to the Legislature, and in Connecticut and Rhode Island the same step is advocated by influential persons.

III.—PROCEEDINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE BOARD IN 1866.

The work undertaken by this Board being very extensive and various in its character, and being in part performed by the General Agent and the Secretary under general powers granted by the Board, the formal votes will be found to cover only a small portion of it. Within the year the number of visits made officially by the Board to State Institutions has been 11; the number made by Committees and members, besides those of the Secretary and General Agent, about 12; the number of business meetings has been 20.

The following are the more important votes passed,—in all cases without dissent by the members present:

(Jan. 5, 1866.) A vote authorizing the Secretary and the General Agent to arrange the work of their departments and employ clerks according to their plans, that day submitted.

(Feb. 7, 1866.) Votes approving certain by-laws of the State Industrial School, after their revision by the Trustees, (the same having been referred to the Board by His Excellency the Governor,) and discountenancing the retention of children in institutions for the sake of learning trades.

(April 4, 1866.) I.—The two following Votes :—

“That the General Agent be authorized and instructed to prepare quarterly a schedule of the Travelling Expenses of the members of the Board of State Charities, and of the entire Board when travelling together, and to submit the same to the Auditor of Accounts for approval, with the receipted bill of each member and the General Agent as vouchers therefor, and to draw the same, if approved, from the Treasury.

“That the Secretary and General Agent be severally authorized and instructed to prepare schedules for all compensation due on account of

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lerk Hire authorized by the Board of State Charities in their respective departments, and if the same be approved by the Auditor of Accounts, to draw the same from the Treasury, and disburse it to the parties to whom it is due."

(April 4, 1866.) II.—The two following Votes :—

"That in our next visit to the State Almshouses we examine into the condition, aliment, and causes of mortality among the children at each of these institutions, and into the practice of sending out wet nurses thence, leaving children behind to be taken care of in the Almshouse.

"That the Executive Committee be instructed to inquire of the authorities of the Tewksbury Almshouse whether the conditions stipulated for by the Board in regard to the children employed in shoemaking, have been fulfilled,—what has been the number of such children, the amount of their earnings, and the profit or loss to the Almshouse resulting from their labor; and that the Board when next visiting Tewksbury examine personally into these matters."

(May 2, 1866.) The two following Votes in regard to the hospital at Rainsford Island :—

"That the Executive Committee examine and report to this Board concerning the number of persons recently committed to the hospital at Rainsford Island, without the consent of the Board of Charities, as required by law.

"That the Executive Committee examine and report to the Governor concerning the office of Assistant-Superintendent at the Rainsford Island Hospital, which was formerly declared needless, and its discontinuance recommended by the Inspectors and by this Board."

(May 17, 1866.) Votes transferring certain persons from the Almshouse at Bridgewater to that of Monson; notifying the authorities at the Tewksbury Almshouse of the effect of the Primary School Act on the continuance of the shoemaking experiment there; notifying the Trustees of the Taunton Hospital of certain complaints against officers there; and the following Vote in respect to the State Workhouse :—

"Whereas, By an Act establishing a State Workhouse this Board authorized to direct alterations and additions to the buildings at State Almshouse at Bridgewater; therefore,

PROCEEDINGS IN 1866.

"*Voted*, That the whole subject be referred to the Executive Committee with full power to direct such alterations and additions, and that the Committee be instructed to obtain from the Superintendent and Inspectors plans and estimates for the construction of a building to contain twenty cells for solitary confinement, and for a complete separation of the Workhouse department in each wing of the main building from the Almshouse department; and also plans and estimates for the construction of such solitary cells in some of the buildings now existing."

(June 5, 1866.) Votes giving the Executive Committee full power to make the examinations provided for by Section 6 of Chapter 209 of the Acts of 1866, and authorizing the General Agent to make further transfers from the Bridgewater Almshouse.

(June 19, 1866.) Votes directing certain transfers from the Tewksbury to the Moulson Almshouse; assigning the 1st of July as the time for opening the State Primary School; and referring Dr. Brewster's plan of alterations to the Executive Committee with full power.

(July 19, 1866.) The following Votes:—

I. Concerning the Primary School.

"Whereas the vote passed by this Board on the 19th of June last, declaring the State Primary School open for admissions on the first of July, was passed with the expectation that the Rules and Regulations required by law would by that time be prepared by the Superintendent and Inspectors and approved by the Governor and Council; and whereas no such Rules have been established by the proper authorities; therefore, the vote of June 19th is hereby rescinded, and the State Primary School is declared closed, until the necessary preliminary steps have been taken for its regulation.

"*Voted*, That the State Primary School shall be opened for the admission of pupils as soon as the Executive Committee shall receive satisfactory information that the Rules and Regulations have been submitted by the proper authorities to the Governor and Council, and have received their approval."

II. Concerning the Tewksbury Almshouse.

"That the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury be requested to prepare rules for the regulation of the Receptacle for Harmless and Incurable Insane, and to furnish this Board with a copy.

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“That the Superintendent and Inspectors be authorized to use such portion of the Receptacle as they may deem best for the temporary accommodation of the insane, or of the sick and feeble inmates of the Almshouse.

“That the General Agent be instructed to transfer not less than fifty insane persons from the Almshouse at Tewksbury to the Receptacle, as soon as he shall be informed of the existence and character of the Regulations for the management of the Receptacle.”

III. *Concerning the State Workhouse.*

“That the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater be requested to cause the Governor and Council to be notified that the said institution may be used forthwith as a Workhouse, the necessity for alterations not being immediate; and that such alterations can be made more advantageously from time to time, as experience shall prove them to be required.

“That the Master of said Workhouse be requested to deposit an attested copy of the by-laws thereof, as approved by the Governor and Council, with the Secretary of this Board.

“That as soon as the above votes have been complied with, and the State Workhouse has been placed, by formal order of the Governor and Council, in the hands of this Board, the General Agent be instructed to proceed forthwith to the prosecution of complaints under the Act establishing the said Workhouse.”

(August 1, 1866.) The following Votes:—

“That the Secretary be directed to call the attention of the Mayors of cities and the Overseers of the Poor of towns in this Commonwealth to the requisitions of the Legislature in regard to the admission of paupers to the State Almshouses; and to notify them that this Board has no authority whatever to dispense with any of the requirements of the Statutes in this regard.

“That the Secretary be directed to publish this vote, together with the section of the Statute relating to the above named subject.

“That the Chairman and Secretary be delegated by this Board to to attend, according to their convenience, the sessions of the Commission of the New York Prison Association, in the months of August and September.”

(September 14, 1866.) The following Votes:—

VOTES CONCERNING HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS.

I. Concerning the Tewksbury Almshouse.

"Whereas, In their published reports this Board have always advocated the removal of the sick at the State Almshouses into buildings separate from those occupied by the other inmates, and have definitely recommended the establishment of temporary hospitals, on the plan of those built for our soldiers in the late war:

"Voted, That the two buildings lately occupied as workshops for the children, at the State Almshouse in Tewksbury, are hereby recommended for use as temporary hospitals, after such necessary alterations as the Superintendent has stated can readily be made, and until such time as more suitable structures can be provided, at a greater distance from the main building."

II. Concerning the Primary School.

"1. That *three years* shall be assigned as the limit of age for pupils to enter, and that none be admitted under that age.

"2. That the 345 children, whose names have been transferred by the Superintendent from the Almshouse Register to the Register of the Primary School, are hereby declared admitted to said School, dating from the 3d of September, 1866.

"3. That all the children this day transferred from the State Almshouse at Tewksbury to that at Monson, who are above the age of three years, be admitted to the Primary School.

"4. That the Executive Committee are hereby empowered to make transfers, and grant temporary admissions to the Primary School, and that the Superintendent be instructed to receive all children thus transferred or admitted.

"5. That lists of all such children shall be presented at the next subsequent meeting of this Board, and their permanent admission voted or refused as the Board may think best.

"6. That applications for the discharge of children from the Primary School be acted upon by the Executive Committee, when a form of guarantee has been established by the proper authorities.

"7. That the Executive Committee be authorized to draw up a form of agreement, under which pupils of the Primary School may be placed in families.

"8. That Gordon M. Fisk, Esq., of Palmer, be appointed Visiting Agent for this Board, until the 1st of January, 1867, with a compensation, for that time, of three hundred dollars and his actual travelling expenses; to enter upon his duties at such time as the Executive Committee shall determine, but not later than the 1st of October.

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(October 3, 1866.) A ballot for Chairman, by which Dr. Samuel G. Howe was elected ; also Votes by which certain children were admitted to or discharged from the Primary School.

(October 23, 1866.) A Vote authorizing the transfer of two boys from the Nautical School to the State Workhouse.

(November 7, 1866.) Votes admitting certain children to and discharging others from the Primary School ; giving the Executive Committee power to report names of pupils to the Governor for transfer from the State Reform School to the Primary School ; and the following Vote :—

“ That the three medical members of the Board, Messrs. Howe, Allen and Wheelwright, shall be a committee to investigate and report concerning the diet of the Monson Almshouse and the Primary School, and shall be instructed to report a scale of diet for use there.”

(November 15, 1866.) A Vote declining to transfer a pupil from the Industrial School to the State Workhouse ; and the following Vote :—

“ That the Executive Committee are hereby authorized and instructed to make an examination of the Treasurer’s books of the Worcester Hospital, and to employ such assistance as is necessary for that purpose.”

Some of the above Votes have remained inoperative, for good reasons. For example, no alterations have been made at the State Almshouse in Bridgewater, because the Superintendent was not prepared to furnish plans and estimates until he should learn by experience what was needed ; no names have been reported to the Governor for transfer from Westborough to Monson, because the arrangements made at Monson are not yet so complete as to render such a transfer desirable ; and the books of the Treasurer of the Worcester Hospital have not yet been completely examined by the Executive Committee, because no convenient time has been found.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Under the general powers of the Executive Committee, (which consists of the Chairman, General Agent and Secretary,) all

 PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

bills are audited and such action taken as does not require the assembling of the full Board. Special powers are given from time to time, and under these two species of authority the following votes have been passed, which are of sufficient importance to be here recorded :—

(August 24, 1866.) "That the Superintendent of the Hospital at Rainsford Island be instructed to receive all cholera patients whose admission is requested by His Honor the Mayor of Boston, the Chairman of the Committee on External Health, or the Port Physician.

"That Dr. Brewster should have authority to build a play-house for the girls at the Primary School, and that the Secretary should prepare a draft of the proposed amendments to the Tewksbury By-laws, submitted by the Governor, and referred by the Board to the Executive Committee."

(Sept. 22, 1866.) "That G. M. Fisk, of Palmer, be requested to enter at once upon his duties as Visiting Agent of this Board to the children sent out from the Institution at Monson.

"That, in case of transfer, the General Agent shall grant temporary admissions to the Primary School, and that the Secretary shall grant such admissions to those children who are returned each week as proper to be admitted from the Monson Almshouse.

"That applicants for the discharge of pupils shall make application to the Secretary on or before the last Wednesday of each month, setting forth the circumstances of the case, and that all such applications shall be by the Secretary referred to the next meeting of the Board with a report upon the circumstances of the case."

(Sept. 26, 1866.) "That the Secretary instruct Mr. G. M. Fisk, Visiting Agent of this Board, to prepare a list of all the children sent out to places from the Institution at Monson, and to report to the Secretary the cases of such as he shall visit on the last Wednesday of every month; and that a draft of more specific instructions shall be prepared by the Secretary."

Agents Employed and Expenses Incurred.

For the calendar year 1866, the appropriations to be expended under the direction of this Board or its officers were as follows :—

For the Board as a whole,	\$2,500 00
For the Secretary's Department,	7,100 00
For the General Agent,	12,000 00
Total,	<u>\$21,600 00</u>

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD, 1866.

III. GENERAL AGENT'S DEPARTMENT.

H. B. Wheelwright, <i>General Agent</i> ,	\$3,000 00
S. C. Wrightington, <i>First Deputy</i> ,	1,440 00
George F. Howard, <i>First Clerk</i> ,	720 00
Merritt Nash, <i>Second Deputy</i> ,	1,200 00
A. W. Baylies, <i>Second Clerk</i> ,	600 00
P. T. Stevens, <i>Third Deputy</i> ,	800 00
George J. Dunbar, <i>Third Clerk</i> ,	150 00
S. D. Howard, " "	246 55
Wm. J. Stetson, <i>Fourth Deputy</i> ,	960 00
Edward Dalton, <i>Fourth Clerk</i> ,	600 00
Fred. Moro, <i>First Boatman</i> ,	720 00
Patrick Glynn, <i>Second Boatman</i> ,	612 00
Total for Salaries and Clerk Hire,*	\$10,722 68
Rent and Taxes,	\$533 50
Stationery,	183 62
Fuel,	128 25
Printing,	123 25
Other Expenses,	615 48
Total office expenses,	\$1,584 10
Total for General Agent's Department,	\$12,306 78
Surplus of the Appropriation,	2,193 22
Total Expenses of the Board and its Departments,	\$22,690 95
Surplus of the Appropriations,	2,577 05

During the three years and three months, since the establishment of the Board, its total expenses have been \$62,809.20, divided as follows :—

For the fifteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864,	\$20,038 90
For the year 1865,	20,079 35
For the year 1866,	22,690 95
Total,	\$62,809 20

During the same time the receipts from head money and other sources have been \$67,799.83 ; namely :—

* This is the sum drawn from the Treasury. The salaries named amount to \$11,048.55, but there have been deductions.

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For the fifteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864,	\$15,841 32
year 1865,	21,274 21
1866,	30,684 30
Total,	<u>\$67,799 83</u>

During the whole period, therefore, there has been an excess of receipts over expenses amounting to about \$5,000, or, more exactly \$4,990.63. But this excess has been steadily increasing, being nothing in the first year, \$1,194.86 in the second, and about \$8,000 in the third year.

Transportation Appropriation and Expenses.

The above sum of \$22,690.95 represents all the expenses of this Board for its regular operations; but there was an additional sum of \$9,000 appropriated by the Legislature according to custom, for the transfer and removal of State Paupers and other persons to their various homes or places of settlement. This sum, by law, is to be expended by the General Agent, on vouchers which are filed with the Auditor; and by law and custom such sums as are deemed necessary are drawn from the Treasury in advance of their expenditure, and accounted for monthly. The total sum thus expended for the calendar year 1866 has been \$8,200.

This expenditure is classified for the year ending Sept. 30, 1866, by the General Agent in his Report.

Receipts of the Board.

The money collected and received by this Board all passes through the hands of the General Agent, and is by him paid into the State Treasury; the receipts from Head-money, Forfeitures, etc., once in three months, and the receipts from Towns, Individuals, etc., once a year.

The total amount of these receipts for the calendar year 1866 is	\$30,684 30
Of which there was received,	
From Head-money, etc.,	\$23,962 00
Cities and Towns,	3,765 44
Individuals,	2,956 86

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD.

The total expenses of the Board and all its departments for the calendar year 1866, having been \$22,690.95, there remains a surplus of \$7,993.35, which represents the amount secured by the State, over and above all the expenses of the Board. Since the 1st of October, 1863, the amount thus received has been \$67,799.83, as already stated, and the excess of receipts over expenses, \$4,990.63.

The mode of making the collection of head-money is as follows:

The vessels bringing passengers are boarded as they come up the harbor by a deputy of the General Agent, who receives from the captain a list of his passengers. These are then examined by the fourth deputy, who reports to the chief clerk their names and circumstances. This clerk then fixes the rate of commutation, according to instructions given to him, receives the money and pays it over to the General Agent, who is required by law to pay it into the Treasury every three months. There is thus a check imposed upon each officer, and a system established which it is not easy to evade.

The receipts from towns and individuals are for the support of cases of disputed settlement, the settlement of bastardy cases, etc.

IV.—THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Before speaking of the Institutions as they exist at present, it may be well to set forth in a few words their number and condition in 1863, when this Board was organized.

Including the State Prison, there were, at that time, *eleven* establishments owned by the State; namely, *three* Lunatic Hospitals, *four* Pauper Establishments, *three* Reformatories, and the Charlestown Prison. There were also *seven* establishments aided by the State; namely, the *Massachusetts General Hospital*, the *Eye and Ear Infirmary*, the *Blind Asylum*, the *Idiot School*, the *Washingtonian Home*, and the *Discharged Soldiers' Home*, in Boston, and the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum* at Hartford.

At present, although there are nominally twelve Institutions owned by the State, the State Workhouse and the State Primary School having been added to the list, and Rainsford Island

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Hospital having been closed, there are in reality but ten separate establishments, while the number of Institutions aided by the State has increased to nine, by the addition of the *Temporary Home*, at Dedham, and the *Home for the Friendless*, at Springfield.

In the three Lunatic Hospitals there were on the 30th of September 1863, 661 State patients; there are now 574. In the four Pauper Establishments there were then 1,883 inmates; there are now little more than 1,300 besides the Primary School children, who are not rated as Paupers. In the three Reformatories there were then 631 children; there are now 747.

In 1863 the Lunatic Hospitals were crowded and one of them was in a faulty state of discipline; the State Almshouses were badly classified, and maintained very imperfect schools for the children; the Hospital at Rainsford Island was a harbor of refuge for many who should have taken care of themselves, or been sent to an almshouse. The insane inmates of the State Almshouses were mingled with the sane, both children and adults; the condition of the hospitals there was unsatisfactory, and the mortality, especially at Bridgewater, was large. The Reformatories were in a better condition, but they were insufficient to receive the children who ought to be sent, and these were, in great numbers, imprisoned in the Jails and Houses of Correction.

In many respects, the condition of these establishments has changed for the better. The Lunatic Hospitals are still crowded, because the number of patients in the State is greater than there is room for in all our Hospitals; but an opening has been made for removing more and more of the chronic cases to establishments where they will be treated with humanity under the eye of a skilful physician. The state of discipline, and the economy of management at the three Hospitals is quite as satisfactory in all, and greatly improved in one or two; while the proposed establishment of a new Hospital for Boston, in connection with the new means of providing for the so-called incurables, bids fair to give the opportunity for better classification.

At the State Almshouses the schools have been elevated in character, the welfare of the children is better considered,

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

and the employment of an Agent to visit them after they go into families is doing much to secure their well-being when they leave the establishments. The insane inmates are better treated, and more strictly secluded, while yet allowed greater freedom than at most Hospitals; the sick are provided for on a better plan, and the law offers a place of restraint and labor for the vicious who have so long infested the Almshouses.

The Reformatories have been enabled to receive more children, the means for instruction and labor have been increased, and the number of children confined in ordinary prisons has been somewhat diminished. Along with this improvement we notice an awakened interest in the subject, and a stronger tendency towards the best methods of training and reforming young delinquents.

In this connection, (though not belonging precisely to the class of Reformatories,) ought to be mentioned also the new State Primary School at Monson. When this is fully established according to the plan of its founders, and has had time to outgrow the old almshouse influences and profit by a change in the management of its pupils, we believe it will be found one of the most useful charities in the Commonwealth. At present it is an experiment, and one that has much to contend with; but it will do more, if well conducted, to check the growth of juvenile vagrancy and crime than any agency yet in operation.

The State Prison may also justly claim to be a Reformatory, since there the effort is made, with zeal and with much effect, to improve the character of the convicts under sentence. In its means of instructing and benefiting them, this Prison has advanced since 1863, and it has also gained greatly in its financial results, being now almost self-supporting.

The Institutions aided by the State have changed but little in their character or modes of action since 1863. They receive and provide for a larger number of beneficiaries, and are yearly increasing in number. We would refer to the Annual Reports of all these establishments, whether owned or aided by the State, and to the annexed Report of our Secretary for details of their financial and general condition during the year ending September 30, 1866. Our own remarks will apply to the calendar year 1866.

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SPECIAL OBSERVATIONS. .

1. *The Three Lunatic Hospitals.*

It will appear from the statistics of the Secretary that the number of State patients at these establishments has risen from 478 on the 1st of October, 1865, to 548 on the 1st of October, 1866, (the average number being 526 ;) and from 510 on the 1st of January, 1866, to 574 on the 1st of January, 1867. This additional number is due to several causes. In the first place, commitments of insane persons have increased since the war ended, and so we see the whole number in our Hospitals greater than at the same time a year ago.

But a stronger reason for the increase is the inability of our General Agent to make the examinations and removals necessary to keep down the number of State patients. The increase of immigration and the opening of the new establishments at Monson, Tewksbury and Bridgewater, together with the other business of his office, has so employed his force that he has been compelled to omit his usual examinations at the Hospitals. Without such examinations, carefully made, and followed up by outside investigations respecting settlement, kindred, property, etc., no removals are allowed to be made, and hence the increased numbers.

The direct result of this is the addition of more than \$10,000 to the charges of the State for the maintainance of the Hospitals. The sum appropriated for the board of State patients, which would have been enough had the proper removals been made, was \$90,000; but the board actually charged amounts to \$100,000 and upward. This one fact may serve to show the nature of the service rendered to the State by our General Agent, when he can have the means of working according to the requirements of circumstances.

The attention of the Legislature is directed to the financial embarrassments of the Worcester Hospital, as set forth by the Trustees and by our Secretary. In the opinion of this Board, (as was last year made known to the proper Committee of the Legislature,) a careful scrutiny into the origin and amount of the debt ought to be made before the State is called upon to

STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

pay it. In case the State should decline to pay it, in course of time it can be paid, as was originally intended, from the resources of the Hospital.

In the same manner the small debt of the Northampton Hospital is now in course of payment.

2. The Hospital at Rainsford Island.

Since the Report of our Secretary was written, and during the month of December, His Excellency the Governor, by advice of the Council, has temporarily closed this Hospital, concerning which we were called upon to offer certain information and recommendations two years ago. By a like action of the Executive the anomalous and expensive Military Barracks on the island were closed in July last. The opinions formerly expressed by this Board have been sustained by this action of the Executive, and we have no occasion to regret the closing of the Hospital. In case of cholera, ship fever, a great prevalence of smallpox, or the crowding of the State Almshouses, it might be necessary again to open it for the purpose which it was anciently designed to serve.

“Raynsford’s Island” was purchased in 1736 by the authorities of the Province of Massachusetts Bay for the sum of £570, lawful money. The deed provides that it shall be held in trust forever as a Hospital for said Province. The use to which it was forthwith devoted proves beyond cavil the true intent of its purchase, and what the living parties to the contract deemed a fulfilment of the trust. Were there any doubt, its reservation for this purpose, and no other, for one hundred and fifteen continuous years, whether there were any patients or not, is a sufficient confirmation.

By prompt enactments, the General Court provided that it should be a quarantine station, and a Hospital for infectious diseases occurring in its immediate vicinity. It was not a public Hospital for the Province; for our ancestors were too humane to drag the sick from their beds, and too sensible to scatter infection throughout their borders, merely to fill their pest-house with patients. It was not strictly a pauper Hospital, for none of its inmates were maintained by the Province,

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except such as were not supported by their own means, by their friends, or their town of settlement. It was not cum-bered with resident paupers, either as inmates or laborers, for by law "the Selectmen of the Town of Boston" were to fur-nish attendants and nurses when occasion might demand. It was simply a "pest-house," and nothing else, where those who were able paid their way, and those who were not were paid for.

When the sickness and pauperism accompanying the sudden immigration induced by the Irish famine, forced the adoption of the present State system, its authors found Rainsford ready to their hand, and without any departure from the usage of more than a century, it naturally became the home of the fever-stricken immigrants. From this emergency grew up a great establishment with costly buildings, a corps of salaried officers, and an average outlay of \$30,000 per annum. In a year or two the emergency subsided, but the establishment did not.

Here was the error which has cost the State hundreds of thou-sands. It should have been replaced immediately, as it has been finally, on its old basis of management and expense, and retained for any future exigency.

3. *The State Almshouse at Tewksbury.*

Under the operation of recent laws, this is likely to become the only State Almshouse of any considerable importance. For this it is the best adapted by its neighborhood to the large cities of Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Roxbury and Salem, and by the extent of its facilities for receiving and treating the sick and insane. An Asylum for Harmless Insane has been completed there during the past year, and was formally opened on the first of October. Two outside hospitals have also been opened for acute cases of sick-ness, in buildings moderately convenient, and capable of con-taining about eighty patients. At the present time there are about seventy-five persons sick there; the whole number of cases on the sick list being 200, and the number sick in bed about 125. The Asylum will contain upwards of 100 insane

THE SICK AT TEWKSBURY.

patients, although the number there at present is a little less than 100. The three buildings thus are capable of adding from 200 to 250 to the number of persons lodged in the main structure.

This separation of the inmates of our Almshouses, not only in the main edifice, but in detached buildings, has long been desired by this Board. To a certain degree it exists at Monson, but scarcely at all at Bridgewater, where there will now be less occasion for it. It ought to be carried still farther, at Tewksbury and at Monson, both for the better treatment and government of the inmates, and for greater safety in case of fire, which sooner or later will break out at these establishments.

The whole number of inmates at Tewksbury is now 784, of whom 160 are insane or feeble-minded, 200 are sick and 200 are children. Of the remaining 200 very few are able-bodied, and the proportion will be reduced, rather than enlarged, by the course of events in the next six months. For this reason it seems improbable that the present cost of support can be much reduced until a general decline in prices makes it possible. It will hardly be desired by our people that the sick and helpless poor of the State should fare worse than the convicts in our prisons; but it will be seen by a reference to the Secretary's Tables that such has been the case.

Particularly is it desirable that the sick, the aged and the infants in our Almshouses should not suffer from lack of proper food and care.

It is true that the improved facilities for hospital treatment at Tewksbury will add much to the comfort of the sick there, and that skill and pains are employed in their treatment at all the Almshouses. But there is need of farther improvement in the hospitals at the three Almshouses.

Within the past year investigations have been laboriously made in the English Workhouses to ascertain what was the actual, and what the possible degree of comfort and relief afforded to the sick poor. The disclosures made by some of these inquiries were of the most painful nature. It was shown that death had been hastened, and apparently caused by gross neglect or abuse on the part of the nurses and attendants, who are

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generally paupers; that the ventilation and other sanitary arrangements of many of the Workhouses were shamefully defective.

Their general condition in April last, may be judged by a statement of the Earl of Carnarvon, fully supported by evidence:—

“That the present management of the sick poor in the metropolitan workhouse infirmaries is highly unsatisfactory; that the buildings are inadequate and unhealthy, the medical attendance insufficient, the nursing merely nominal, and the general administration radically defective.”

Elaborate reports on the subject have lately been made by Mr. Farnall and Dr. Edward Smith, the official inspectors. Dr. Smith, whose requirements are the least exacting, and indeed objected to by some physicians as insufficient, made the following suggestions concerning these infirmaries, or, as we should call them, hospitals:—

“The best plan of construction is that of a single room in depth, with windows on both sides, and a passage through the middle of the rooms. Particular attention should be paid to lavatories, bath-rooms, and water-closets. Hot and cold water should be abundant over the whole building, and proper kitchens provided. Due provision should be made in the larger workhouses for a resident medical officer and chaplain. No room in the basement should be used as a dormitory, and no ward be occupied by day and night which does not provide 500 cubic feet of space to each person; the floor space should be 54 to 60 feet, and six feet across the bed; the height should be from 10 to 12 feet. Care is to be taken for equality of ventilation and proper attention to warmth. Trustworthy and efficient persons must be obtained as nurses, with a suitable salary and apartments.”

We have not the same defects in our State Almshouses, but we have not yet come up to the moderate requirements of sanitary skill.

We have been much gratified in our visits to the Almshouse at Tewksbury, at the evidences of kindness, good sense and good management on the part of the officers, and particularly of the Superintendent and the Physician. The good of the inmates and the interests of the State are both considered, and the results are, for the most part, satisfactory.

CHANGES AT MONSON.

4. The Primary School and Almshouse at Monson.

Since its opening on the 3d of September last, the Primary School has been the more important part of the establishment at Monson. The number of its pupils was then 345, out of a total in the establishment of 520; it is now 436 out of a total of 660. Of this number, however, there is an average attendance of only about 370 in the classes, which are under the instruction of a Principal, and six assistant teachers. The whole number admitted since Sept. 3, 1866, is 505, of whom six have eloped, four have died, 17 have been discharged and 42 placed out on trial. The arrangement of school-rooms, dining-rooms, dormitories, etc., is not yet all that it should be, but improvements are making, from time to time, and we have reason to anticipate a gradual but certain gain to the children from the new organization. The Rules for the Primary School were prepared with great care after long deliberation. They define so clearly the duties of each officer, and the general purpose and character of the School, that they are not likely to be misunderstood. It will be the duty of the Superintendent and Inspectors, therefore, to see that they are strictly enforced, and this we believe will be done. If we are not disappointed in this, and if the material concerns of the School are properly arranged, we shall have high expectations of the good results of the legislation of 1866 in regard to these poor children. The principle adopted is sound, and can only fail to work well through neglect or maladministration.

To guard against this, where it is perhaps most likely to occur, we have established an Agency for visiting the apprenticed children in their homes, tracing out their condition, redressing their grievances, correcting their faults, and keeping them in communication with the Institution which sends them forth. During the last three months, our Agent, Mr. Fisk, has visited 160 children indentured or placed in families from the Almshouse or the Primary School. In these visits he has discovered many abuses, and much that is gratifying in the relation between the children and their masters. He has collected and deposited in the Savings Bank, for the benefit of some ten boys and girls, the sum of \$1,218, which had been unjustly withheld

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from them, or was paid as compensation for hardships inflicted. This sum is said to be greater than the whole amount collected for similar objects by the Inspectors since the Almshouse was opened in 1854. He has also found places for 30 children.

In his monthly reports to our Board, Mr. Fisk makes the following statements, which we deem worthy of the attention of the Legislature:—

“In the town of L., Ct., I found a girl living within a stone's throw of a school-house without having been to school a day during the four years she had been in the family. The girl, a short time before my visit, had run away. Her master had found her and brought her back, and I was told by the family that she was contented to remain, and in their presence the girl told me the same. Not being satisfied with the appearance of things, I asked to see the girl alone. I then took her by the hand, told her I had come to see her as her friend, and wanted her to tell me how she was situated. The girl burst into tears—said she was glad I had come—that she had been beaten till the blood ran from her arms—that she did not want to live there, and begged me to take her away. The mistress afterwards admitted that she had punished her too severely, but promised to do so no more. I found on inquiry in the neighborhood that the probable reason for her not going to school was, that the district was so small that no money was drawn from the State for the support of schools, and those who sent children had to be taxed to pay the teacher. Yet her master was in good circumstances. This case I shall bring to the attention of the Inspectors.

“In the town of W., Mass., I found one of our girls with a child three years old, the father of whom was the son of the master who took the girl. The selectmen were about to send the child to the State Almshouse. On investigation I found that till after the child was born the family had endeavored to keep her situation a secret. Six weeks after its birth they put her in a family in Connecticut, as a soldier's widow, and afterwards the son took her and her child on the pretext of going to get married, and carried them to Utica, N. Y., leaving them in the depot alone in the evening. The girl recently worked her way back, suffering from ill health and poorly clad. I took the girl home with me, and next day, armed with a complaint charging the father with bastardy, and another for breach of promise, and a third for the master who had not paid her the \$50 which he was to have paid her when eighteen, I returned to W. The father of the child was arrested, and on seeing

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

the formidable preparations made for him, settled the matter by marrying the girl, and taking her and her child to his father's house.

"On the 11th of December I visited the town of C., to look after a girl 12 years of age, who had been bound to one F., and had been in his family two years. A testament had been missed and the girl was charged with having put it out of the way. She was taken down cellar and punished with a horsewhip till the blood started from her arms. She was then told that if she did not find the book before the next night she should receive a similar whipping. But when the next evening came the girl was missing, and a search by Mr. F. and his neighbors till midnight failed to find her.

"Bare-footed, bare-armed and bare-headed, the girl had fled to the woods to escape the threatened punishment. She sought refuge in a cluster of hemlock bushes, and there remained through the night.* I asked her if she was not frightened while in the woods. She said she was not at first, but when it grew dark and cold she was afraid and began to cry. Then she covered her bare feet and limbs with leaves, and her shoulders and face with hemlock boughs, and lying down among the leaves she repeated to herself the verse she learned to say every night at the Almshouse, commencing, 'Now I lay me down to sleep,' and cried herself to sleep. She said she was startled several times in the night by the hooting of owls and the bark of foxes, but she slept pretty well till morning.

"The whole neighborhood was aroused early the next morning, and the girl found about nine o'clock, benumbed and almost speechless. She was taken in charge by the selectmen, who sent notice to the Almshouse.

"I found the neighborhood a good deal excited, and that Mr. F. had disposed of his farm and was on the point of leaving. A mob had visited his house in the night for the purpose of giving him a coat of tar and feathers, and his flock of geese had been caught to furnish the feathers. A guard had been stationed at his house every night, and a State Constable was in the vicinity endeavoring to ferret out those engaged in the mob.

"Mr. F. admitted that he had punished the girl too severely, and expressed himself willing to do what was right in the premises.

"As the girl had received no permanent injury from the punishment and exposure, I settled the matter for \$50—the sum Mr. F. had agreed to pay the girl when she became eighteen. This amount I have placed in the savings bank for her benefit. I also found a good place for her

* This was on the 20th of November, 1866.

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in the neighborhood. The testament, which was the cause of all this trouble, was found by a son of Mr. F. where he had left it, and forgotten it.

"In striking contrast with the above, I desire to mention a couple of cases that have come under my observation since making my last report.

"In the family of Mr. S., at S., Ct., I found a boy 20 years of age, who for several years had been the terror of the neighborhood. He had committed burglary several times, and simple larceny times without number. I heard of him miles before reaching his neighborhood, and one would pick him out of a hundred if looking for a burglar or murderer. Yet he told me that his master had never struck him a blow while he had lived with him—that he was always kind to him, and when he had done wrong he took him alone and talked and prayed with him. The boy seemed much attached to his master and said he should not leave so long as he would employ him. Mr. S. informed me that he had governed the boy by kindness—that he had paid money on several occasions to save him from the penalty of the law; that when he was turned out of school he labored with him night and day to teach him, and to him he was one of the best boys he ever had—always obedient, faithful and kind. He had been like the caged lion, submissive and affectionate to his master, but savage and terrible to everybody else. But within the past year he had committed no crimes, and a great improvement seemed to be taking place in his character.

"In the family of Mr. S., of W., I found a boy of twelve years who had recently recovered from a long fit of sickness. The disease had been of a putrid character, so offensive as to drive every member of the family from the house except Mr. and Mrs. S. The physician gave him up to die, and the neighbors sent in clothes to shroud him for the grave. Mrs. S. however, did not give him up, but for six weeks tenderly cared for him as she would have done for her own child, carrying him in her arms like an infant, and watching over him night and day.

"I have distributed among the children visited about \$30 worth of books suitable to their age and capacities, for which I make no charge to the State. In visiting one of our girls living with a Congregational minister, the latter seemed much mortified when the girl, who had been in his family seven years, selected a testament from my package instead of a story book, stating that she had never owned one in her life.

"My observations thus far have led me to the following conclusions:

"1st. That the efforts to fit children for places in families should not be measured by dollars and cents.

REPORT OF THE VISITING AGENT.

"2d. That the Superintendent should acquaint himself with the disposition and peculiarities of every child and make a record of the same against his or her name.

"3d. That a child of passionate temper should not be placed in a family where the master or mistress is of a similar disposition. When such instances do occur there is apt to be trouble pretty soon.

"4th. That the time of trial should be extended from one to two months, during which time the child should be visited and the condition of parties ascertained. It is an easy matter to find out all about a family, especially in a country town, for I have found it about as one man I visited told me. He said his neighbors knew more about him than he did himself.

"5th. That the same practice should be adopted with Almshouse children as has been provided for pupils of the Primary School, viz: Both girls and boys should be placed out on an agreement till eighteen years of age, instead of twenty-one as provided for the boys in the Almshouse indentures. Not more than ten per cent. of our boys remain in their places till twenty-one years of age, while about eighty per cent. of the girls stay their time out.

"6th. That girls suffer more abuse than boys. The latter, when ill-treated, run away, while girls not being so well calculated to take care of themselves, remain and suffer.

"7th. That no really bad child should be put into a family, till he or she has been properly disciplined and made better at the Almshouse or Primary School.

"8th. That children should be placed out as young as possible. I have found that children placed in families under twelve years of age, though addicted to untruthfulness and petty thieving, entirely outgrow these habits before they are eighteen, while those of older years seldom if ever become free from such practices.

"*Finally.* That by proper care in placing children in families and occasionally visiting them, eighty per cent. of them will remain where they are placed till they arrive at the age of eighteen."

These extracts may serve to show the nature of the work undertaken by our Visiting Agent, and the conclusions which he reaches. It must not be supposed, however, that the cases of neglect and abuse here mentioned are anything more than exceptional. As a rule, the children sent out from Monson appear to be well cared for, in spite of these and other examples to the contrary.

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It is the purpose of the Board, if the Legislature approve, to continue this visiting agency for the sake of finding good places for poor children, as well as to inspect and to improve the condition of those already sent out.

The Almshouse Department of the Monson establishment is now comparatively small, a portion of the adult paupers having been transferred to Tewksbury before the Primary School was opened. The number of paupers on the first of January, 1867, was 223, of whom about 130 were adults. The separation between the two departments is designed to be strict, but is not yet sufficiently so.

5. The Almshouse and Workhouse at Bridgewater.

The remark just made will likewise apply to the Bridgewater establishment, where the division between Almshouse and Workhouse has not yet been definitely made, because it was proper to proceed cautiously in making alterations of the buildings until it should be seen what would be necessary. It is the purpose of the Board to give directions for the needful alterations and additions forthwith, so that the work may go on as fast as possible. The number of sentenced persons at Bridgewater is now so large (69) as to require additional restraints and means of classification. It will be proper to put the younger inmates of the Workhouse, and particularly those transferred from the Reformatories as provided for in section 6 of the Statute, (Chapter 198 of 1866,) in a part of the buildings by themselves, and not allow them to associate with the older inmates, who are generally of long continuance in vicious habits. Among the latter, also, it will be necessary to establish as distinct a separation as possible, while steady and useful labor should be exacted of all.

At present the number of persons able to labor continuously is so small, that it has not been thought advisable to introduce mechanical employments. In the summer the farm-work will employ the men, and the women will be needed for the house-work, at all seasons.

In the Almshouse department there are upwards of two hundred persons, of whom more than a third part are insane or

THE REFORM SCHOOLS.

feeble-minded. Some of these will be removed to the Asylum at Tewksbury when the commitments of prisoners to the Workhouse make it necessary. Both departments remain under the care of Mr. Goodspeed, whose energetic management is well known.

6. *The State Reformatories.*

The condition of the Reform School at Westborough is very similar to what it has been for the last year or two, except that the pupils earn more money by labor. The average number of pupils has varied but slightly since 1863, and the general modes of instructing, employing and disposing of them are not very different. There is, indeed, a greater number employed during the season, in the labors of the farm and garden, and a greater number also in the chair-shop, while it is more and more the custom to place the boys in the families of farmers, rather than with other classes of employers. Provision has been made in the Primary School Act for transferring boys sent to Westborough for trivial offences to the new establishment at Monson, and, by the Workhouse Act, for transferring incorrigible pupils to Bridgewater, but it has not been deemed necessary to put in force either of these clauses.

The Annual Report of the State Reform School for the past year contains several new statistical tables, which go to show that the boys sent there are mainly of the same class as those at Monson, although older. Hence the importance of so training and placing the latter that they will grow up, not offenders against the law, but industrious and moral youth. The State Primary School must be regarded as the first in that gradation of institutions, of which the State Reformatories, the Houses of Correction and the State Prison are the succeeding ones; only, instead of his graduating from one into the next, our system, if well administered, will keep the pupil out of all, except that into which he happens first to be sent.

The Industrial School at Lancaster has maintained during 1866 a larger number of girls than ever before, and is now capable of receiving as many, as in our judgment ought ever

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to be collected in one such establishment. It still lacks the means, however, of separating from the other families those girls who by reason of ill-regulated passions and temper, or actual vices, ought not to associate with the rest. There is not even a suitable place for temporary imprisonment. The only course at present taken with such girls is to discharge them, or to ask for their transfer to the State Workhouse. We are unwilling to adopt the latter save as a last resort, and we have recommended the Trustees to make some arrangement by which girls difficult to manage, can be kept in the establishment at Lancaster under special restraints, and, as it were, under penitential discipline. This is the course adopted by M. Bost, a French Protestant clergyman, who is at the head of an establishment in Southern France where girls of this class are received, and we believe it will be found useful at Lancaster.

In another particular the views of M. Bost coincide with our own, as they were expressed in the Second Annual Report. Writing from Laforce on the 10th of March last, he said :—

“ We accept Institutions as a necessary evil. Far better would it be for the children to seek out pious families which would consent to take them in and bring them up. In that way they would be trained from their earliest years to perform all the domestic services, and to do all the work of a household.”

The importance of providing places in good families for all girls who can so be placed, seems to be more strongly felt by the Trustees at Lancaster than formerly. As soon as our Visiting Agency is so perfectly established as to place us in communication with families in all parts of the State, it will be easy to carry out more fully the principles last year laid down in regard to this.

We had occasion a year ago to criticize with plainness of speech the plan of the Nautical Reform School. The measures since taken of dividing the boys there into two crews, one stationed on the new ship in Boston Harbor, and the other on the “ *Massachusetts* ” at New Bedford, and of making the school instruction of both more perfect, have improved the condition of this Institution. But the evils spoken of still exist in

THE STATE PRISON.

some degree, and demand the attention of the Legislature, as well as the constant vigilance of the officers. Some means should be devised to prevent the pupils from herding together so much, and from wasting their leisure time, much of which is now worse than lost. A better regulation of their amusements and of their industry would effect this.

The number of pupils at Westborough on the first of January 1867, was 341; at Lancaster 132; in New Bedford Harbor 125; and in Boston Harbor 149; making a total of 274 on both the School Ships, and of 747 in all the State Reformatories.

7. *The State Prison.*

We have alluded to the fact that the Charlestown Prison is now nearly self-sustaining. This is in consequence of the great increase in the number of convicts during the past year. On the first of January 1866, this number was but 430, but it has since been upwards of 500, and is now, on the first of January, 1867, 535. So many men steadily employed, even at the low wages paid by the contractors, can earn the cost of their support and supervision, and we see no reason why they should not earn a surplus in the coming year. This would certainly happen if the State would employ, directly, for its own benefit, the labor of a larger portion of the convicts, which can easily be done, now that the numbers exceed those stipulated for by the contractors.

The discipline of the Prison is good, and the Warden, always seeking the means of improving his prisoners, has not only continued the prison holidays, which he has hitherto found so useful, but is beginning to introduce one of the most striking features of the Irish Convict System; namely, weekly lectures for the instruction of the convicts. We hope that the school instruction of such as need it will be regularly undertaken in the coming year. With this, and with the zealous religious labors of a resident Chaplain, working daily and closely among them, much could be done for the elevation of the convicts.

8. *The Hartford Asylum.*

We have found pleasure in expressing, in former Reports, the high opinion entertained by this Board of the instruc-

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tors of the deaf mutes whom Massachusetts annually sends to Hartford. These gentlemen, with their assistants and their means of educating this unfortunate class, have rendered a great service to their pupils and to the State. But in our opinion, the time has arrived when Massachusetts should assume the education of her own children, within her own borders, and should find means to give them, not only such valuable instruction as is imparted at Hartford, but such other, earlier and more varied instruction as the experience of other countries, and of not a few persons in America has shown to be possible. With this conviction, we shall, subsequently, indicate a plan for accomplishing this, in accordance with the recommendation of His Excellency in his Annual Address.

At present the number of State beneficiaries at Hartford does not much exceed a hundred, and the average for the past year has been less than that. But there are from six to ten private pupils from Massachusetts at the Asylum, so that about half of all the pupils are from this Commonwealth. Less than half these Massachusetts pupils were born deaf, and many of them can hear or articulate, or both, however imperfectly. Neither hearing nor articulation is much cultivated at Hartford, although it is believed by this Board that a large and increasing number of the Massachusetts pupils could be so taught articulation as to make it highly valuable to them.

In most respects the Asylum remains as it has been described in former years. The present rate of tuition is \$175 a year, which is about three-fifths of the cost. This sum is paid in advance, and no regular account is kept of the time each beneficiary is actually residing at the Asylum. The utmost time seems to be forty-two weeks.

9. *Other Institutions.*

The Blind Asylum, the Idiot School, the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Washingtonian Home, the Discharged Soldiers' Home, and the two Female Refuges, at Dedham and Springfield, have gone on as usual in their work of benevolence, according to their several methods and capacities. With the exception of the Soldiers' Home they

COST OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

remain in much the same condition as heretofore. In regard to the last named establishment, the city of Boston is about selling for occupancy by another charity, the buildings in Springfield Street, now used as a Home. It will therefore be necessary for the Trustees to provide some other location for what seems at present to be an indispensable establishment.

THE FINANCES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Tables have been presented and explanations made by our Secretary, showing the Receipts, Expenditures and general financial position of the above named Institutions for the year ending September 30th, 1866. By these it will appear that the whole sum drawn from the State Treasury for all these establishments, including the State Prison, was about \$560,000; of which about \$60,000 were for current expenses. There were received and expended, in addition, from the resources of towns and individuals about \$150,000 in these Institutions, and by the towns and cities for the support of their poor, about \$670,000 more.

Schedule A. will show, so far as we have been able to ascertain it, the summary cost to the State of these charities for the calendar year 1866. It must be understood, however, that the column of Appropriations does not include the sums last year appropriated for deficiencies in 1865, (upwards of \$30,000;) and that the column of Expenses only gives the sums already charged upon the appropriation for 1866. Besides these, there is some \$10,000 omitted from Schedule A., and perhaps as much from Schedule B., which sum is known to be due, but has not been claimed. Taking account of these sums, the deficiency on Schedule A. would amount to upwards of \$9,000, and the surplus on Schedule B. would be reduced to about \$7,000, while the total Expenditure on both Schedules would not be far from \$630,000. From this should be deducted the sums paid in by the State Prison and other institutions, amounting to upwards of \$100,000, and leaving a net expenditure of about *half a million of dollars* for current expenses.

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SCHEDULE A.

Summary Cost to the State for the Calendar Year 1866.

INSTITUTIONS.	Regular Appropriations for 1866.	Sums expended.	BALANCE.	
			Surplus.	Deficiencies.
Worcester Hospital, . . .	\$90,000 00	\$21,050 45	-	†\$2,567 54
Taunton Hospital, . . .		27,884 58	-	
Northampton Hospital, . . .		53,632 51	-	
Rainsford Hospital, . . .	25,000 00	25,028 86	-	28 86
Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	74,000 00	76,101 78	-	2,101 78
Monson Almshouse, . . .	48,000 00	52,247 61	-	4,247 61
Bridgewater Almshouse, . . .	47,000 00	39,886 65	\$7,113 35	-
Westborough School, . . .	50,000 00	59,897 64	-	9,897 64
Lancaster School, . . .	20,000 00	21,752 12	-	1,752 12
School Ships, . . .	50,000 00	51,544 27	-	1,544 27
State Prison, . . .	109,800 00	105,560 82	4,039 18	-
Massachusetts General Hospital, .	None.	None.	-	-
American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, . . .	18,100 00	18,045 62	54 38	-
Eye and Ear Infirmary, . . .	3,500 00	3,500 00	-	-
Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, . . .	20,000 00	20,000 00	-	-
Massachusetts School for Idiots, .	12,000 00	12,000 00	-	-
Washingtonian Home, . . .	6,000 00	*4,500 00	1,500 00	-
Discharged Soldiers' Home, . . .	20,000 00	†10,000 00	10,000 00	-
Temporary Home for Discharged Female Prisoners, . . .	2,500 00	2,500 00	-	-
Home for the Friendless, . . .	2,000 00	2,000 00	-	-
Totals, . . .	\$597,700 00	\$597,132 91	\$22,706 91	\$22,239 82
Balance of Surplus, . . .	-	-	\$467 09	-

* \$1,250 in addition drawn from the appropriation of 1865.

† \$8,000 in addition drawn from the appropriation for 1865. The accounts overlap from year to year.

‡ The deficiency is about \$8,000 less than was estimated on page xl. The figures here given are the correct ones.

COST OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

From the above schedule, as it stands, we see that the total surplus of five Institutions is \$22,706.91; and the total deficiency of nine Institutions is \$22,239.82; leaving a net surplus of \$467.09, which, deducted from the sum of the appropriations, gives a total of \$597,132.91 for the cost of these establishments during the calendar year 1866.

To this should be added the sums paid in aid of Discharged Convicts, of Indian tribes, of State Paupers residing in the towns, of the removal of persons from the State, and for the burial of State Paupers. These latter sums are as follows:—

SCHEDULE B.

	Regular Appropriations for 1866.	Amount expended.	BALANCE.	
			Surplus.	Deficiencies.
Agent for Discharged Convicts, .	\$1,800 00	\$1,799 82	\$0 18	—
State Paupers, support, . . .	15,000 00	2,470 90	12,529 10	—
State Paupers and others removed,	9,000 00	8,200 00	800 00	—
State Paupers, burial, . . .	3,000 00	10 00	2,990 00	—
Aid of Indian tribes, . . .	5,060 00	4,045 56	954 44	—
Totals,	\$33,860 00	\$16,326 28	\$17,263 72	—

Adding these aggregates to the town pauper expenses, and including also the net cost of the County and City Prisons, amounting to about \$285,000 for the year, and we have a grand total of about a *million and a half of dollars* (\$1,500,000) annually expended for charities and correction by the State and the municipalities.

So large an expenditure, which in one form or another is yearly increasing, demands the greatest care and caution in its disbursement, and the assurance that it does upon the whole, bring about the objects sought to be gained by it. Believing this, we have urged that no new expense should be incurred without a good reason for it; and we last year opposed an appropriation for paying the Worcester Hospital debt until it should be shown how and for what purpose it had become necessary. We would not be understood as opposing such an appropriation after such a showing has been made.


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V.—GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The condition of the Institutions already described, the facts stated and the questions discussed in former Reports of this Board, and the information herewith submitted by the Secretary and the General Agent, in their appended Reports, call for some general remarks from us, and also for some definite suggestions to the Legislature. These we propose to offer briefly, and to defer till another year a fuller discussion of the questions raised and the principles involved.

In the first place we would call attention anew to the magnitude of the interests with which our Board have to deal. Their importance cannot be measured by money, yet even the annual expenditure made necessary by the presence among us of the dependent and criminal classes for whom our Institutions were built is sufficient to require long examination and deliberation in plans for its best distribution. We learn from the Report of the Secretary that from the beginning of 1854 to the present time the State has expended more than \$2,000,000 for the support of State Paupers in the four Pauper establishments; while nearly a million more has been paid for State Patients in the three Lunatic Hospitals. The Report of the General Agent shows that much of this expense might have been avoided, had the proper measures been earlier adopted, and that its annual increase is much retarded by the labors of this Board and its agents. But a large part of it was unavoidable, and similar, but, we trust, smaller outlays must be provided for in future.

So too the expenditure for Prisons and Prisoners since 1854 has not been less than three millions of dollars, and probably much more, while considerable sums have been paid for the Education of the Blind, of Deaf Mutes, and of Juvenile Delinquents. The whole annual cost of the various charitable and penal establishments noticed in the Report of the Secretary, is, as we have already mentioned, no less than *a million and a half of dollars*. This includes the money distributed to the poor in our towns and cities, but does not include the payments known as State Aid, which, for the past year, have been about as large.



CHARITY IN EUROPE AND IN AMERICA.

The origin of this munificent provision for poverty and misfortune is by no means recent, but must be sought in the early records of the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. Each succeeding century, since the days of Bradford and Winthrop, has added to the extent of the relief offered, while increasing the misery to be relieved. Now, at the end of well nigh two centuries and a half, those who investigate the condition of our charities are astonished at the vastness of the work undertaken.

European and American Charities Contrasted.

And yet, if we compare our charities with those of Europe, especially in the continental and the more Southern countries, where for a thousand years the spirit of Christianity has been urging the favored few to works of benevolence for the suffering multitude, we shall find a wide difference not only in the modes of administration, but in the ends sought and attained. The purpose of charity in New England has been to diminish the number of the helpless, to make them sounder, stronger, more hopeful and self-reliant. Justice, no less than mercy, has been in the thoughts of our people; a justice not satisfied with almsgiving, but seeking zealously to establish a social condition in which alms would be less and less needed. But in the countless charities of mediæval and modern Europe,—in France, Italy and Spain, particularly,—the poor have been regarded as a permanent class, towards which mercy was to be shown and dole distributed for the love of God, and in humble imitation of His bounties, but with little hope of removing any of the causes of misery. So manifest is this despair, that the American is oppressed with a double sadness as he visits the spacious halls of the *Caridad*, the city almshouse of Seville, where Murillo's pencil has done homage to Christian charity, or the numberless refuges for poverty and shame which clerical beneficence has maintained in Rome. He feels the blight of the misery that he sees, and he feels, also, that it is regarded as past remedy, and capable only of alleviation.

Painful as the sights of woe in many of our charitable institutions must be, they are made more tolerable by the thought

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that in America,—the home of the poor man,—we are on the way to throw off and neutralize much of the misery handed down to us from older countries and less hopeful times.

To this expectation we sought to give expression in our Report of a year ago. It is easy for inexperienced and thoughtless persons to sneer at such anticipations; but those who have observed for a sufficient number of years the tendencies of life in New England, will agree with us in this view of our institutions.

It is, nevertheless, important that we should study carefully the methods of administration and the precise results of European institutions of Charity and Correction, for in many details a longer experience and the pressure of necessity have given their managers superior advantages in dealing with special classes. In England and Ireland, for example, the discipline of prisons has been more thoroughly discussed than among us; and the results of those discussions have taken a most practical form in what is called the *Irish Convict System*. In Germany, Holland and Belgium the instruction of deaf mutes in articulation has been long carried on, with much success, while in this country little is known of an art so inestimable. In France and in Germany the questions of Labor, and the condition of the industrial classes have been investigated by acute thinkers; while, at the same time, interesting practical experiments are made, of which we in America hear little more than the rumor.

Other illustrations might be given, but these are enough to point out what should be done. The condition and character of the European charities ought to be ascertained by personal examination, and the information thus gained laid before the Legislature and the people of Massachusetts. It is the hope of this Board to accomplish this, at least in part, during the coming year.

Discussion and Co-operation Necessary.

The wide and complicated system of our charities, public and private, can neither be well understood nor well managed without the co-operation of the people themselves, and of their representatives. To this end the most frequent discussion, the

THE PEOPLE MUST CO-OPERATE.

fullest details of information, are necessary. We shall have no reason to apologize for the number of pages devoted to this Report, nor to former Reports, if it be true, as we have been assured, that they have done and are likely to do something to diffuse the desired knowledge and to call out discussion among our people. It is in the nature of kingly governments and oligarchies to bestow charity as well as power through the hands of a few. But in a republic, and especially in ours, which is a collection of republics, one within the other, the dispensers of bounty and those that award penalties must be many, and it will no longer suffice to instruct a few in the best methods. The mass of the people should become familiar, not alone with the act of giving, (which needs little precept in Massachusetts,) but with the art of giving wisely and with the forethought which makes beneficence a true benefit.

Let every means be improved, then, to excite and maintain the interest of our citizens,—of their wives and children—in the diversified labors of charity and social reformation. Here is ample room and verge enough for all activity of mind and affluence of heart; while here may be avoided some of those occasions of strife that naturally spring from religious and political differences, the diverse gifts of fortune, or the rivalries of business and of professional life.

Among these means, few are more powerful than a habit of visiting the establishments of charity, not to gratify an idle curiosity, or to show a friend what the exhibitor never sees, but to observe thoughtfully their plan and management. Let the people visit the almshouses, the prisons, the reform schools, the asylums for the blind, the deaf and the foolish—and they will secure a twofold good. These establishments will be better conducted, when subject to so much inspection, and the community will be more ready to sustain such as ought to be sustained, because they will understand why they ought to be sustained.

Above all things, let it not be supposed that any plan can be devised by which constant efforts and constant vigilance on the part of the Legislature and the people can be superseded. Charitable institutions and prisons are not like banks and rail-

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roads in which we may make permanent investments, with the assurance that self-interest will secure their proper management. Self-interest, self-indulgence, routine, weariness of routine, and a thousand other frailties of our nature are incessantly operating to destroy the efficacy of any system for the administration of charities. To maintain excellence is harder than to devise and establish it; and it is impossible, without unceasing endeavors.

VI.—DEFINITE RECOMMENDATIONS.

In closing this Report, and in compliance with the Statute, we shall now proceed to offer some definite recommendations for the consideration of the General Court.

Reviewing, then, what has been done in former years, and noticing a part of what is yet to be done, in order to check the increase of Pauperism, Crime, Disease and Insanity, to strengthen and perpetuate the stock of our people, and to advance their social interests, we would submit the following suggestions:—

I. That the Registration laws should be so amended, and the method of presenting the returns under them be so modified as to secure and show precise information concerning the increase of population among native and foreign residents respectively,—and at the same time that the laws against infanticide, criminal abortion, and the desertion of infants by their parents, and the bastardy laws, should be made more stringent, and, if possible, more effective.

II. That steps should be taken to revise and codify our penal statutes, and those relating to the discipline of prisons, and the duties of the police and constabulary forces; and as a preliminary, that an Inspector of Prisons for the whole State, should be appointed.

III. That additional changes should be made in the laws of settlement, so as to diminish still farther the number of State Paupers, and that needful measures be taken to establish and make known the Military Settlement of all persons to whom the statute creating it applies.

IV. That the State Aid Law should be so modified as to apply only to the case of necessitous persons, who will expend

DEFINITE RECOMMENDATIONS.

the money received from the State for the honest support of themselves and their families. Till this is done, a wide door is opened to the increase of pauperism and vice.

V. That the office of Overseers of the Poor in the cities and towns should be made more permanent, by providing for their election in the same manner as School Committees are now chosen, and for a term of three years ; and that the law requiring returns from these Overseers to the Board of Charities should be so modified as to allow the Board to dispense with or change the form of certain questions now asked.

VI. That measures should be taken to establish a depot for immigrants, as suggested by the General Agent in his Report, and that all ports of the Commonwealth should be put under the supervision of this Board, to enforce the laws relating to Alien Passengers ; and further, that additional means for enforcing compliance with the pauper laws, on the part of all railroad companies and other corporations, should be provided.

VII. That the State Primary School, the State Workhouse, and the Asylum for Harmless Insane, should be continued and improved, with a view to complete and make more beneficial a systematic separation of the different classes of persons heretofore known under the name of State Paupers.

VIII. That, while enforcing and making more stringent the laws against desertion and destruction of offspring, better means should be supplied by the State for the care and nurture of foundling children, and such as are deserted in early infancy by their parents.

IX. Such amendment of the laws relating to apprenticing poor children, and such facilities for executing these laws as shall induce worthy persons to receive and train the children sent out from public and private institutions.

X. An examination into the number and condition of the blind, deaf-mute, and idiotic children within the Commonwealth, with a view to their more thorough education in early years ; and the supplying of means for the instruction of deaf-mutes without removing them from the State.

XI. The passage of a law requiring charitable societies, and the trustees of funds for benevolent objects, to report

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annually to the State the condition of their funds and the manner of expending the yearly income. The same law might provide for a uniform method of reporting by the public institutions of charity, reform and correction.

Reasons for the Recommendations Made.

I. *Registration.*—In the first part of the Report of the Secretary will be found some facts and arguments in support of our suggestions. We believe it would be feasible to make the Registration Returns much more accurate and useful, than they are now, and to present the facts which they exhibit in a more serviceable form. Were this done the necessity for further legislation to check criminal abortion, infanticide and the desertion of infants, would at once be seen.

II. *Penal and Prison Laws.*—On this subject also, the present and past Reports of the Secretary contain much information. It is evident to us that the *Irish Convict System* contains features which are new to our theory and practice, and which, at least in Ireland, have been very successful in diminishing crime. In some respects we might improve it, and in some our present system would require little change; but it would be necessary to alter the *penal* as well as the *prison* code. The substitution of a single Prison Inspector for the fourscore or hundred persons who now perform the duty of inspection at a large cost to the community is very desirable.

III. *Settlement.*—The arguments presented by the General Agent appear to us conclusive in favor of a further modification of the laws of pauper settlement, and the other measures advocated by him in regard to this subject.

IV. *The State Aid Law.*—It seems to be admitted on all sides that the new law is a failure in one very important point, namely, that under it a great many persons, either not necessitous or not reputable, have drawn money from the Treasury. In other respects it needs modification, but this is its most serious defect.

V. *Overseers of the Poor.*—Much inconvenience is now experienced, both in the towns, and by those persons connected with the State government who have business with the Over-

ALIEN PASSENGERS AND STRANGERS.

seers of the Poor, on account of the frequent changes made in the Boards of Overseers by the annual election of the whole board. In this way responsibilities are thrown upon new officers, which they are quite unable to meet, and it has frequently happened that the new board had no real knowledge of the state of business as left by their predecessors. In the cities of Boston and Worcester, which together pay a sixth part of the town pauper expenses in the State, the mode of election which we recommend has been adopted, and found to work well. In Boston one great reason for the change was the fact that the Overseers had by law the charge of large funds bequeathed for the relief of the poor. This state of things exists in other places, and the amount of these funds is yearly increasing.

The proposed change in the law respecting returns would, we believe, be satisfactory to all parties.

VI. *Alien Passengers and Strangers.*—By a reference to what has been said on pages xx and xxi, it will be seen that our present laws are inconsistent in their operation. In the first place, Superintendents of Alien Passengers, except for Boston, make no returns to this Board, and therefore fail to furnish us with the means of executing the laws in regard to passengers landed at Salem, Gloucester, and other ports.

By this means aliens are frequently introduced into the State, without having passed the necessary examination, and sometimes without having paid their commutation money.

Secondly, the laws respecting railroad companies and other corporations bringing aliens and strangers into the State are not complied with in the same manner by all corporations. The law of 1866, (cited by the Secretary on page 48,) has not been in force long enough for us to judge definitely of its operation; but under the law relating to railroads, there has been much reluctance on the part of certain companies to assist in relieving the Commonwealth of paupers improperly brought here by them.

About the years 1849–51, the fearful increase of persons becoming a public charge, and the alarming expenditures suddenly incurred, compelled the Legislature, in self-protection,

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to enact most stringent laws to guard the State by land and sea from the importation of paupers, lunatics and criminals, or persons likely to swell these classes in the future. These statutes were enacted in the exercise of the sovereign rights vested in every commonwealth, and their fundamental principles have been sustained by the court of highest jurisdiction.

We have already alluded to the provisions of law regulating the landing of passengers from foreign ports in the harbors of Massachusetts. But as the arrivals by land were far more numerous, and ascertained to be more dangerous in their consequences, the legislation in regard to passengers so arriving was most minute in detail and severe in penalty. Landing at New York or Quebec, they were pouring into this State by uncounted thousands, paying no commutation, and filling our hospitals and institutions of charity faster than we could provide them. The railway and steam-boat lines were reaping a harvest,—the cities and towns were groaning under unprecedented expenditures. In this emergency the Legislature seems promptly to have assumed that common carriers, vested with certain corporate rights and chartered privileges for the public good and their own profit, must not be permitted to use them without restriction for the public injury. Accordingly, after careful deliberation, it was decided not to exact bonds for five years, with the privilege of commutation, as in the case of aliens arriving by sea, but to hold the transportation companies responsible for the support of all alien passengers brought into the State by these companies, respectively, for the period of one year, should they fall into distress within that time. And they were further required to make returns of all such passengers, with specified particulars, to the Alien Commissioners, on blanks to be furnished by that Board, under penalty of not less than twenty dollars for every omission. There was, however, this proviso in their favor:—that they should be “notified of their liability as soon as practicable, that they might, if so disposed, provide means of support or removal.” The object of this legislation is obvious. It was to compel common carriers and others to remove forthwith from the Commonwealth the causes of public expenditure and demoralization, for the intro-

RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILWAY LINES.

duction of which they were responsible. Equally obvious is the wisdom of an arrangement, which, without cost to the several lines of conveyance, if they promptly obeyed the law, would relieve the tax-payers of an annual burden that would soon have exceeded a million of dollars.

These statutes were passed in 1851, but the opposition of petty railroad officials, and the timidity or inefficiency of the State officers; seems to have impeded their execution till about 1857. Since then their efficiency has been annually increased, through the hearty co-operation with our executive officers of Judges Warren and Abbott, of the Providence and the Lowell Roads; the Hon. Ginery Twichell, of the Worcester Road; Superintendent Merritt, of the Boston and Maine; Mr. Alexander Holmes, of the Old Colony, and George W. Bentley, Esq., late of the Worcester and Nashua Road. From other quarters we have encountered opposition and annoyance that must end in litigation, the result of which can hardly be doubted, as the evidence secured by the Board is too positive and cumulative, and the public policy and purse too seriously imperilled to admit of long hesitation in settling a question so vital. Whatever may be the fate of the present law, which we are assured will be sustained, we trust the Legislature will never permit any corporation to occasion the State a loss of hundreds of thousands, which it could prevent without the additional expenditure of a single dollar.

As it was declared by the officers of many lines that the practical difficulty, if not impossibility, of carrying out the minute details of the statutes, was their main objection to compliance with the law, our General Agent, then Chairman of the Alien Commission, with the concurrence of the Attorney-General, proposed the following compromise, which, with the exceptions alluded to, has been universally adopted:—

1. The passenger laws shall be executed by the officers of this Department, and the employees of the companies shall be relieved from this duty.

2. The companies shall remove from the State without question the persons designated by this Department as chargeable to them respectively.

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3. In cases of difficulty on the boats or trains, mutual assistance shall be rendered by the officers of the lines and of the State.

4. For the above-named purposes, the officers of this Department shall be admitted without charge or question to the several lines.

5. The officers and agents of the companies shall be released from the daily returns of passengers, which this Board has the right to require, and from all fines and forfeitures on account of said passengers.

The operation of this arrangement has been most admirable. It has cost the companies nothing, but has relieved them of a heavy responsibility; it has so decreased their vagrant travel, that a single line to New York, which, nine years ago, was compelled to carry back 409 of this class in one year, has averaged but 120 for each of the last six years. And it has proved of incalculable service to the State, for her laws have been executed by her own officials who are experts, with far greater exactness than the agents of the companies could have attained. The result is seen in two facts:—*first*, that no new pauper institution has been required since the Northampton Hospital, commenced in 1855; *second*, that notwithstanding the growth of the State, especially in the class of population whence State paupers are derived, there are not so many on our rolls by hundreds as in 1856. And the figures demonstrate beyond question that but for these laws, thus executed, two if not three additional Lunatic Hospitals would have been required, as well as State Almshouse accommodations to an extent difficult to specify.

It is clearly, then, not only the public duty, but the individual interest of every tax-paying corporation engaged in the business of bringing passengers into this Commonwealth, or forming a part of any such line, to concur heartily in the simple arrangement set forth above, thus at once fulfilling a legal obligation, and rendering essential service in reducing the public burdens.

The reasons mentioned by the General Agent for opening a depot for immigrants seem to us conclusive.

ORPHANS AND DESERTED CHILDREN.

VII. *Classification in State Pauper Establishments.*—The reasons for this have been already given at some length.

VIII. *Deserted Children.*—For several years the want of proper means in the State almshouses for bringing up the infants abandoned by their mothers, has been forced upon our notice. The number of this class, though small, compared with the whole number of infants in the almshouses, is still considerable, and the mortality among them is deplorable. It is estimated that not less than 80 per cent. die before the end of the first year, and that not more than 10 per cent. survive the second year.* We are not prepared to furnish a definite plan for the care of these children, but we agree in urging that special measures be taken to lessen the mortality among them.

IX. *Children placed in Families.*—It is a matter for consideration whether the inducements offered to worthy families to take charge of children from the Primary School, the Reform School, and similar establishments cannot be increased. At present these children are generally taken because the head of the family desires their labor, and thinks he can get it cheap in that way. Hence such abuses as our Visiting Agent reports, most of which might be prevented by making it worth the while of better families to receive the children. A small sum paid for the board of a child for a short time, would cost the State less than his support in the Institution, and would often secure good treatment in a good family.

X. *The Blind, the Deaf Mutes, and the Idiots.*—There is every reason to believe that the number of children of the above named classes, who ought to be educated, is larger than the number actually in the schools for the purpose. Until the tables of the Census of 1865 are completed, we can hardly judge what the true number of these children is, but there are several facts to show that the instruction of all is not now provided for. We know that the existing schools are always full, and often have many applicants on the list. This is the

* During the year 1866 *thirty-eight* foundlings were received at Tewksbury, of whom *thirty-five* are known to be now dead—a mortality of more than 90 per cent.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, 1866.

case, for example, with our deaf and dumb children. There are always several names on the State list of children who must wait till their turn comes to be received at Hartford, to say nothing of those too young to go, and waiting to reach the age of eight years, when they can begin to be taught there.

We deem it advisable that measures should be taken to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the number, residence, age and condition of such children, as the first step toward improving their education. This information can probably be collected by our Board, if that is judged best.

In our Second Annual Report we sketched the outlines of a plan by which the deaf mute children of Massachusetts, who, if taught at all, are now sent to an adjoining State, can be kept at home, and instructed by methods equally good, and, perhaps, superior. We would not insist on the details, but the general plan we would now reiterate, and would urge that something like it should be adopted. We believe that His Excellency the Governor, in recommending, as he did in his Annual Message, the instruction of these children within the State, only expressed the general sentiment of our people. We do not understand him as desiring the removal of the pupils now at Hartford, unless that is sought by their parents, but as suggesting that provision should be made for teaching future applicants in one or more schools in Massachusetts. And we have good authority for believing that benevolent persons stand ready to endow largely any such school that may be established by the Legislature. It seems, indeed, natural, that if the Commonwealth should countenance any plan for an Asylum within her own borders, it would stimulate the benevolence of her citizens to do for the mutes what McLean did for the insane, and Perkins for the blind.

There are three considerations which should have great weight in deciding this question.

First, these unfortunates are, for the time, wards of the Commonwealth; and, other things being equal, she should commit them to the charge of her own citizens rather than to others; she should keep them at home rather than send them

THE EDUCATION OF DEAF MUTES.

abroad. In the words of the Governor, "As ours is the responsibility, be ours, also, the grateful labor. To no other object of philanthropy will the warm heart of Massachusetts respond more promptly." It is well known to those conversant with the subject, that great and important changes in the mode of instructing mutes have been earnestly advocated by some of the ablest teachers in Europe, and that the Governments of France and of Russia have taken measures to test the value of these by actual practice. Massachusetts may become ever so well convinced that these changes are desirable, but she has no power at present to try them in practice, for she has no right to prescribe the method of instruction at the Asylum in Hartford.

Second, any undue aggregation of persons suffering a common infirmity is unwise, because, while it intensifies the unfavorable peculiarities growing out of their infirmity, it lessens the corrective influence of associating with ordinary persons. Schools, therefore, for the infirm or defective, especially boarding schools, should be no larger than is necessary. This principle can hardly be insisted upon too strongly. Massachusetts now sends a hundred mute children to the Hartford Asylum, and if the school were nearer the centre of our population, the number would probably reach a hundred and fifty, which is even more than is necessary for all purposes of classification. This subject was fully discussed in our last year's Report, and it is hardly necessary for us to say here, that we do not desire to build up a large and costly institution for the deaf mutes of Massachusetts, but to see them distributed in several schools, to which pupils younger than are now received at Hartford could be sent.

Third, the chief end of the special instruction of mutes is to teach language, from learning which, in the natural way, they are precluded by their infirmity. Now, like other children, they are best adapted for this during the tender years of early childhood. Every year after a certain age, which is quickly reached, the facility for learning language lessens. But the reluctance of parents to send mutes from home during child-

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, 1866.

hood is very great, and their reluctance naturally increases in proportion to the distance of the school.

If, as has been suggested, there were several small schools for such children in different parts of the State, and one central finishing school, in which the higher branches of learning and the trades could be taught, it might meet the wants of this interesting class in the best manner, with least interruption of those family and social relations which are even more important for them than for ordinary children.

Having provided, within the last half century, for the wants of those unfortunates whom special infirmity makes dependent, the Insane, the Deaf Mutes, and the Blind, Massachusetts, nearly twenty years since, put the last link to her golden chain of Charities, by a training school for idiotic children.

For three of these classes she has provided Asylums within her own borders, and administers them by the hands of her own citizens.

It is very desirable that she should do so for all, because the blessed effects of these establishments are not confined to the unfortunates whom they receive, but extend to those who administer them, and thence to the whole community. They may be regarded as schools for training up men and women in the practice of works of love and good-will. These works take the special form which the special charity requires, and one reason why the education of deaf mutes is still regarded in Massachusetts as a species of mystery, is because we allow a neighboring State to provide the teachers and attendants of this class.

Such was not the way in which the Abbé de l'Epeè regarded the art in which he was so eminent, nor was it thus that one of his most eminent followers, the Abbé Carton, of Belgium, spoke of it. Both these men, who devoted a good part of their lives to this work, have left on record their opinion that patience and mildness are the only essentials for teaching deaf mutes, and that a common school-master or school-mistress need not hesitate to undertake the task. And some eminent living teachers of deaf mutes in France are now striving to "popularize the art," as they express it; that is, so to simplify it, as to enable

DEAF MUTES.

common teachers to practise it. Whether this be true in whole or in part, in a State where good teachers are so common as in Massachusetts, it will not be difficult to find those qualified to teach in the proposed schools. Teachers were readily found for Laura Bridgman and Oliver Caswell; and a lady, whose success in educating deaf mutes seems to be equal to that of the accomplished women who carried on the instruction of those two deaf, dumb and blind children, is already in charge of a small school at Chelmsford.

If, then, the obligations assumed by our Commonwealth require that she should educate her own children deprived of hearing; if private munificence even now stands ready to endow schools for their instruction, one of which is in successful progress; and if there is no lack of competent teachers, then the most unquestioned superiority of the Hartford Asylum in its organization and methods, would hardly warrant us in filling it with our pupils, to the exclusion of those from the other New England States. It appears by the Census of 1860, that there were nearly 1,800 deaf mutes in New England, of whom not more than 600 had their home in Massachusetts. With only a third part of the whole deaf mute population, Massachusetts sends just about half of the pupils who go to Hartford.

But we do not believe that the methods of teaching at Hartford are perfect, or all that they should be. Particularly, we believe, that the power of speech, which, however strange it may seem, is often preserved, restored or imparted to the deaf mute, is there regarded as of too little value, and is too much neglected in education. We agree with Professor Day, who has declared that the teaching of articulation is underrated in the American schools; and we desire to support the earnest request of many educated deaf mutes, and the parents of deaf mute children, that greater attention should be paid to it. We have ascertained that nearly three-fifths of the beneficiaries of Massachusetts now at Hartford were not born deaf. Among these there surely must be many who, if zealously, patiently taught by persons having faith in the system, might learn to articulate. But they are not and cannot be so taught in an Institution whose declared policy is unfavorable to articulation.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, 1866.

XI. *Reports of Private Charities.*—Our recommendation in this regard is little more than a repetition of that last cited (on page xxiv,) from our First Annual Report. Few persons are aware of the extent and variety of the private charitable organizations in this Commonwealth. An imperfect list of them was printed in our Report last year, and, although incomplete, is regarded as of much value. If we were to judge the whole State by one or two examples, we should set the amount of these charitable funds very high. For instance, in Charlestown, with a population of 26,000, there are private charitable funds to the amount of \$114,000, or nearly \$4.50 for each inhabitant. A like ratio throughout the State would give a total of about \$6,000,000.

It is not to be supposed that this large sum can be wholly managed in the most prudent, wise and humane manner. But even if it were, it would be important to know in what direction much or little is done to relieve suffering. A knowledge of this kind would guide those who administer charities, either public or private, and would be of service to the Legislature. In England there exists a permanent Commission of Private Charities, whose business it is to examine into the condition and management of such funds, bequests, etc., and to remedy abuses or inconveniences.

All public Annual Reports of charities, etc., in our opinion, should be made to cover the same period, and sent in to a single office at the State House, where they might be arranged, condensed and published.

We have thus performed all that the laws seem to require of our Board in the way of report. We would, however, direct the attention of the Legislature, not only to the accompanying Reports of the Secretary and General Agent, but to the special communication from the last named officer, appended to this Report. And we would commend the whole system of our charitable and correctional Institutions, with the subjects thereto allied, to the attentive consideration of your honorable body.

APPENDIX

TO

THE REPORT OF THE BOARD.

At a meeting of the Board of Charities, held on Friday, the 25th of January, 1867, it was voted—

“That the General Agent’s communication on the subject of Rainsford Island be printed, as an Appendix to the Annual Report of this Board.”

In accordance with the above vote, the following paper is here presented :—

THE HOSPITAL AT RAINSFORD ISLAND.

Statement of the General Agent.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN:—Having furnished for the use of the Board a brief account of the earlier history and original use of the Hospital at Rainsford Island, your General Agent has the honor to supply, in continuation thereof, a brief outline of the purposes to which it has been devoted since the lack of material caused its practical disuse, with rare exceptions, as an Immigrant Hospital. In anticipation of this event,—the inevitable result of sanitary measures, applied by stringent legislation to passenger ships,—laws had been passed authorizing certain classes of convicts to be committed to the Island, and permitting the cities and towns to send thither their sick State paupers, with the consent of the Alien Commissioners.

It was clearly the intent of those securing this legislation to build up and continue Rainsford, as a permanent addition to

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE BOARD.

our large public Institutions. It was, to a great extent, effectual; and when your Agent, then one of the Alien Commissioners, first visited it in 1858, he found there some twenty-five convicts, about two hundred and thirty of the vicious poor of Boston, and not one sick immigrant, or person "ill with an infectious disease."

The average degree of sickness did not equal that of the State Almshouses; and of nearly its entire population he was compelled to say in his next Report, that "they could show a clearer title to the justice of the State than to its charity." A greater perversion of charitable appropriations was never witnessed. Thieves, strumpets and drunkards were living by the seaside almost in luxurious ease on the bounty of the State.

Disgusted beyond measure, the Commissioners forthwith commenced a reform. Dr. Barker, the Superintendent, whose efforts for improvement were far greater than he ever received credit for, aided them. The Inspectors stood not in the way, and in a short time the convict law was repealed, the numbers reduced by more than one hundred, and the expenses by over \$10,000 per annum.

The Board of Charities has pursued substantially the same policy, and, under the lead of its Chairman, the Hon. Otis Norcross, took resolute measures for yet farther reform; but it encountered at every step complaint, opposition, outcry and insult, and finally its power to act was neutralized by an influence which it could not control. Its chairman resigned, and it has taken no farther official action of importance respecting Rainsford Island.

Meanwhile, the legislature passed the Act of 1865, forbidding sick State paupers to be removed when their health would be endangered thereby, unless with the consent of the Board of Charities. This expression of the popular will, so unanimously enacted into law, sufficed to remedy the great wrong of nine years' duration. There was no need to carry patients seven miles seaward, when they could be supported more comfortably and cheaply among their friends at home, or to maintain a

RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.

great establishment for the few that were homeless, when the city authorities were willing to care for them in their admirable Institution at Deer Island. Hence the Governor and Council saw fit to direct your Agent to remove the pauper patients, relieve the officers from duty, terminate the enormous expense, and replace the Island on its ancient basis, under the care of a competent keeper.

Should any exigency occur which would overcrowd our present buildings, the surplus can, on short notice, be accommodated at Rainsford, which, thus held in reserve, will be a valuable adjunct to our system of public institutions.

The discontinuance of this Hospital has had no perceptible effect on the numbers at the State Almshouses. In fact, these numbers have never been so small since the Houses were opened, as during the present autumn. The Statement of the Inspectors in their Report, that the Almshouse Hospitals have been crowded "inconveniently with the sick," while Rainsford was "depleted," is entirely erroneous. Your Agent has never known a time when any pressure on one institution was not supplemented by pressure on all the rest, arising from the same causes.

Any attempt from any quarter to disparage the medical departments of other institutions, in favor of Rainsford, is simply contemptible. The physicians in charge are gentlemen of experience and skill, and neither in the bills of mortality, nor in the success of treatment, has any superiority been apparent. The physicians at the Island have done well. Let the others enjoy the credit they deserve. Equally erroneous is the impression apparently sought to be conveyed that your Board was actuated by hostile feeling, and a desire to decrease numbers that the average expense might become offensively large. None know better than your executive officers that no such feelings have been entertained. This Board was under a grave responsibility for the maintenance of Rainsford, otherwise than for its original intent, which the Inspectors and Superintendent did not and could not share. In fulfilling that responsibility, the Board has endeavored,

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE BOARD.

1st. To act legally,—and in this they have been guided by the Attorney-General.

2d. To act humanely ;—and in this they have had the counsel of the philanthropic and the skilful, and the positive instruction of the legislature.

3d. To act economically ;—and herein they have been aided by the advice of sagacious and practical men, whose counsel is not to be lightly regarded. They have been unable to see why the city of Boston should be taxed from \$10,000 to \$12,000 per annum for its share of the maintenance of Rainsford, while under the new arrangement its sick State paupers can be and have been supported at home and at Deer Island, for less than half that sum, of which its proportion is under \$2,000 per annum ; and also why the rest of the Commonwealth should be taxed for the same purpose \$18,000 or \$20,000 per annum, while it could avail itself of the hospital, except in rare cases, only with great expense and inconvenience.

In their recommendations and action of the past, affecting this institution, your Board has confined itself strictly within its legal limits of duty, and has never passed those bounds to criticise, to censure, to complain, or to injure. The brief statutes affecting Rainsford, so plainly set forth the respective duties of your Board and of all other parties, that their strict observance by all concerned would render a controversy impossible.

But the great grievance of the Inspectors finds vent in the charge, many times made in the past, that while there are sick paupers enough in the State to fill their Hospital, this Board and its predecessors have prevented Rainsford from receiving them. Your Agent answers,

1st. That the towns are not often so inhuman or so regardless of a proper economy, as to take sick people from their beds and subject them to a journey to Boston, and then a seven miles' trip seaward, at heavy expense to themselves of money and trouble ; merely to fill a particular hospital. Nor will they send thither those really able to be moved while the almshouse hospitals are so near and so well managed. And in this, in his judgment, they are right.

RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.

2d. That with two large public hospitals absorbing so many cases of genuine sickness or injury, there is little left for Rainsford, in Boston or vicinity, except the diseases arising from vice. And the simple question is, "shall so costly an institution be maintained for those whose true place is in a Work-house Hospital?" There can be but little doubt of the decision of our tax-paying citizens. Your Board, at any rate, has refused to assume such a responsibility.

3d. The statutes provide that cities and towns shall send State paupers to Almshouses and Hospitals at their own expense. The Board of Charities can "consent" that the cities and towns may send such as are sick to Rainsford; but neither they, nor the Inspectors, can legally send them themselves, or pay for sending them. Consequently the authorities of Boston, inasmuch as they could convey to Tewksbury such as were able to travel, would not incur the expense of dispatching their steamer to the Island, oftener than was absolutely necessary; and thus the supply of inmates was practically cut off, unless the Inspectors contracted for the running of said steamer to the Island daily. But they already controlled the yacht "Thatcher," which was making daily trips to Rainsford at a cost to the State of \$2,400 per annum, and certainly was sufficient for all ordinary needs; and any freight she could not convey could surely be delivered for a very moderate sum. In the face of these facts, still retaining the yacht, they did employ the steamer to make daily trips for \$2,250 per annum, illegally conveying thereon at the expense of the Commonwealth such paupers as Boston might commit. They would seem then to be in one of these three positions. They were violating the law; or they were incurring a needless expense; or, if such expenses were necessary to maintain their institution, were offering the best proof that it ought to be abandoned in favor of a more accessible location; for transportation alone was costing the State at least \$4,650 per annum.

So obvious have the considerations named appeared to His Excellency and the Council, that independent of action or vote by your Board, they have advised the sending of patients to

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE BOARD.

be discontinued, as an infringement of the spirit of the law, and ordered the few remaining to be removed. It only remains to say, that while in the depth of winter, the closing lines of this communication are written, there is ample room in our Almshouse Hospitals, for all who have applied, or are likely to do so, and the accommodations at Rainsford are not in the slightest degree required or missed.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen,
Very respectfully, yours,

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT,
General Agent.

JANUARY 28th, 1867.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.
—
1865-6.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN:—According to custom, before entering upon the special topics of my Annual Report, I beg leave to submit to you a statement of the general proceedings and expenses of this department for the year ending September 30, 1866.

PRELIMINARY.

The first part of this year being mainly devoted to the preparation of the Annual Report, and several of the succeeding months to the clerical business of the office, which is generally most pressing during the session of the General Court, it was not until the Spring that I was enabled to make frequent visits to the different institutions. These have since been kept up, as I have had opportunity; and besides the required visits within the State, I have examined the State Prisons of Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and in part, of New York; the Reform Schools of Vermont and Rhode Island, and some other establishments outside the State. I have, also, at the request of the New York Prison Association, and as your delegate, attended several sessions of the New York Prison Commission, organized under a resolve of the legislature of that State; and being called upon, have given testimony before this commission concerning our Prison System, and the means of improving it. My visits to the town almshouses have necessarily been almost discontinued, and I have not been able to carry out my original intention of inspecting all these establishments in Massachusetts before the expiration of my first term of office. My commission having been renewed, I hope that I

 SECRETARY'S REPORT.

may yet find occasion to visit all our town almshouses before resigning it.

The whole number of my visits during the year has been seventy-seven, namely :—

To State Institutions,	40
Prisons within the State,	25
Town Almshouses,	2
Institutions in other States,	8
Private and municipal institutions,	2
	<hr/>
In all,	77

In making these visits I have travelled nearly five thousand miles, at an expense to the State of \$178.80.

The whole expenses of my department for the year ending September 30, 1866, have been \$8,024.95, of which the sum of \$6,908.95 was covered by the annual appropriation of \$7,075.00, and \$1,116.00 by the special appropriation for the increase of salaries, amounting in my department to \$1,155.00. The whole sum appropriated being, therefore, \$8,230.00, there remains an unexpended balance of \$205.05. This total expenditure is thus classified :—

Salary of Secretary,	\$2,400 00
Clerk hire,	4,595 00
Office expenses,	575 54
Printing,	454 41
	<hr/>
Total,	\$8,024 95

The expenditures for the year preceding were \$7,589.36, and for the three years, \$21,137.81, being an average of \$7,045.94 for each year. The increased expense of the past year has been due mainly to the increase of salaries voted by the last Legislature.

The travelling expenses of the Secretary for the three years have been \$569.30, or an average of \$189.77 in each year; the

GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

average number of miles travelled being about five thousand six hundred, or nearly seventeen thousand in the three years.*

As in former years, I have taken pains to collect and distribute documents, open or continue correspondence with official persons and private citizens in other States and countries, and in all ways to place my department on such a footing as to give it the largest opportunity for usefulness. In this part of my labors, as was anticipated, I have derived much advantage from the establishment of the *American Association for the Promotion of Social Science*, which was organized in Boston a year ago, and numbers among its members persons from nearly all parts of the country. The three General Meetings of the Association, and the Reform School Conference held under its auspices last June, have done much to promote statistical inquiry and philanthropic activity in Massachusetts and elsewhere, and I have availed myself freely of the information laid before the public at those meetings. I have also been greatly aided in my investigation of the subject of Prison Discipline by the Prison Association of New York and that of Philadelphia. Of these Associations, the former is now the most active of any organization of the kind in the country, and since its operations are carried on throughout the great State of New York, the results of its activity are of great service to all who are investigating the subject. As a representative of your Board, I was honored with an invitation, in July last, to be present at the sessions of a Commission made up from this Association, under authority of the Legislature of New York, to examine the present condition of the prisons of that State. Of this I availed myself so far as to meet with the Commission in New York City, at the Clinton Prison in Dannemora, and at the Sing Sing Prison; and I shall have the pleasure of submitting for your consideration, in the proper place, some results of the observations there made, and some information collected by the indefatigable Secretary of the Association, Dr. E. C. Wines.

* The travelling expenses of the Secretary have always been paid out of the general appropriation for the Board, and therefore are not included in the expenses of my department. If added for the past year, the total would be \$8,203.25, and for the three years \$21,707.11.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

In course of the year, I have been called upon for documents and suggestions in relation to Prisons and Reformatories by public officers in the States of Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Virginia, Georgia and Louisiana, and I have taken pleasure in complying with the request so far as I was able. I have also been in correspondence with the very efficient Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, etc., for Canada, through the Secretary, Mr. Edmund A. Meredith, and with several persons officially or from interest in them, acquainted with the Prisons of several of the countries of Europe. Through the mediation of the Department of State and the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and by the aid of individuals, I have been able to effect a useful exchange of documents between Massachusetts and these foreign countries,—a result long sought by your Board.

With these statements I will pass to the general matter of this Report.

DIVISIONS OF THE REPORT.

By a vote passed on the 2d of May, 1866, and subsequently amended, I was instructed “to present information on the following points and in the following order,” in my Third Annual Report:—

- I. THE RETURNS RELATING TO BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.
- II. RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS.
- III. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.
- IV. THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.
- V. THE PAUPER RETURNS.
- VI. PAUPERISM, CRIME, DISEASE AND INSANITY.

The subsequent portion of this Report will accordingly be found arranged in six parts, corresponding to the heads above given, with an Appendix, into which the tabular work will be mainly thrown.

SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION.

PART FIRST.

THE RETURNS RELATING TO BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

CHAPTER I.—ORIGIN AND CHARACTER OF OUR
REGISTRATION LAWS.

It is now nearly a quarter of a century since the new Registration System of Massachusetts was established by law,—the Act for that purpose having been approved March 3, 1842. But although this Act for the first time required returns to be made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth of all Births, Deaths and Marriages, yet laws in force for centuries had required a record of such events to be kept in the towns and cities.

It appears that the early settlers of New England regarded the subject of registration as one of great importance. An Act was passed, as early as 1639, ordering "that the days of every marriage, birth and death of every person within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts," should be recorded. By subsequent Acts, passed between that time and 1657, "parents, masters, guardians, executors and administrators" were required to deliver to the town clerk the names of such persons belonging to them as had been born or died. Every "new married man" was likewise required to deliver the certificate of his marriage to the town clerk to be recorded. And the town clerk was obliged to make a copy of these records, quarterly or annually, and transmit it to the clerk of the County Court in which the town was situated, to be by him recorded. Fees were allowed each town clerk, paid by the person obtaining the record, for recording every birth, marriage or death, and penalties were imposed on him and others for neglect. Similar laws were passed about the same time in Plymouth Colony. They were re-enacted under the charter of 1692, and continued in force until the Revolution, excepting the provision requiring returns

to be made to the County Courts, which was omitted. In 1785 and 1795 the laws on the subject were revised, and Acts were passed, which, being incorporated in the Revised Statutes of 1836, continued nominally in force until the Act of 1842 took effect.

As regards the administration of these laws, it seems that during the existence of the first Colonial Charter, before 1692, records of some form, but very imperfect, were made by the towns, and copies of them transmitted to the County Courts. Many of these records are still preserved, though many others are lost through carelessness or negligence. Such as remain are very valuable. Under the Provincial Charter, from 1692 down to the Revolution, records were kept by most of the towns, though returns were seldom made. After the Revolution, the registration of births and deaths had gradually fallen into neglect, until in most towns the records were few and comparatively of little value.

PRESENT STATE OF THE REGISTRATION LAWS.

The Act of 1842 was greatly improved by the Act of March 16, 1844, which was again modified by the Act of May 2, 1849. At the general revision of our Statutes in 1859-60, further improvements were made in the Registration Laws, which now remain substantially as they stand in the General Statutes of 1860. But in the year 1865, an important amendment was adopted, which was unfortunately repealed at the last session of the General Court, by an Act which also increased the fees of clerks for "obtaining, recording, indexing and returning" the required information. The Act of 1865, above referred to, was as follows, (being Chapter 96 of that year):—

AN ACT relating to the Registry and Return of Births.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. It shall be the duty of every physician and midwife in the several cities and towns in this Commonwealth, on or before the tenth day of each month, to forward to the clerk of each city and town a correct list of the births of all children born therein during the month next preceding, at which such physician or midwife was present; stating therein, as nearly as practicable, the place and date of each birth, the

PRESENT LAWS OF REGISTRATION.

name, sex and color of the child, the names, places of birth and residence of the parents, and the occupation of the father.

SECT. 2. For every certificate of a birth, the physician or midwife shall receive twenty-five cents from such city or town; and any physician or midwife neglecting to forward such list for six months after it is due, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five dollars, to be recovered as provided in the twelfth section of the twenty-first chapter of the General Statutes.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 24, 1865.*]

It is difficult to see how this law, which was intended to aid town clerks in obtaining the necessary information about births, could do anything but facilitate the registration, since the responsibility of the clerks was the same as before. And I incline to believe that if continued and faithfully enforced, it would have demonstrated the fact that the previously reported number of births in many of the towns, and in the State as a whole, was altogether too small. But, with an imprudent haste, the Act was repealed by the following Act of 1866, (Chapter 138):

AN ACT concerning the Registry and Return of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. The clerk of each city and town, except in such cities and towns as choose a registrar, under the eleventh section of the twenty-first chapter of the General Statutes, in which cases the provisions of this act shall apply to the registrar, for receiving or obtaining, recording, indexing and returning the facts relating to marriages, births and deaths occurring therein, shall be entitled to receive therefrom the sums following, viz.: for each marriage, fifteen cents; for each birth, thirty cents; for each death returned to him by the persons specified in sections two, three and four of chapter twenty-one of the General Statutes, twenty cents for each of the first twenty entries, and ten cents for each subsequent entry; for each death not so returned, but by him obtained and recorded, twenty cents.

SECT. 2. Chapter ninety-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and so much of section seven of the twenty-first chapter of the General Statutes as is inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved April 7, 1866.*]

PART I.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

By an inspection of Chapters 21 and 106 of the General Statutes, it will appear that while a double provision is made for the return of marriages solemnized, (by the required preliminary certificate, and the required record of the minister, justice of the peace, and keeper of the records in the Society of Friends, respectively,) and a double provision for the return of deaths, (by the certificates required of physicians and sextons, respectively,) there is absolutely no provision at all for the return of births to the town clerk or registrar, except the vague requirement imposed on parents and householders. And considering that it is much easier, and oftentimes there is a much stronger motive to conceal a birth than either a marriage or a death, we may cease to be surprised both at the small number of births reported in the State, and that so few of them are illegitimate. Is it credible that while one child in every *fifteen* born in England is illegitimate, only one in every *one hundred and six* born in Massachusetts is so? Still more, is it credible that the rate of *one in two hundred and ten*, which is reported for the years 1852-63, should have increased to *one in one hundred and six* in 1864?*. Again: of the 287 illegitimate births reported in 1864, no less than 82, or twenty-nine per cent., took place in the three State Almshouses, among a total population of about 5,000, of whom at least 1,200 were children. In other words, .004 per cent. of the whole population of the State supplied 29 per cent. of the illegitimate births, although furnishing but about .0042 per cent. of all the births. Had the rest of the State produced children of this class in the same ratio, the number instead of 287 would have been 20,000. Of course this is more extravagantly large than the number reported is exceedingly small. The truth, I apprehend, lies between the two, and could be ascertained with some accuracy if a law like that of 1865 could be continued in force long enough to yield some practical results.

* In 1865 the rate was still smaller, the whole number of births being 30,249, and the illegitimate births reported only 271, or one in 112. The reported deaths were 26,152.

 EARLY RECORDS OF GENEVA.

CHAPTER II.—REGISTRATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

It does not appear that among the ancients any system of registration corresponding to ours was in use, although from the known strictness of the Roman laws in regard to marriage, adoption, burial, etc., there must have been something resembling our records of births, deaths and marriages. It is related that Marcus Antoninus directed all children to be registered within thirty days of their birth, and there are other indications of a prevailing custom of registration.

But about the year 1549, in Geneva, a tolerably accurate method of registration was adopted, which, with many improvements, has continued in force till now. Of this city and the results ascertained by its system, Mr. Lemuel Shattuck wrote as follows in 1845 :—

“ Geneva was one of the earliest cities to establish a system of Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths. The Registers were begun as early as 1549, and have since been continued with great care. They are viewed as pre-appointed evidences of civil rights. The registration includes the name of the disease which caused the death, entered by a district physician, who is charged by the State with the inspection of every person who dies within his district. A second table is made up from certificates setting forth the nature of the disease, with a specification of the symptoms, and observations required to be made by the private physician who may have had the care of the diseased.

“ These registers have been frequently examined. I have before me the results of an examination made by Edward Mallet, a very able work, published in the ‘ Annales D’Hygiene.’ From this work it appears that human life has wonderfully improved since these registers were kept. The number of years which it was probable that every individual born would live, appears in the different periods as follows :—

PERIOD.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Rate of Increase.
1550 to 1600,	8	7	26	100
1600 to 1700,	13	3	16	153
1701 to 1750,	27	9	13	321
1751 to 1800,	31	3	5	361
1801 to 1813,	40	8	10	470
1814 to 1833,	45	—	29	521

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Mr. Shattuck goes on to observe, in connection with the extraordinary facts here set forth, that the excessive mortality of the earlier years, in this table, was accompanied by a great number of births, which diminished as the people became more prosperous.

In Sweden registration was early made obligatory, and in 1723 Peter the Great introduced it into Russia, probably taking the idea from his Swedish neighbors. The earliest tables of mortality of much value were computed in Sweden.

In France the importance of the matter claimed the attention of those legislators who, under the first Napoleon, prepared the code which goes by his name. As might be expected, the French system is very full and exact, and might be wisely copied by us in some of its parts. It was extended, at the time of the *Code Napoleon*, into Belgium and other countries, where, with some modifications, it is now in force. Long after the success of the French system had demonstrated its value, a discussion of the matter took place in England.

In 1833 the House of Commons considered the subject of parochial registration. A committee was appointed in March of that year, "to consider and report on the general state of parochial registries, and the laws relating to them; and on a general registration of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths and burials, in England and Wales, with power to send for persons, papers and records." This committee, after holding numerous meetings, examining many witnesses and inquiring into the systems of other European governments, made an elaborate report in August, 1833, recommending a thorough reform of the old English laws of registration. Three years later, in August, 1836, "An Act for Registering Births, Deaths and Marriages in England," was passed, and went into operation June 30, 1837.

This Act established a "general register office" in London, to which office returns were to be made quarter-yearly, from a series of districts into which England was therefor divided; the forms of return, which are also the forms of the registers themselves, being prescribed by law. These forms have since been greatly enlarged, and made more complete for statistical pur-

EUROPEAN REGISTRATION.

poses ; but it is doubtful if, even now, the English method is so good as the French, while those in use in Scotland and Ireland are different and perhaps inferior.

By the French regulations it is required that, within three days after every birth, the child shall be produced in presence of the registrar, its identity proved, and the record then made ; that no burial shall take place without a written authority from the registrar, and after record made on the testimony of the two nearest relatives or friends of the deceased, of his name, age, profession and abode ; the day, hour and place of death ; the names of his wife and of his parents, and the place of his birth. The marriage regulations are equally minute and rigorous.

Of all the records duplicates are kept, and duplicate indexes annually prepared ; and every year one of these duplicates is transmitted to the central authority, while the other is retained in the *commune* or parish.

This system, which might seem vexatious and burdensome, is in operation, not only in the numerous *communes* of France, but in Geneva, and in those portions of Prussia and Belgium which were controlled by France when it went into operation. In these countries, however, attempts have been made to throw off that system, since they became independent of French control.

In Spain the registration is, in some respects, fuller than in France. There the marriage registries show the native places of the parties and the names of their parents ; and, in the baptismal registration, mention is made of the native places of both parents, and of the names and birth places of the paternal grand-parents.

In Austria all births must, under heavy penalties, be returned to the registrar by the physician or midwife, and the mother's maiden name is inserted. So, also, in case of deaths, the date, the age, and the malady or cause of death are specified, and the corpse is inspected, or a certificate of the disease, &c., is required of the medical attendant.

In Prussia, Denmark, Holland, Portugal, and most of the other European countries, systems of registration have been

adopted at various times and of various degrees of accuracy. Those of France, England, Austria, Prussia and Belgium are generally regarded as the most valuable in their operation and results. With the reports published in these countries, the names of Legoyt, Farr, Ficker, Quetelet and others, all eminent statisticians, have been connected, and important questions have been solved by their investigations. If our own Reports, now numbering twenty-three in all, have been less serviceable to the world, the cause must be looked for partly in the frequent changes of office among those having the work in charge, partly in a defective method of securing returns, and partly in the lack of that proper interest in statistical inquiries, among our people and their public servants, which vitiates or renders wholly useless many of our tabulated Reports.

CHAPTER III.—IMPORTANCE OF ACCURATE REGISTRATION.

Although the topic is by no means a new one, and the citations which I am about to make will appear trite to those who have considered the subject, I believe it will be well to direct your attention and that of our Legislature and people to the value of a careful registration, and the preparation of tables for practical use. In doing this I shall, as on former occasions, bring forward the statements and arguments of persons deservedly held in high respect.

So long ago as 1839, Dr. William Farr, the most eminent writer on these subjects in England, wrote as follows to the Registrar-General under the then new law of 1836 :—

“The registration of births and deaths proves the connection of families, facilitates the legal distribution of property, and answers several other public purposes, which sufficiently establishes its utility; but in the performance of the duty with which you have been pleased to intrust me, I have to examine the registration under a different point of view, and with different objects, which will, perhaps, ultimately prove of not less importance.

DR. FARR'S OPINION.

"The deaths, and causes of death, are scientific facts which admit of numerical analysis; and science has nothing to offer more inviting in speculation than the laws of vitality, the variations of those laws in the two sexes at different ages, and the influence of civilization, occupation, locality, seasons, and other physical agencies, either in generating diseases and inducing death, or in improving the public health.

"One of the many obvious applications of the facts will be to the promotion of practical medicine. The extent to which epidemics vary in different localities, seasons, and classes of society, will be indicated by the registered diseases; and the experienced practitioner, wherever he may be placed, will learn to administer remedies with discrimination, and with due reference to the circumstances of the population. He will discover that the characters of diseases change, and will not treat a pneumonia in the same way in Whitechapel and in Westmoreland, if it appear, from the causes of death, that the diseases and constitution of the population present striking discrepancies. * * * * *

"The registration of the diseases of the several districts will furnish medical men with a series of valuable remedial agents. It will designate the localities where disease is most rife, and where there is the least tendency to particular classes of sickness and infirmity. In recommending a residence to patients, the physician will find the registered causes of death an indispensable directory; and the utility of a sanatory map of the country, such as the returns will furnish, cannot fail to be felt in England, where a part of the population is constantly migrating from place to place in search of health. Much information has been collected respecting the influence of the English climate; but the facts will bring to light many salubrious spots hitherto unknown, and disclose the dangers which infest others unsuspected. Invalids resort to some unhealthy places; families carry their children in the autumn into districts where smallpox and measles are often epidemical, or go into parts of the country where, as the registration shows, bowel complaints and fevers are extraordinarily fatal. The registration of the causes of death, beside contributing to practical medicine, will give greater precision to the principles of physics. Medicine, like the other natural sciences, is beginning to abandon vague conjecture where facts can be accurately determined by observation; and to substitute numerical expressions for uncertain assertions.

"The advantages of this change are evident. The prevalence of a disease, for instance, is expressed by the deaths in a given time out of a given number living, with as much accuracy as the temperature is indicated by a thermometer; so that when the mean population of the district

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is known, the rise and decline of epidemics may be traced exactly, and it will then be possible to solve the problem, whether certain tribes of epidemic disorders constantly follow others, in one determined series or cycle.

"Any improvement in the treatment of disease, and any addition to medical science will tend ultimately to the diminution of human suffering; but the registration of the causes of death is calculated to exercise a still more direct influence upon public health. Diseases are more easily prevented than cured, and the first step to their prevention is the discovery of their exciting causes. The registry will show the agency of these causes by numerical facts, and measure the intensity of their influence. The annual rate of mortality in some districts will be found to be 4 per cent.—in others 2 per cent.; in other words, the people in one set of circumstances live 50 years, while in another set of circumstances, which the registration will indicate, they do not live more than 25 years. In these wretched districts nearly 8 per cent. are constantly sick, and the energy of the whole population is withered to the roots. Their arms are weak, their bodies wasted, and their sensations embittered by privation and suffering. Half the life is passed in infancy, sickness, and dependant helplessness.

"In exhibiting the high mortality, the diseases by which it is occasioned, and the exciting cause of disease, the abstract of the registers will prove that while a part of the sickness is inevitable, and a part can only be expected to disappear before progressive social amelioration, a considerable proportion of the sickness and deaths may be suppressed by the general adoption of hygienic measures which are in actual but partial operation. It may be affirmed, without great risk of exaggeration, that it is possible to reduce the annual deaths in England and Wales by 80,000, and to increase the vigor, (may I not add the industry and wealth?) of the population in an equal proportion."

DEFECTS IN OUR PRESENT REGISTRATION.

There was much justice in the complaint of Mr. Shattuck, in 1843, that our Registration was very defective. In 1842 the Deaths were reported as exceeding the Births by more than 1,000; in 1843 the excess of Deaths was nearly 2,000; in 1844, the Births nearly doubled, while the number of Deaths was so diminished that there was an excess of Births amounting to more than 6,000, which in 1845 increased to nearly 7,000. In the succeeding five years this excess of Births

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diminished to 5,000, and then suddenly rose, in 1850, to 9,000. In 1851 it was nearly 10,000; in 1852, more than 11,000; in 1853, about 10,600—the whole number of reported Births being more than *three times* as large, and of reported Deaths *twice* as large as in 1843, ten years before. In 1855 the excess of Births was more than 12,000; since when the average annual excess has been but little more than 10,000, while in 1864 it was only 1,726. In 1860, only four years earlier, it was more than 13,000, or nearly eight times as great. In 1865 this excess was 4,097.

It will be seen at a glance that the reports for 1842–3–4 must have been grossly erroneous, and that from 1844 to 1853 there were serious errors. Since 1853 the returns have evidently been more exact; but, as already stated, I believe them still to be defective in regard to Births, and by no means absolutely correct in the other particulars.

Now at the beginning of any such undertaking as the systematic registration of the births, deaths and marriages among a million people, scattered through more than three hundred municipalities, many errors and defects will be unavoidable. But after the work has gone on for a quarter of a century, if we still find, or have reason to suspect grave errors, the fault must be with those who administer the system, unless it be detected in the system itself. I have pointed out one grave fault in the inadequate provision made for obtaining an accurate record of Births; others could no doubt be discovered on examination. But it is complained, I know not with what foundation, that the administration of the Registration Laws, and the mode of preparing the Annual Reports are not what they ought to be. It is asserted that when the municipal officers neglect or delay to comply with the law, they are not prosecuted; that some, at least, of their obvious errors are never corrected; that there are two sets of persons employed in making up the Annual Reports, who work in a great degree independent of each other; and that the medical chief of this double-acting corps of clerks is unable to give that attention to the work which would secure the greatest possible accuracy. I cannot lay claim to any personal knowledge of the facts in this matter, but the complaints

referred to have been made by so many persons, some of them so well qualified to form an opinion, that it is my duty to mention them. The public service evidently requires that the difficult work of preparing Registration Reports should be placed in the hands of men specially qualified, not only by the possession of diligence, precision and patience, but by that comprehensive and analytical turn of mind which deduces from many instances one general law, and readily traces the connection of cause and effect, as distinguished from mere relations of co-existence or proximity. Such men, possessing also the requisite medical knowledge, are rare; but when found, their services should be so well appreciated and remunerated that they could devote to one pursuit the continuous labor of years.

In regard to the general co-operation of the medical profession, I would again quote from Mr. Shattuck:—

“As regards both births and deaths, no class of persons in the community are so well qualified to furnish the information in the first instance, or can so easily do it, as physicians; and none are, or should be, more deeply interested in the subject. The medical profession in England have voluntarily engaged in endeavors to carry the Registration Act into force, with a spirit which reflects the highest honor on their desire for the promotion of the public good and the advancement of science.”

CHAPTER IV.—INFERENCES FROM REGISTRATION AND CENSUS REPORTS.

In closing this part of my Report, I shall have occasion to avail myself of the studies of a member of this Board, formerly its Chairman, and now the Chairman of its Committee on Statistics. The patient investigations which Dr. Allen has been making for years in regard to the increase of population in Massachusetts, have led him to some conclusions which to many appear novel and startling, while others recognize them as familiar to the course of their own thoughts. At my request, he has allowed me to cite from his manuscripts the following passages:—

DR. ALLEN'S STATEMENT.

I.—Increase of Population in Massachusetts.

Among the numerous objects sought to be known by a Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the increase of population holds a prominent position. This question of increase of population, together with the changes taking place in its character, involves very important topics, such as the physical condition of a people, their morals, their education, their civil institutions and their future prospects.

There are two modes by which the population of a community may be increased:—1st, By an excess of Births over Deaths, or *natural increase*; and 2d, By the number emigrating into a place exceeding those removing out of it, or *increase by emigration*.

In the formation of the Constitution of the United States in 1787, a provision was inserted that a Census of every State and Territory should be taken once in every ten years, commencing in 1790. Eight such Censuses have already been taken—the last in 1860. The Legislature of Massachusetts in 1855, passed an Act, requiring that a State Census should also be taken once in ten years, commencing in 1855.

The population of Massachusetts is reported at different periods as follows:—In 1765, 222,563; in 1790, 378,787; in 1800, 422,845; in 1810, 472,040; in 1820, 523,287; in 1830, 610,408; in 1840, 737,700; in 1850, 994,514; in 1860, 1,231,066. We here see that the increase for 30 years—from 1790 to 1820—was comparatively small, averaging 11 per cent.; that, from 1820 to 1830 the population increased over 16 per cent.; from 1830 to 1840, over 20 per cent.; from 1840 to 1850, 34 per cent., and from 1850 to 1860, 24 per cent. During the first half of this period, large numbers emigrated from Massachusetts to other States, but during the latter half, the population was increased by the addition of a foreign element.

From the settlement of Plymouth in 1620, for two hundred years the principal business of the people was agriculture; and during all this time, the population of Massachusetts not only steadily increased, but a constant emigration was going on to all the other New England States. The first complete Census taken was in 1765, when the population of Massachusetts was 222,563. This State took the lead of all the States in population up to 1775, when New York went before it. From 1765 to 1790, there was a large increase of population in the four western counties of the State. During these twenty-five years over one hundred and fifty thousand were added by natural increase to its population. After the Revolution, emigration from Massachusetts to other States, especially to New York, increased rapidly for many years. But from 1810 to 1830, the tide was very much checked; manufacturing and

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commercial business had, in the meantime, greatly increased and attracted to it more and more of the surplus population. From 1830 to 1850, large numbers removed from the other New England States to Massachusetts—especially from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—in consequence of the great increase of business in the two directions above mentioned. Still the number emigrating from Massachusetts to other States—particularly to the West—from 1820 to 1850 was much greater than that which removed into the State of strictly American origin. In order to show how this account stood in 1850, and 1860, we here introduce the following Table from the United States Census of 1850 and of 1860. The inhabitants of Massachusetts were then classed :—

TABLE A.—*Showing the Nativity of the People of Massachusetts, in 1850 and 1860.*

NATIVES OF—	Residents of Mass. in 1850.	Residents of Mass. in 1860.	NATIVES OF—	Residents of Mass. in 1850.	Residents of Mass. in 1860.
Massachusetts, . . .	695,236	805,549	Ireland, . . .	115,917	185,434
New Hampshire, . .	39,592	44,035	British America, . .	15,862	27,069
Maine, . . .	29,507	43,031	England, . . .	16,685	23,848
Vermont, . . .	17,646	18,652	Scotland, . . .	4,469	6,855
New York, . . .	14,483	18,508	German States, . .	4,319	9,961
Connecticut, . . .	15,602	15,580	France, . . .	805	1,280
Rhode Island, . . .	11,414	13,326	Wales, . . .	214	320
Pennsylvania, . . .	1,831	2,297	Spain, . . .	178	145
New Jersey, . . .	778	1,326	Portugal, . . .	290	988
Virginia, . . .	796	1,301	Belgium, . . .	36	38
Maryland, . . .	744	1,128	Holland, . . .	138	357
Delaware, . . .	90	124	Turkey, . . .	14	16
Dist. of Columbia, .	196	260	Italy, . . .	196	371
North Carolina, . .	195	216	Austria, . . .	10	123
South Carolina, . .	224	233	Switzerland, . . .	72	355
Georgia, . . .	237	235	Russia, . . .	38	61
Florida, . . .	32	57	Norway, . . .	69	171
Alabama, . . .	71	112	Denmark, . . .	181	231
Mississippi, . . .	34	54	Sweden, . . .	253	685
Louisiana, . . .	179	198	Prussia, . . .	98	1,452
Texas, . . .	10	34	Greece, . . .	23	25
Arkansas, . . .	10	23	China, . . .	2	28
Tennessee, . . .	25	53	Asia, . . .	31	128
Kentucky, . . .	75	118	Africa, . . .	27	126
Ohio, . . .	593	847	Australia, . . .	—	13
Michigan, . . .	122	260	Atlantic Islands, . .	—	433
Indiana, . . .	60	123	Sandwich Islands, . .	65	89
Illinois, . . .	165	534	West Indies, . . .	326	326
Missouri, . . .	58	121	Mexico, . . .	21	32
Iowa, . . .	12	102	Poland, . . .	—	81
Wisconsin, . . .	32	277			
California, . . .	7	289			
Minnesota, . . .	—	58			
Kansas, . . .	—	11			
Oregon, . . .	—	15			
Territories, . . .	9	9			
Total native born in the United States,	830,966	970,952	Total foreign born,	160,909	260,114

DR. ALLEN'S STATEMENT.

There are several points in this table worthy of particular notice. We find an increase in these ten years of 140,886 born in the United States, and of 99,205 born in foreign countries. The other five New England States contributed to the population of Massachusetts, in these ten years, 20,864; and of the whole native-born population (970,952,) they furnished 134,625, almost one-seventh. All the States furnish 165,403, more than one-sixth. The tables show over twenty-five hundred born in the Southern States, besides fifteen hundred in Virginia and Maryland. As the census in these tables does not distinguish between "White and Black," the presumption is that these four thousand were mostly colored persons, and probably many of them were once slaves.

The increase in these ten years of those born in Massachusetts is 110,313, but a considerable portion are the children of foreigners. By referring to the table of those born in foreign lands, it will be seen that there was an increase of emigrants from Ireland in these ten years of 69,517. The number must have been considerably larger than this, as many counted foreign born in the Census of 1850 must have died between that date and 1860. The whole increase of foreign born from 1850 to 1860 was 99,205. The foreign element, next largest to the Irish, is 27,069 from British America, including persons of Canadian, French, English, Irish and Scotch extraction. Next in point of numbers are the English, German and Scotch. It should be observed that this second table gives only those born in a foreign land, and not the children of foreigners born in Massachusetts. These are included in the first table, among the 805,549 born within the State.* This point will be referred to more fully in the discussion of the foreign element in society. It is necessary here to consider another class of facts, making a kind of complement to the first table, that is, the number born in Massachusetts who have transferred their residence to other States. The United States Census classified these for 1850 and 1860, as follows:—

* "Children born in the United States of foreign parents, are classed as American. Had the children of foreigners been included with the foreign born, the figures in the column of the foreign population would have been much more imposing."—U. S. Census, 1860, Abstract, p. 837.

"It must be remembered that the children born in the United States of foreign parents are classed with the natives."—State Census Abstract, p. 233, 1855.

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TABLE B.—*Showing the Residence of Natives of Massachusetts, in 1850 and 1860.*

Natives of Massachusetts, Residents of—	1850.	1860.	Natives of Massachusetts, Residents of—	1850.	1860.
Maine,	16,535	13,822	Mississippi, . . .	339	309
New Hampshire, . .	18,495	19,973	Louisiana, . . .	1,620	1,350
Vermont,	15,059	11,913	Texas,	414	660
Massachusetts, . .	695,236	805,548	Arkansas,	174	217
Rhode Island, . . .	11,888	13,965	Tennessee, . . .	331	680
Connecticut, . . .	11,363	14,674	Kentucky,	665	926
New York,	55,776	50,004	Ohio,	18,763	16,313
New Jersey,	1,494	2,819	Michigan,	8,167	9,873
Pennsylvania, . . .	7,330	7,777	Indiana,	2,678	3,443
Delaware,	113	214	Illinois,	9,230	19,053
Maryland,	1,421	1,032	Missouri,	1,103	2,702
Dist. of Columbia, .	331	514	Iowa,	1,251	6,214
Virginia,	1,193	1,431	Wisconsin,	6,285	12,115
North Carolina, . .	261	324	California,	4,760	12,165
South Carolina, . .	407	322	Minnesota,	92	3,719
Georgia,	594	773	Oregon,	187	535
Florida,	234	295	Utah,	350	523
Alabama,	654	753	Washington, . . .	—	326
Colorado,	—	1,400	Nevada,	—	251
Nebraska,	—	286	New Mexico, . . .	24	72
Kansas,	—	1,282		894,818	1,046,585

This Table presents some curious facts. It appears that in 1850, there were 199,582 residents in other States natives of Massachusetts; and in 1860, there were 241,039 such residents—an increase during these ten years of 41,457. From a preceding table, it appeared that there were resident in Massachusetts, 134,830 natives of other States, from which it seems that Massachusetts had in 1850, 64,732 persons born upon her soil residing in other States more than what were residents of Massachusetts and born in other States. In 1860, this excess was 75,636—a gain in ten years of 10,884. The difference in the Massachusetts representation in the several States between 1850 and 1860, is worthy of notice. In Maine and Vermont it diminished 6,659, whereas in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, it increased 6,866. In New York it diminished from 55,776 to 50,004, and in Ohio, from 18,763 to 16,313. On the other hand, there was a moderate increase in Michigan and Indiana, but in Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin, the number more than doubled. The greatest increase was in Iowa, from 1,251 to 6,214, in Minnesota from 92 to 3,719, and in California, from 4,760 to 12,165. In the Southern States the increase was very small, but in South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi the number had considerably diminished. Kansas and Colorado, not mentioned in the

THE FOREIGN POPULATION OF THE STATE.

Census of 1850, had in 1860, 2,682 representatives from Massachusetts. But the greatest emigration from the State generally between the periods of 1850 and 1860, was to the extreme North-Western States and Territories, and to California, attracted thither more by gold, commerce and trade, than by the pursuits of Agriculture. It should be observed that the number of natives of Massachusetts residing in the Southern States in 1860, was quite small, compared with those in the Western States. The future will witness changes in the matter of emigration from this State very different from what have here been detailed.

II.—The Foreign Element in Massachusetts.

But in order to understand correctly the increase and the changes in our population, the history and number of those of a foreign origin must be carefully noted. The rapid increase of this class, and the changes consequent upon its future growth, afford themes which deserve the most grave consideration.

The Census at different periods returns this element as follows:—1830, 9,620; 1840, 34,818; 1850, 164,448; and 1860, 260,114. Here within 30 years, commencing with less than 10,000, we have an increase by immigration alone to over 250,000. It should be observed that this does not include the great number of children born in this State of foreign extraction. The first Registration Report that discriminated in the births as to parentage was that of 1850, returning 8,197 of this class, and 3,278 mixed or not stated. In 1860, the number had increased to 17,549, besides nearly 1,000 not stated. In 1850, the foreign births were only one-half as many as the American, but they continued to gain every year afterwards upon the American till 1860, when they obtained a majority. This year will ever constitute an important era in the history of Massachusetts when the foreign element, composing only about one-third part of the population of the State, produced more children than the American. Since 1860 they have gained every year upon the American, till in 1865 their births numbered almost 1,000 more than the American.

From 1850 to 1860, the Registration Reports make the foreign births 137,146, besides 18,598 not stated, a large portion of which undoubtedly was of foreign origin. Then the number of such births from 1830 to 1850 cannot be definitely stated, but, judging by the amount of foreign population at this period and its fruitfulness at other times, the number of births would certainly come up to 50,000 or more. Now what proportion of those of this character born from 1830 to 1860, might have been living when the Census of 1860 was taken, we cannot tell; all that

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can be determined upon the subject is only an approximation to the truth. It is estimated where the mortality is largest that only from two-fifths to one-half of all those born—including both the city and the country—live to reach adult life. After making allowance for this fact, and considering that by far the largest proportion of these births occurred in the years immediately preceding 1860, we think it perfectly safe to say that there must have been over 100,000 persons of this class included in the United States Census returned as native born in Massachusetts, or in other words as American. This fact would change materially the Census report. It would take at least 100,000 from the American portion—970,000—and add 100,000 to the 260,000 reported as born in foreign countries. This result makes at that time almost one-half of our population strictly of a foreign origin! It is expressly stated both in the United States and State Censuses, that the returns are made upon the *nativities* of the population. Judging by these facts and figures it would seem that the foreign population is actually much larger in this State than has generally been considered.*

If the localities and occupations of the foreign population are considered, it may aid in a better understanding of the whole subject. The Census of 1860 makes the following return:—

TABLE C.—*Showing the American and Foreign Population, by Counties.*

COUNTIES.	Total Population.	American.	Foreign.	Per cent. American.	Per cent. Foreign.
Barnstable,	35,990	34,435	1,551	95.69	4.31
Berkshire,	55,120	45,310	9,810	98.22	1.78
Bristol,	93,794	77,101	16,693	82.21	17.79
Dukes,	4,403	4,212	191	95.67	4.33
Essex,	165,611	136,107	29,494	82.20	17.80
Franklin,	31,434	29,104	2,330	92.59	7.41
Hampden,	57,356	45,237	12,129	78.86	21.14
Hampshire,	37,823	32,522	5,301	85.99	14.01
Middlesex,	216,354	166,126	50,238	76.51	23.49
Nantucket,	6,094	5,802	292	95.22	4.78
Norfolk,	109,950	83,693	26,257	76.12	23.88
Plymouth,	64,768	58,077	6,691	89.67	10.33
Suffolk,	192,700	125,439	67,261	65.09	34.91
Worcester,	159,659	127,783	31,876	80.04	19.96
Total by census, 1860,	1,231,066	970,952	260,114	78.88	21.12
Add 100,000 for foreign born in Massachusetts,	-	870,952	360,114	70.75	29.25

It will be seen by this Table that the foreign element is very unequally distributed in the State; for, while Suffolk, Norfolk, Middlesex, Hamp-

* See note, p. 21.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN POPULATION.

den and Worcester Counties are largely represented, Berkshire, Barnstable, Dukes, Nantucket and Franklin have a small representation. But, in order to show the residences of the foreign population in a more definite form, we here give the number of the two classes in all the Cities of the Commonwealth, as taken from the State Census of 1855. The U. S. Census of 1860 does not contain this statement, and the State Census of 1865 is not yet available.

TABLE D.—*Showing the Native and the Foreign Population of our Cities.*

CITIES.	Population, 1855.	Native.	Foreign.	Per cent. Native.	Per cent. Foreign.
Boston,	160,490	98,018	60,353	61.07	38.93
Lowell,	37,554	24,359	13,195	64.86	35.14
Worcester,	22,286	16,609	5,676	74.52	25.48
Charlestown,	21,700	16,530	5,168	76.13	23.87
Salem,	20,934	16,436	4,494	78.50	21.50
Cambridge,	20,473	13,903	6,544	67.90	32.10
New Bedford,	20,389	18,500	2,874	90.73	9.27
Roxbury,	18,469	11,282	7,187	61.08	38.92
Lawrence,	16,114	9,384	6,725	58.23	41.77
Lynn,	15,713	13,332	2,381	84.85	15.15
Springfield,	13,788	10,959	2,828	79.47	20.53
Taunton,	13,750	10,271	3,479	74.69	25.31
Newburyport,	13,357	10,844	2,512	81.18	18.82
Fall River,	12,680	7,900	4,780	62.30	37.70
Chelsea,	10,151	7,340	2,811	72.30	27.70
Average per cent., . . .	—	—	—	72.94	27.06

In examining the foregoing table, two things should be borne in mind:—1st. That the table represents the population as it existed more than 10 years ago, since which time the foreign element has greatly increased; and 2d. That this table representing the foreign portion does not include the children of foreigners born in this country, which are here reckoned in the American column, but should be taken out of this, and added to the foreign. Could this be done, especially according to the present population, it would bring the figures in the foreign column up almost to those in the American, if not in some instances, to exceed them.

III.—Distribution and Employment of the Foreign Population.

But this class of people do not all live in the cities. They are found scattered in almost every town and neighborhood in the Commonwealth. The men came first to build railroads, to dig canals, cellars, and aid in laying the foundation of mills, dwellings and public buildings. Then came the women to act as servants and domestics in families, as well as to find

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useful employment in shops and mills. Then came parents, children and whole families. To such an extent have they increased by immigration and birth, that they now perform a very large portion of the domestic service in all our families; they constitute everywhere a majority of the hired laborers upon the farm; they are found extensively engaged in trade and mechanical pursuits, particularly in the shoe business, and compose by far the largest proportion of all the operatives in the mills.

Within a few years, they have become extensive owners of real estate. In the cities they have built or bought a very large number of small shops and cheap dwellings, and in the rural districts as well as in the farming towns throughout the State, they have purchased very extensively small lots of land, small places, and old farms partially run out; and (what is significant) they pay for whatever real estate they buy, and are scarcely ever known to sell any. In fact, it has come to such a pass, that they perform a very large proportion of the physical labor throughout the State, whether it be in the mill or in the shop, whether in the family or upon the farm. As far as muscular exercise is concerned, they constitute "the bone and sinew" of the land, and it would be very difficult, if not impossible to dispense with their services. Every year the Americans are becoming more and more dependent upon them for manual labor, both in doors and out-of-doors. Should the foreign population continue to increase as they have in the past twenty or thirty years, and the American portion remain stationary or decrease, a question of no ordinary interest arises, what will be the state of society thirty or fifty years hence in this Commonwealth? It may be well to examine the probabilities of some such changes. Here are figures from the Census at different periods:—

	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
American,	600,788	702,882	830,066	970,952
Foreign,	9,620	34,818	164,448	260,114

Should the same ratio of increase, from 1830 to 1860, as exhibited in this Table, continue twenty or thirty years longer, a majority of the population in this State, within that time, will be composed of those of a foreign origin. But these figures do not fairly represent the two classes. Under the Census of 1860, of the 970,952, called American, more than 100,000 are the children of the foreign portion, reckoned American because born in this country.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

IV.—Comparative Increase of Natives and Foreigners.

From 1850 to 1866, the fifteen Registration Reports return 208,730 births of strictly foreign parentage, besides 22,376 not stated, a large portion of which must be foreign. All of these living when the census is taken, would be considered according to present usage, American; whereas they should be counted strictly under the foreign head. A careful analysis of the Census and Registration Reports presents the following facts:—

The increase of population in the State has been confined principally to cities and towns where manufacturing, mechanical and commercial business is carried on. In the purely agricultural districts, there has been very little increase of population. Railroads have had a powerful influence in changing the population of the State from the hills and country towns to the valleys and plains. Wherever water-power, or steam-power has been introduced, or where trade and commerce has found advantages, there population has greatly increased. The eastern section of the State has increased far more than the middle or western districts. Population in manufacturing places has increased about five times more than in agricultural districts. It is found also, wherever there has been much or a rapid increase of population, it has been made up largely of a foreign element. Now if a line could be drawn exactly between the American and foreign population, as it respects this increase, it would throw much light upon the subject. According to the Census of 1860, it appears that two counties—Dukes and Nantucket—had actually decreased in population. There were eighty-six towns also which had diminished in population between 1850 and 1860. In a small part of these towns, this change is accounted for by the fact that some section of the place had, in the mean time, been set off to another town. The places in the State that have increased the least, or declined in population, are found to be settled generally with American stock.

A serious question here arises, Is there a *natural* increase in this class of the community? It is generally admitted that foreigners have a far greater number of children, for the same number of inhabitants, than the Americans. It is estimated by some physicians that the same number of married persons of the former have, on an average, three times as many children as an equal number of those of the latter. This gives the foreign element great power of increase of population—derived not so much from emigration as from the births, exceeding greatly the deaths. It is alleged that great numbers of Americans move out of the State, and that this accounts for their apparent decrease in population.

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It should be remembered also, that large numbers of the same class move every year into this State from other States. If we take, from the Census of 1860, the difference between the number of persons from Massachusetts living in other States, and those born in other States, residing in this State, the gain in this difference from 1850 to 1860, was less than 11,000. It is evident from this fact that the actual loss of population of purely American origin by emigration, is not very great, amounting to less than three thousand persons annually. In this three thousand persons, allowance is made for filling the places of those deceased natives of Massachusetts residing in other States, in excess of the number of persons deceased in this State, but natives of other States. This general statement deserves repetition,—that is, that the strictly American population of Massachusetts is not diminished by emigration annually three thousand persons over and above the number of the same class moving from other States into this State. But the question of *natural* increase is far more important; for if the increase from this source is small or none at all, the loss of three thousand persons every year from the best portion of our population becomes a very serious matter.

It has been alleged that the births are not all reported. For many years after the Registration Laws went into force, it is well known that this was the fact, but of late years there are reasons to believe that pretty full returns are made. The United States Census for 1860 reports under one year of age in Massachusetts 31,312 persons. The Registration Report of the State returns for the same year 36,051 births, and 4,821 deaths of infants under one year of age, which leaves living 31,230, only eighty-two less than the Census. These separate results are obtained by two distinct agencies, and modes of collecting the statistics entirely different, so that there could be no collusion or repetition. We have not the same means to verify in other years. The Registration Report for 1864 gives 30,449 Births, and 28,723 Deaths; for 1865, 30,249 Births, and 26,152 Deaths; making only 1,726 births in 1864 more than the deaths, and 4,097 more in 1865. Now since the foreign population have two or three times as many children as the same number of married persons among the Americans—a fact well established—is it not very evident that the strictly American deaths exceed the births? In examining the Reports, it appears that the counties containing the least foreign population, return in 1864 and 1865, more deaths than births. Take the towns containing none or scarce any foreign population, where in 1864 and '65 not a single birth is reported, (there are thirty-four such towns in the State,) and the whole number of deaths in these towns for 1864 and '65 exceeds each year the births.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS ANALYZED.

On the other hand, an examination of those cities and towns containing a large foreign element, shows that the whole number of births there invariably exceeds the deaths.

There is a difficulty in discriminating in the Registration Reports between the deaths of Americans and of foreigners, since the deaths of all those of foreign origin born in this country are understood to be returned as Americans. This mode of reporting the deaths is unfortunate where it is desirable to ascertain the *natural* increase of population in the two classes separately. Still, very correct knowledge upon this subject can be obtained in any city by a careful examination of the books of the undertakers, the Superintendent of Burials, and of the City Clerk, together with the places of burial. In the cities of Lowell and Lawrence, where there is a very large foreign element, we have obtained from these sources the exact number of Deaths, foreign and American, for 1864 and '65, and the number of Deaths in the former city over the Births were rising one hundred each year, and in Lawrence for the two years, they were over one hundred.

In a report upon the comparative view of the population of Boston in 1849 and '50, made to the city government, November, 1851, Dr. Jesse Chickering, after a most careful analysis of the Births and Deaths in Boston, states that "the most important fact derived from this view, is the result that the whole increase of population arising from the excess of Births over Deaths for these two years, has been among the foreign population." Since 1850 we think it will be very difficult to prove that there has been any *natural* increase of population in Boston with the strictly American population.

It may be said the force of the statistics from the Registration Reports of 1864 and '65, is very much impaired by the effects of the war. The births may have been somewhat diminished, and the deaths increased by such means, but then the foreign element would have been affected as well as the American, since it was largely represented in the war. But a similar state of things in reference to the increase of the two classes existed for years before the war, and there is abundant evidence to prove that for a long time there has been a relative decrease of births with the Americans. In the Colonial Census of 1765, taken one hundred years ago, when the main population was purely American, the total inhabitants were then 222,563, and the number under sixteen years of age returned as 102,489—almost one-half of the whole population. Now it is estimated that only about one-third of our population is under fifteen years of age. According to this estimate, a careful analysis of the natural proportion of the children to each class, will show

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that scarcely one-fifth of the Americans are at the present time under sixteen years of age. This makes a surprising difference in the relative number of children of the same people at the two periods, 1765 and 1865.

Again, many towns in the State have been settled over two hundred years, and their history will include from six to eight generations. The records of several of these towns have been carefully examined with respect to the relative number of children in each generation. It was found that the families comprising the first generation had on an average between eight and ten children; the next three generations averaged between seven and eight to each family; the fifth generation about five, and the sixth less than three to each family. What a change as to the size of the families since those olden times! Then large families were common,—now the exception; then it was rare to find married persons having only one, two or three children; now it is very common! Then it was regarded a calamity for a married couple to have no children—now such calamities are found on every side of us—in fact, they are fashionable.

It is the uniform testimony of physicians who have been extensively engaged in the practice of medicine, twenty, thirty, forty and fifty years in this State,—and who have the best possible means of understanding this whole subject,—that there has been gradually a very great falling off in the number of children among American families.

Two general remarks should here be made. 1st. That this decrease of children is found to prevail in country towns and rural districts almost to the same extent as in the cities, which is contrary to the general impression. 2d. From the bills of mortality it is an established fact that, on an average, only about three-fifths of all persons born, including the city and the country, ever live to reach adult life. It will be seen at once that, with this rate of mortality, if the deaths exceed every year the births, or are only slightly in excess, the children will not keep the original stock good in point of numbers. In view of these facts, several questions naturally arise:—If the foreign population in Massachusetts continues to increase as it has, and the American portion remains stationary, or decreases, as the probabilities indicate, what will be the state of society here twenty-five, fifty or a hundred years hence? How long will it be before the foreign portion will outnumber the American in our principal cities and towns, or constitute even a majority in the whole Commonwealth?

The cause why there should be such a difference in the number of children, between the American families now upon the stage, and those

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of the same stock, one, two and three generations ago, is a subject of grave inquiry. Again, why should there be such a difference in this respect, between American families and those of the English, German, Scotch and Irish of the present day? Is this difference owing to our higher civilization or to a more artificial mode of life and the unwholesome state of society? Or can it be attributed to a degeneracy in the physical condition and organization of females or a settled determination with the married to have no children or a very limited number?"

Such are the questions raised by Dr. Allen, and such are some of the facts which their investigation calls forth.

It may be interesting to notice here some observations made and statistics given by Dr. William Farr, of London, in a paper read before the Social Science Congress at Manchester early in October, 1866. Dr. Farr's paper shows, so far as public health is concerned, that England ranks next to Sweden and Norway, which are the most highly favored countries of Europe in this respect, the death-rate in them being so low as seventeen annually in the thousand of population. In Great Britain and Ireland it averages twenty-two, and in France it is also twenty-two—so that the two countries seem to be on a par. But while the annual increase of population in Great Britain, (due chiefly to the excess of births over deaths,) is upwards of 14,000 per million of the population, in France it is scarcely more than 4,000. The annual rate of increase in France is less than half that of Holland, only as 4 to 11 compared with Denmark, and as 4 to 13 to Prussia. That these figures of Dr. Farr are mainly correct, we have no reason to doubt, but it seems that the excess of births over deaths in the city of Paris, (with a population of about 1,725,000,) is considerable greater than the above named rate of 4,000 to the million. The statistics of Paris for the second quarter of 1866, prove that from the 1st of April to the 1st of July, 13,405 children were born, being 263 males in excess of females. 9,601 of these children were legitimate, and 3,854 illegitimate. Among these latter 960 were not recognized. During the same period 4,877 marriages were contracted. 11,114 deaths occurred, of which 5,780 were males. The average number of deaths in Paris was 122 per day. Admitting that this excess of births over deaths is a fair

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average for the year, we have the annual excess of 9,164, or at the rate of about 5,300 to every million of the population. The rate in Massachusetts for the eight years 1856-1863 was less than 10,000 to the million, but yet nearly double that of Paris.

How comes it, we may inquire, that with conditions of public health equal to what exist in England, and far superior (as Dr. Farr's figures show,) to those of Germany, the French people should have become almost stationary in numbers? This surely is a curious and interesting question to study, for it goes to the very root of national stability, and becomes an important one to us, when we reflect that our own State is approximating to this condition of France,—the excess of births over deaths being yearly diminished, except as affected by the great disturbing forces of war and peace. In France it has been suggested that the abstraction of 400,000 young men from the flower of the population to supply the army affords a partial explanation; the large numbers of persons under religious vows of celibacy has also been assigned; besides what is styled the *social evil*. But this is not peculiar to France. We might be inclined partly to account for the fact by the scandalous neglect to which infants are abandoned in Paris and the great towns; but the statistics of mortality seem to forbid this. At any rate there exists a very large amount of infant mortality in France, far exceeding that of Massachusetts, painful as our own statistics are. On this subject there is a great deal more to be said, for which I have now neither the time nor the necessary statistics, concerning the prevention and the destruction of offspring, and the other matters related to it. On one point I shall dwell in the latter part of this Report,—the frightful mortality among those infants which, when abandoned by their parents, are thrown upon the care of the State. For years I have been distressed at what I have seen and learned of the condition of these infants,—a condition, as I believe, easily improved, if the right means should be taken. And if no more competent person shall undertake to discuss this, I shall feel bound by the terms of my office to deal further with this topic in a subsequent Report.

CLASSIFICATION AT STATE ALMSHOUSES.

PART SECOND.

RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

CHAPTER I.—CLASSIFICATION OF STATE BENEFICIARIES.

1. THE ALMSHOUSE CHILDREN.

Among the laws passed at the last session of the General Court, perhaps none were more judicious in their design, or likely to be more beneficial in their results, than those providing for the better classification of such persons of the dependent and destructive classes as are constantly supported by the State. The establishment of a State Primary School, a State Asylum for the Chronic Insane, and a State Workhouse, at Monson, Tewksbury and Bridgewater, respectively, has furnished the long desired opportunity for such a classification. These three new Institutions are now open and partially occupied by inmates of the classes for which they were severally intended. All are more or less connected with the State Almshouses in the towns named; but this connection will be growing less and less intimate as the new system develops itself.

Of all those dependent upon the charity of the State, the most hopeful, and, in some aspects, the most unfortunate class, have been the children at these State Almshouses. Guiltless, for the most part, of any responsibility for their misfortunes, they oftentimes felt them more keenly than their parents, whose casualty or negligence or vice had brought poverty on the children. In the Almshouse, whither the policy of the State consigned them, they were associated with all grades of adult pauperism, with diseased, depraved and brutally ignorant persons.

By careful oversight and wise regulations, many of the evils naturally flowing from this condition of things had been

checked ; but enough were left to make it plain to your Board that the first duty was to classify the Almshouse inmates, and, so far as practicable, to place the children in an institution by themselves. This was done for awhile under the general powers granted to the Board ; but, since the 3d of May last, it has been made requisite by explicit legislation. The Act confirming and extending the fixed policy of the Board of Charities, (being Chapter 209 of 1866,) is as follows :—

AN ACT to establish a State Primary School.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECT. 1. There shall be established at the state almshouse in Monson a state school for dependent and neglected children, which shall be known as the state primary school. So much of the land and buildings belonging to the state almshouse, as in the judgment of the board of state charities shall be necessary, shall be used for the purposes of the school, and the remainder shall be used for the purposes of a state almshouse. There shall be received as pupils such children as are now maintained and instructed in the state almshouses ; and such children shall be maintained, taught, exercised and employed as their health and condition shall require, but they shall not be considered as inmates of the almshouse, nor allowed to mingle with the inmates, nor shall they be designated as paupers.

SECT. 2. Said school shall be under the charge of the superintendent and inspectors of the state almshouse at Monson, who shall prepare rules and regulations for the government of the school and the general management of its affairs ; and such rules and regulations, when approved by the governor and council, and placed on record in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be and remain in force, until altered or amended with the approval of the governor and council.

SECT. 3. All needful officers for said school shall be appointed and their compensation fixed by the superintendent, subject to the approval of the inspectors.

SECT. 4. For the purpose of instruction and employment there shall be transferred to the state primary school from the state almshouses at Tewksbury and Bridgewater, from time to time, all such children as are of suitable condition of body and mind to receive instruction, and at the same time are likely to continue for a period of six months under the care of the state ; and especially such as are orphans, or have been

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abandoned by their parents, or whose parents have been convicted of crime, or come within any of the descriptions of persons contained in the General Statutes, chapter one hundred and sixty-five, section twenty-eight.

SECT. 5. Such transfers of children shall be made by the board of state charities, who shall have full power to make such other transfers of children as they may deem necessary, from the state almshouses; and the power of admission and discharge shall be vested in the said board of state charities, together with the other powers now vested in said board in relation to state paupers in almshouses and hospitals.

SECT. 6. It shall be the duty of the board of state charities, upon consultation with the trustees of the state reform school at Westborough, as often as once in three months, to examine into the sentences and the conduct of the pupils in that institution; and when they shall find pupils there residing who have been committed for trivial offences, and do not appear to be depraved in character, or to need the restraints of imprisonment, the board of state charities shall furnish lists of such pupils to the governor, who may, under his warrant, direct the removal of such children to the state primary school at Monson, and such removal shall suspend their sentence of confinement at Westborough, during the good behavior of such pupils.

SECT. 7. No child above the age of sixteen years shall be received or retained in the state primary school, except by special vote of the board of state charities, on the representation of the superintendent that there are urgent reasons for such admission or retention; but it shall be the duty of the superintendent, inspectors and other officers to use all diligence to provide suitable places in good families for all such pupils as have received an elementary education; and any other pupils may be placed in good families, on condition that their education shall be provided for in the public schools of the town or city where they may reside.

SECT. 8. Except as already limited in this act, the board of state charities and the inspectors of the state almshouse at Monson shall have and exercise all the powers, and be subject to all the duties, in regard to the pupils of the state primary school, which now belong to or may hereafter be given to them in regard to the inmates of the state almshouse at Monson; and nothing contained in this act shall affect any powers or privileges heretofore granted to cities or towns, or the overseers of the poor thereof, by acts specially relating to the state almshouses, and the sending of state paupers thereto.

SECT. 9. The sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the necessary changes in the buildings at Monson, which shall be

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expended under the direction of the superintendent and inspectors. The expenses of the school shall be paid from the appropriation for the expenses of the almshouse, and no officer now receiving a salary from the Commonwealth shall be entitled to any increase of salary in consequence of this act; but such officers and employes as the superintendent and inspectors shall designate, shall be employed to perform services both in the school and in the almshouse.

SECT. 10. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 8, 1866.*]

Under this Act the needful Rules have been prepared, approved by the Council, and placed on record in the office of the Secretary of State; teachers have been appointed, and pupils to the number of more than four hundred admitted. Thus far the system works well; but, of course, time is needed for its perfection. It is found that the children are more quiet, docile and zealous for instruction than formerly; that they appreciate more fully than was expected the benefit conferred upon them, and are ambitious to show themselves worthy of it.

2. THE CHRONIC AND HARMLESS INSANE.

The Asylum or Receptacle at Tewksbury for the chronic and harmless insane supported by the State, which has been spoken of in my two previous Reports, is now completed and partially occupied by the class for which it was designed. In regard to this establishment, which is a part of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, there was no occasion for additional legislation by way of explicit statute, the existing laws being ample for its support and management. The intention of the General Court being shown by renewed appropriations for erecting the necessary buildings, and the policy recommended by this Board being adopted with little opposition, the Asylum has been built, with some serious defects, it is true, but so as to afford a far better retreat for the chronic insane than they have ever before had since leaving the Hospitals, which they have long crowded to the exclusion of patients more susceptible of remedy. Those who remember, as our colleagues of 1863 do, the condition in which the insane patients at Tewksbury then were, and compare it with their present condition, will be able to understand

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how great a boon has been conferred upon this pitiable class by the change. But the sane inmates of the Almshouses will profit by it scarcely less, for they will no longer be compelled to associate with the insane and imbecile so closely as was formerly unavoidable. At the same time the presence of so many sane persons, the freedom from unnecessary restraint, and the practice of steady labor in the open air, will occasionally induce the recovery, partial or complete, of patients before deemed incurable. Such instances have occurred and are yearly occurring at Tewksbury.

3. THE STATE WORKHOUSE.

Finally, by establishing a Workhouse at Bridgewater, to which the criminal and incorrigibly vicious of the State paupers can be sent, the Legislature of 1866 has enabled your Board to complete the classification desired, except in one particular, to be mentioned hereafter. It has long been felt as a serious blemish on our Almshouses that they were obliged to receive indiscriminately the virtuous and the vicious poor; and this, more than anything else, has made them dreaded by the former class. They are now likely to be dreaded and shunned by the vicious, for under Chapter 198 of the Acts of 1866, it is easy to convict and sentence the incorrigible inmates of the State Almshouses to such a term of imprisonment in the State Workhouse, as will serve both as a terror and a means of breaking up their confirmed evil habits.

This Act, passed, like the Primary School Act, almost unanimously, is as follows:—

AN ACT to establish a State Workhouse.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. A state workhouse shall be established at Bridgewater. So much of the state almshouse there situate as in the judgment of the board of state charities is necessary shall be devoted to this purpose; such alterations may be made therein and such additions be made thereto as said board shall think advisable for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

SECT. 2. The superintendent of said almshouse shall be master of the workhouse, appointing his assistants and fixing their compensation,

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subject to the approval of the board of inspectors of said almshouse, who shall be *ex officio* inspectors of the workhouse. The master shall make any and all rules for the government of said institution, to be approved by the governor and council, and shall have the management and control of said workhouse and its operations, and with the approval of said board of inspectors may make contracts for the labor of the inmates of said workhouse. The board of inspectors shall visit the workhouse once each month, and one of them shall visit the same each week; and said board shall annually, before the fifteenth day of October, report the condition of said workhouse to the governor and council, and shall audit and approve all bills before payment of the same.

SECT. 3. The board of state charities shall have a general supervision of the workhouse; they shall have the same power of discharging persons therein confined for any cause, that the overseers of houses of correction have in those institutions: there shall also be vested in said board of state charities all the powers not herein given to the master and board of inspectors, which overseers of the poor have in relation to town workhouses.

SECT. 4. The expenses of the workhouse shall be paid from the annual appropriation for the support of the state almshouse at Bridgewater; the receipts for the workhouse for labor shall be paid quarterly into the state treasury: separate accounts shall be kept of the expenses of the almshouse and workhouse departments.

SECT. 5. Any inmate of either of the state almshouses or of the Rainsford Island hospital, who comes within any of the descriptions of persons contained in General Statutes, chapter one hundred and sixty-five, section twenty-eight, may, on conviction thereof before a trial justice or police court, be sentenced to said state workhouse for a term not less than six months nor more than three years: the complaint shall in such cases be made and prosecuted by the general agent of the board of state charities or some person under his direction, and on request of said board or his agent, the magistrate or court shall suspend the issue of a mittimus in any such case. Any person so sentenced, escaping or attempting to escape, may be pursued and reclaimed, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by confinement in the workhouse for not less than six months in addition to the previous sentence.

SECT. 6. On application of the trustees of the reform school for boys, of the nautical school, or of the industrial school for girls, the board of state charities may cause any inmate of either of said institutions, whom said trustees deem incorrigible or unfit subjects for said institutions, to be transferred with the mittimus to the state workhouse,

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the master of which is hereby authorized to hold such persons on said mittimus till the term of sentence expires.

SECT. 7. His excellency the governor is hereby authorized to designate and commission a suitable person to act as trial justice, from each of the towns of Bridgewater, Palmer and Tewksbury, or their immediate vicinity, who shall take cognizance of all complaints under the fifth section of this act, and any warrant or mittimus issued by said justices shall be served by a deputy constable of the Commonwealth whenever practicable.

SECT. 8. The justices designated under section seven shall receive a fee of one dollar for each case brought before them, and no other fee or compensation whatsoever; and no person receiving a regular salary or compensation from the Commonwealth shall receive any additional pay for any services performed under this act. The expense attending the trial of an inmate of any state institution, as provided by this act, shall be paid from the appropriation for said institution, and the cost of removing parties sentenced to the state workhouse shall be paid from the appropriation for the transportation of state paupers.

SECT. 9. The sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the necessary alterations in the state almshouse at Bridgewater authorized by this act to be expended by the superintendent and inspectors in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this act, and the same shall be allowed and paid; and the said superintendent and inspectors shall be authorized to expend for the same purpose any surplus that may remain of the current expenses for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

SECT. 10. Nothing contained in this act shall affect any powers or privileges heretofore granted to cities or towns, or the overseers of the poor thereof, by acts specially relating to the state almshouses, and the sending of state paupers thereto.

SECT. 11. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved, April 30, 1866.*]

It is as yet too early to learn by observation what will be the full effects of this statute, but one result, which was anticipated, already begins to show itself. Many vagabonds, who have been in the habit of resorting to the State Almshouses for a portion of the year, are now in such fear of a sentence to the Workhouse that they do not apply for admission at Tewksbury or Monson, and still less at Bridgewater; but apparently, they betake

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themselves to the road and to the town almshouses. For this and other reasons, the number of Vagrants or Travelling Paupers is much increased, as will appear by the tables of pauperism in the towns and cities, given in the Appendix.

4. THE NEW VAGRANT LAW.

Prepared for this state of things, the Legislature also revised the old enactments in relation to Vagrants, and put upon the Statute book the following law, being Chapter 235 of 1866 :—

AN ACT concerning Vagrants and Vagabonds.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECT. 1. All idle persons who, not having visible means of support, live without lawful employment; all persons wandering abroad and visiting tippling shops or houses of ill-fame, or lodging in groceries, out-houses, market places, sheds, barns or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves; all persons wandering abroad and begging, or who go about from door to door, or place themselves in the streets, highways, passages or other public places to beg or receive alms, shall be deemed vagrants.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of sheriffs, constables and police officers acting on the request of any person or upon their own information or belief, to arrest and carry such vagrant before a trial justice or police court within the town or district where such vagrant may be, for the purpose of an examination, and shall then and there make a complaint against such vagrant in due form of law.

SECT. 3. Whoever shall be convicted upon his own confession, or by other competent evidence, of being a vagrant within the meaning of this act, shall be committed for a term not exceeding six months to the house of correction for the county, or the house of industry or workhouse where the conviction is had.

SECT. 4. Any person known to be a pickpocket, thief or burglar, either by his own confession or otherwise, or by his having been convicted of either of said offences, and having no visible or lawful means of support, when found prowling around any steam-boat landing, railroad depot, banking institution, broker's office, place of public amusement, auction room, store, shop, crowded thoroughfare, car or omnibus, or at any public gathering or assembly in any town or city, shall be deemed a vagabond, and shall be taken into custody by any sheriff, deputy-sheriff, constable or police officer; and the officer making the arrest shall, within twenty-

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four hours after such arrest, (Sunday and legal holidays excepted,) bring him before some proper court or magistrate in the city, town or county where the arrest was made, and if found guilty of being a vagabond, within the meaning of this act, upon a complaint duly made, shall be committed to the house of correction for the term of not less than four nor more than twelve months.

SECT. 5. The provisions of section seventeen of chapter one hundred and seventy-eight, and of section thirty-two of chapter one hundred and sixty-five of the General Statutes, shall apply to this act. [*Approved May 15, 1866.*]

So far as known, there have been comparatively few arrests and convictions under this law, although it has been put in force with some stringency in Lowell, Lawrence and other cities. I think it will be found that country towns also will need to enforce it strictly, and that when this shall be done throughout the State, we shall be measurably relieved of a very troublesome class of persons.

CHAPTER II.—LAWS AFFECTING PAUPERISM IN TOWNS AND CITIES. •

1. THE NEW STATE AID LAW.

During the war, and soon after its commencement, there grew up in this State, as in some others, the practice of granting *State Aid*, as it was called, to the families of persons in the army and navy of the United States. Probably this practice was nowhere more systematized or developed than in Massachusetts. The earlier legislation in regard to it may be found in Chapters 222 of 1861; 66, 151 and 166 of 1862; 79 and 176 of 1863; 47 and 143 of 1864; and 232 and 251 of 1865. All preceding Acts, except sections 3, 4 and 5 of chapter 143 of 1864, were repealed by chapter 232 of 1865, which became a comprehensive digest of the *State Aid* system in Massachusetts. But this Act was not passed until May 13, 1865, when active hostilities were over by land and sea, and it was followed, three days after, by the passage of chapter 251, limiting the State

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Aid to the families of persons already in the service, and of those only till they should have an opportunity of honorable discharge. This was designed to terminate gradually the granting of aid under the former system; but at the same session of 1865, a standing committee was appointed to investigate and report in 1866 what measures should be taken to relieve disabled soldiers and the families of the slain. The conclusions of the committee were not unanimous, but they pointed toward a continuation of the system of *State Aid* in some form. Accordingly, early in the session of 1866 a bill for this purpose was introduced, which, after much discussion and several modifications, became a law on the 23d of April last, being Chapter 172 of this year. This law was afterwards supplemented by Chapter 282, providing for the appointment of examining surgeons, etc. The two chapters may be regarded as substantially one statute. This new State Aid Law, then, differs from that of 1865 in several very important particulars:—

I. It applies no longer to persons in actual service, but to such, and the families of such, as were in service between the 19th of April, 1861, and the 1st of September, 1865, to the credit of the State of Massachusetts, or (being inhabitants of Massachusetts,) to the credit of other States; thus extending the period of former laws by about eighteen months in one direction, and upwards of three months in the other.

II. It no longer confines within the period of a year the sums paid the necessitous families of those who have died or been disabled; and it allows them to be paid after the receipt, by the same parties, of a pension from the United States.

III. It directs that six dollars a month shall be paid to the person himself who has been wholly or partially disabled, in consequence of service to the credit of Massachusetts, or (being an inhabitant of Massachusetts,) to the credit of any other State; and this, apparently, whether the person is rich or poor, and regardless of his pension.

IV. It provides for special examining surgeons, appointed and removed by the Surgeon-General, to pronounce upon cases

ABUSES UNDER THE STATE AID LAW.

of disability ; and also for a Commission or Board of Appeal, composed of the Auditor, the Adjutant-General and the Surgeon-General, to decide on all cases in dispute between applicants and municipal authorities, without further appeal.

V. It provides that this Commission, without the intervention of the municipal authorities, may direct money to be paid, as aforesaid, to persons and the families of persons residing without the State, who have served to the credit of Massachusetts, and had resided in the State for the period of one month and two months, respectively,* immediately preceding their enlistment.

VI. It limits these payments, of all kinds, to the period of three years from January 1, 1866, and it allows two years longer in which to close unsettled accounts.

There are other points of difference, but these are the principal ones.

It will at once be seen that, even admitting the principle of this new law to be a sound one, there are still several opportunities for corrupt practices and excessive payments under it. For example, the certificate of the examining surgeon may be too readily granted, through carelessness, ignorance, or under a bribe ; the Board of Appeal may be so burdened with cases as to be able to give them no proper hearing, and to favor the applicant too readily ; the money may be paid to persons who by their income, derived from labor and pensions, or from either, or any species of property, are placed entirely above want, in which case the State is simply adding to the property of one class of citizens at the expense of another, with no sufficient equivalent therefor ; or it may be paid to persons who will notoriously squander it, to the ruin of themselves and the injury of their families. These abuses, to say nothing of others, may be anticipated, under the new law ; and, according to information received by me from the counties of Bristol, Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk and Suffolk, gross abuses of this kind have taken place. The officers of towns and cities have reported to

* One month, if the soldier applies personally ; two months, if his family make application after his death.

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me cases where surgeons have certified disability for the loss of a portion of the little finger on the left hand; for chronic diarrhœa, where there had been no return of the disease since 1863, and for other causes, while the men reported disabled had not lost five days' work in a year. They have also reported cases where the money has been paid to men receiving incomes of from ten to fifteen hundred dollars a year; and to others who have immediately spent it in vicious indulgences, and been sentenced to prison within a week after the receipt of a considerable sum from the treasury; and cases of men who, rightfully refused in one town, have drawn State Aid in another. But, apart from any such abuses, there are grave objections to the principle of distributing money in the manner sanctioned by this law. In my First Annual Report I directed your attention to a somewhat similar law enacted in England in 1802, and to the effects of it, as reported by that careful observer of pauperism in Great Britain and Ireland, Sir George Nicholls. Let me again quote what was there cited:—

“By thus securing a provision for the men's families in their absence, this Act must have offered a great encouragement to men to serve in the militia, the object for which it was no doubt chiefly intended; but whilst effecting this object, it must also have largely tended to increase the poor's rate: first, by the direct charge cast upon it in the relief now ordered to be given to the families of militia men; and, next, by the habit which thence arose of continually resorting to it. *This last was the greater evil of the two; for by accustoming the people to look to the rates, and to see numbers constantly deriving their subsistence from them, the poor rate got to be regarded as a kind of common property, of which every one was entitled to have a share on the occurrence of any want or any difficulty from whatever cause arising. All feeling of repugnance to apply for and receive parish relief thenceforward rapidly subsided. The applicants and receivers became so numerous as to keep each other in countenance, and the parish pay-table was approached without shame or misgiving.* It can hardly be doubted that this change in the habits and feelings of the people was greatly accelerated, if it was not mainly caused, by the operation of the present Act, under which many families in every part of the country claimed and received their means of living from the poor rate, *not only without any feeling of degradation, but as a right, and an honorable distinction due to the families of men who were*

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*meritoriously serving their country. To be backward or niggardly in the distribution of relief to such persons would have been considered unpatriotic, or perhaps illegal; and a laxity or misnamed liberality in the administration of the Poor Law thenceforward took place, and went on increasing until the rates, originally intended for the relief of the impotent and necessitous, were squandered on the idle and the dissolute, checking industry, destroying self-reliance, and leading to the pauperization of the entire laboring class. That this was aggravated by the high war prices which then prevailed cannot be denied; for these drove the laborer to seek relief from the parish in aid of his wages, and disposed the farmer to be forward in granting such relief."**

I apprehend that the danger of encouraging in any considerable part of our population a disposition to rely upon the public treasury for support is far less here than it has ever been in England. But it should by no means be disregarded, and it has always been recognized, heretofore, I believe, in our enactments for the relief of the poor. Yet, by the law in question, the recipients of the State's bounty are directly encouraged to depend upon that, with little regard to their character, their ability to labor, or any of the considerations which usually influence the charitable in their donations to the poor. So far as this gift of money is regarded as the arrears of a debt justly due to these soldiers and their families, there will be less objection to the mode of distributing it. But so far as it is intended to relieve distress and to keep the soldier and his family from being supported by the town or the State, it comes within the scope of laws for the relief of the poor, and must be judged accordingly.

Judged in this way, the new law is working great mischief. Cases have been reported to me of men perfectly able to labor, and hitherto supporting themselves in that honorable way, who, in order to give force to their claim of disability, have left off work and spent their time in idleness, to the great loss of their families. Others have been led into excesses by the payment of large arrears of State Aid, and look forward to another payment as an opportunity for debauchery. And a great many, there is reason to fear, are coming to depend upon this public gift, and to relax their own exertions to support themselves.

* History of the English Poor Laws, Vol. II. pp. 145-6.

A consequence of the law which was probably not foreseen, although it is but a natural result, should especially be mentioned by me. I spoke last year of the new law of Military Settlements, as likely to change the burden of supporting many poor persons from the State to the towns; and this was the working of it until the new State Aid law was passed. But since then the most of these cases of Military Settlement being provided for by a gift of money from the State Treasury, and the municipal authorities feeling less responsibility about the payments than they would do if the town or city were to pay the money itself without reimbursement, have dealt it out, oftentimes, with a very liberal hand. I estimate the cost to the community as much greater than it would be under the law of Military Settlements, which is now nearly void. It is difficult, however, as yet to form any close estimate in the matter.

In one important respect the law is as it should be. It provides for no great establishment where disabled soldiers shall be congregated and supported, and it leaves them among their friends or wherever they choose to live. This feature and some others, should be carefully retained, but I hope the greater portion of it will be repealed.

2. OTHER LEGISLATION IN FAVOR OF SOLDIERS.

The General Court of 1866 also passed a law, (Chap. 197,) allowing disabled soldiers to sell goods "without a license;" and an Act declaratory of the meaning of a clause in the law of Military Settlements, which had been construed with some inhumanity towards the families of soldiers.

The last named Act is as follows, (Chap. 288):—

AN ACT to define chapter two hundred and thirty of the Acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, relative to the Laws of Settlement.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Section one of chapter two hundred and thirty of the acts of eighteen hundred and sixty-five shall not be construed to require a continuous service of one year.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved May 29, 1866.]

SEPARATION OF FAMILIES FORBIDDEN.

3. STATE PAUPERS SUPPORTED IN THE TOWNS.

By an Act of the year 1861, (Chap. 94,) provision was made for the support of certain State Paupers in the towns where they resided, without a separation of families. This law proved to be beneficial in its results, although the class thus supported was not a large one. There was some difficulty, however, about the prompt reimbursement of towns under this law, and therefore, at the last session the following Act was substituted for it, (Chap. 234) :—

AN ACT relative to State Paupers.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECT. 1. When the operation of any provisions of law in relation to poor and indigent persons might cause a separation of husband and wife, by reason of the wife having a legal settlement in some place in the Commonwealth, the husband being a state pauper, both parties shall be supported by the place where the wife has a legal settlement.

SECT. 2. The expense of thus supporting the person who is such state pauper shall be paid by the Commonwealth, reference having being had to the expense of supporting such person at the state almshouse, if there committed.

SECT. 3. Chapter ninety-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one is hereby repealed.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 15, 1866.*]

It is understood that this new law gives satisfaction.

The length of time since the passage of the law concerning sick State Paupers, (Chap. 162, 1865,) has now been such that some idea can be formed of its working and results. So far as it has been carried out—for it has often been neglected and violated—it has involved less expense to the State than was feared at the time of its passage. The statistics on this subject will be presented when I come to speak of the Pauper Returns.

CHAPTER III.—NEW SAFEGUARDS AGAINST THE INTRODUCTION OF STATE PAUPERS.

Under this head I find two new laws, namely, Chapters 272 and 292 of 1866. The former extends the obligations heretofore laid on railroad companies, etc., to other corporations, as follows:—

AN ACT in relation to State and other Paupers.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECT. 1. The provisions of sections four and twenty-five of chapter seventy-one of the General Statutes are hereby extended and made applicable to any corporation or party by whose means any person not having a settlement in this Commonwealth is brought into the state.

SECT. 2. Any corporation which brings into this Commonwealth, or by whose means or at whose instigation any person is brought into the same, for the purpose of performing labor for such corporation, if such person has no settlement in this Commonwealth, shall give a bond to the Commonwealth, to be delivered to the superintendent of alien passengers, in a sum of three hundred dollars, conditioned that neither such person nor any one legally dependent on such person for support, shall within two years become a city, town or state charge. [*Approved May 28, 1866.*]

It is supposed that this law will cause manufacturing companies and other large employers of foreign labor, to be more cautious in regard to the character of their laborers ; and will act as a considerable relief to the State.

Chapters 292 is as follows and needs no explanation :—

AN ACT concerning Alien Passengers on Vessels coming from without the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECT. 1. The provisions of sections twelve and fourteen of chapter seventy-one of the General Statutes, shall apply to all vessels arriving at any port of this Commonwealth from any port or place without the limits of the United States, or which shall have stopped at any such port or place during their voyages.

SECT. 2. In all actions brought by or on account of alien passengers and state paupers under the provisions of chapters seventy-one and

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seventy-two of the General Statutes, the civil process may be served by the constable of the Commonwealth or any of his deputies. [*Approved May 30, 1866.*]

The opportune passage of these brief Acts will have some effect in checking the current of pauperism which annually flows into our State.

CHAPTER IV.—THE EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

I.—THEIR EMPLOYMENT.

The following law (Chap. 273, 1866,) takes the place of the old enactments on the subject, and seems to be correct in theory; as to the practice under it, I have not the means of communicating any information as yet:—

AN ACT in relation to the Employment of Children in Manufacturing Establishments.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. No child under the age of ten years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment within this Commonwealth, and no child between the age of ten and fourteen years shall be so employed unless he has attended some public or private day school under teachers approved by the school committee of the place in which such school is kept, at least six months during the year next preceding such employment; nor shall such employment continue unless such child shall attend school at least six months in each and every year.

SECT. 2. The owner, agent or superintendent of any manufacturing establishment, who knowingly employs a child in violation of the preceding section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence.

SECT. 3. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment within this Commonwealth, more than eight hours in any one day.

SECT. 4. Any parent or guardian who allows or consents to the employment of a child in violation of the first section of this act, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence.

SECT. 5. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may, at his discretion, instruct the constable of the Commonwealth and his deputies, to enforce the provisions of chapter forty-two of the General Statutes, and all other laws regulating the employment of children in manufacturing establishments, and to prosecute all violations of the same. [*Approved May 28, 1866.*]

It is proper to state that under section 5 of this Act, the Constable of the Commonwealth has appointed Mr. John B. Ham, a member of the last Legislature, a special constable to make investigations concerning the manner of complying with this law in the manufacturing towns of the State, and to devise means for enforcing it. It will readily be seen that the necessities of parents, quite as much as the wishes of employers, have produced the present unhappy condition of things in this regard. The facts were stated in the Report of the Labor Commission of 1865, (House Doc., No. 98,) and, no doubt, will be discussed more fully by the Labor Commission of the present year.

II.—THEIR EDUCATION WHEN NEGLECTED.

The Truant Law of 1862, (Chap. 207,) not being found sufficiently general in its provisions, the following Act was passed at the last session, (Chap. 283, 1866):—

AN ACT concerning the Care and Education of Neglected Children.
Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Each of the several cities and towns in this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and empowered to make all needful provisions and arrangements concerning children under sixteen years of age, who, by reason of the neglect, crime, drunkenness or other vices of parents, or from orphanage, are suffered to be growing up without salutary parental control and education, or in circumstances exposing them to lead idle and dissolute lives; and may also make all such by-laws and ordinances respecting such children, as shall be deemed most conducive to their welfare and the good order of such city or town: *provided*, that said by-laws and ordinances shall be approved by the supreme judicial court, or any two justices thereof, and shall not be repugnant to the laws of the Commonwealth.

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NEW LAW FOR NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

SECT. 2. The mayor and aldermen of cities and the selectmen of towns availing themselves of the provisions of this act shall severally appoint suitable persons to make complaints in case of violations of such ordinances or by-laws as may be adopted, who alone shall be authorized to make complaints under the authority of this act.

SECT. 3. When it shall be proved to any judge of the superior court, or judge or justice of a municipal or police court, or to any trial justice, that any child under sixteen years of age, by reason of orphanage or of the neglect, crime, drunkenness or other vice of parents, is growing up without education or salutary control, and in circumstances exposing said child to an idle and dissolute life, any judge or justice aforesaid, shall have power to order said child to such institution of instruction or other place that may be assigned for the purpose, as provided in this act, by the authorities of the city or town in which such child may reside, for such term of time as said judge or justice may deem expedient, not extending beyond the age of twenty-one years for males, or eighteen years for females, to be there kept, educated and cared for according to law.

SECT. 4. Whenever it shall be satisfactorily proved that the parents of any child committed under the provisions of this act, shall have reformed and are leading orderly and industrious lives, and are in a condition to exercise salutary parental control over their children, and to provide them with proper education and employment; or whenever said parents being dead, any person may offer to make suitable provision for the care, nurture and education of such child as will conduce to the public welfare, and will give satisfactory security for the performance of the same, then the directors, trustees, overseers or other board having charge of the institution to which such child may be committed, may discharge said child to the parents or to the party making provision for the care of the child as aforesaid.

SECT. 5. Chapter two hundred and seven of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall not apply to, nor have effect within the city of Boston, after the passage of this act. [*Approved May 29, 1866.*]

This law is not, like that of 1862, binding on all towns and cities, but only on such as choose to avail themselves of its provisions; but to such municipalities it offers much more extended powers in dealing with neglected and vicious children. These children can now be taken in charge before reaching the age of seven, and can be sentenced during minority, as at the State

PART II.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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Reformatories. The definition of the class from which such children may be taken is also much enlarged, so that there is now no obstacle to the proper disposal of these unfortunates, provided the municipality will make the proper arrangements for their support and education.

By section 5, the city of Boston is specially exempted from further compliance with the Truant Law of 1862 ; by which I understand that city to be ready for putting in force the law of 1866. If this should not be done, it would be necessary to provide for the case of Boston by further legislation.

I do not yet learn that the new law has had much effect in diminishing ignorance, immorality and crime among children in our large towns, but there can be no doubt that it will do so, if generally put in force by the municipal authorities. Another Act, having a like object in view, (Chapter 208, 1865,) is still mainly inoperative for want of County Houses of Reformation therein provided for. So far as I have had any replies to questions addressed by me to the County Commissioners of the several counties on this subject, I learn that they deem it inexpedient, as yet, to establish such Houses of Reformation, either because they fear the cost will be too great, or because there are few subjects for such houses in their respective counties. I am decidedly of opinion that in the larger counties neither of these objections ought to prevent the hiring or building of Houses of Reformation by the Commissioners. In either case the cost of the place of confinement should be small, and the children sentenced should be put at farming or garden-work during the proper season.

To sum up this chapter, it may be said that the legislation here spoken of is still experimental, and has hardly begun to show its full results. That it is sound in principle I believe ; it is also in accordance with the general recommendations of your Board, but it does not seem to have been suggested by those recommendations.

VARIOUS NEW LAWS.

CHAPTER V.—MISCELLANEOUS ENACTMENTS.

I.—SOLITARY IMPRISONMENT.

The same may be said of the brief and incomplete legislation concerning solitary confinement in the State Prison. By Chapter 254 of 1866, a change is made in the laws therefor, but further changes are desired by the Warden and Inspectors of that prison, and, in my judgment, the whole matter of solitary imprisonment needs to be reconsidered. More will be said on this topic in Part III. The statute in question is as follows :—

AN ACT in relation to Solitary Imprisonment in the State Prison.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECT. 1. The eighteenth section of chapter one hundred and seventy-four of the General Statutes is hereby amended, so that, in case of severe illness of the convict, the warden, upon the certificate of the physician of the prison, may postpone the solitary imprisonment until the health of the convict shall be so far restored that his life will not be endangered by such solitary imprisonment.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 23, 1866.*]

II.—UNITED STATES CONVICTS IN STATE REFORMATORIES.

By appropriate legislation Congress has allowed the United States Courts to sentence juvenile offenders to the Reformatories in the several States. The corresponding legislation on the part of Massachusetts is contained in the very concise Act which follows, (Chapter 274, 1866) :—

AN ACT in relation to Juvenile Convicts in the United States Courts.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

The provisions of the several acts respecting the state reform school for boys, including the nautical branch thereof, shall extend to boys committed by authority of the courts or magistrates of the United States. [*Approved May 28, 1866.*]

No provision is here made for girls committed by United States authority ; probably because the number of such commitments is very small.

III.—PRINTED REPORTS OF TOWNS AND CITIES,

It has been the law for several years that the School Committee of each town shall be required to send to the State Library two copies of their annual report. By an Act of last session a similar requirement was made with regard to the other reports of towns and cities; and although it is not specified that these reports shall be in print, yet it is presumed that such was the intent of the law. The value of the statistical collections to be made under this Act will be very great, and will increase as time passes on. At present a considerable number of the towns do not print annual reports, at least with regularity. It is expected that this Act, cited below, will lead to uniformity in this particular. (Chapter 195, 1866.)

AN ACT in relation to the Annual Reports of Towns and Cities.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. One copy or more of the annual report, or of any special report relating to income, expenditures, or other municipal affairs of any city or town, shall be returned by the clerk thereof, on or before the last day of April in each year, to the state librarian, to be deposited and preserved in the state library.

SECT. 2. If any city or town shall neglect or refuse to make the return required in the first section of this act, such city or town shall thereby forfeit its share of the publications hereafter to be distributed by authority of the Commonwealth.

IV.—THE FINANCES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

It only remains to notice two almost unobserved, but highly important enactments which passed at the last session in connection with two of the Appropriation Bills. The first may be found in Chapter 88, near the end, and is as follows:—

“From the appropriations for expenses of the state almshouses at Tewksbury, Monson and Bridgewater, and of the reform school for boys at Westborough, the nautical branch thereof, and of the industrial school for girls, there may be paid to each, in advance, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be accounted for to the state auditor in the monthly settlements of said institutions; and all sums received by said institutions from cities, towns or individuals, for the support of the

NEW REQUIREMENT OF THE AUDITOR.

inmates, or for articles sold, shall be paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth, except that so much as shall be received from the manufacture of shoes at the Tewksbury almshouse, may be reinvested for that purpose."

In principle, this is but an extension of the rule, made general within the last ten years, that all moneys received for the State shall pass through the State Treasury. As it stands, however, it only seems to apply to the appropriations and receipts of 1866, and even here there is a great exception made in the case of the Tewksbury Almshouse. I have learned, too, that there is some want of uniformity in the way in which the rule is applied at the different institutions. At Monson, for example, the cash on hand was paid in by the Superintendent in the latter part of September, while at Tewksbury it has not yet been paid, but it is proposed to pay it at the end of the calendar year. As this would allow the free use of it during the whole period which the law covers, I cannot believe it is in accordance with the purpose of the law, and if it is deemed best by the Legislature to continue the Act in force through 1867 or subsequent years, I hope it will be so amended as to secure uniformity of action under it.

The second enactment is still more liable to misinterpretation, and has caused some delay and trouble in settling the accounts of most of the State Institutions. It is found in Chapter 301, and reads as follows:—

"The provisions of section forty-four of chapter fifteen of the General Statutes are hereby so extended as to require the affidavit therein provided for to be attached to all bills or schedules for articles furnished to or for the Commonwealth."

The section of the General Statutes referred to is as follows:

"Before any charges are paid in bills or schedules for articles purchased, services rendered, or expenses incurred, for the Commonwealth, except for salaries fixed by law or payments otherwise provided for, the auditor may, and where the amount exceeds fifty dollars, shall, require affidavit to be made that such articles have been purchased, services rendered and expenses incurred."

It is maintained by the State Auditor that the meaning of the original law, as modified by the recent enactment, is, that the

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seller of articles purchased for the State, shall make oath, in all cases where his bill exceeds fifty dollars, that the articles sold have been purchased in good faith for the use of the State. To obtain this oath and affix it to all such bills imposes much labor upon the officers who draw the money from the Treasury, and it is not easy to see what additional guarantee is thus furnished. It is hardly to be supposed that the seller knows absolutely for what purpose the articles were purchased; he can only infer it from the statement of the purchaser, the place where the goods are delivered, or some such thing. But if the purchaser intends fraud, he will not be likely to give notice of it to the seller; on the contrary, he may not be unwilling to leave the seller to take the oath, while he takes the goods for himself. Or, if carelessness is feared, would it be less likely to occur if the purchaser were exempted from an oath which might cause him to use more care?

An instance of the manner in which this clause has been enforced at one of the State Institutions, may serve to expose the utility of the new provision. The proper officer of the Institution in question carried in his bills and schedules in the common form, but was unable to draw money to pay for the articles purchased, until he had procured the oaths of the different sellers, as required by the Auditor. Being a Justice of the Peace, the officer in question set forth on his travels to find the dealers of whom he had bought goods, and to make them take oath that he had bought for the use of the State. This oath he administered himself, attached his name to it, and returned with the bills thus fortified to the State House, where they were passed at once.

Now, if fraud had been feared in this case, it must have been committed either by the seller or the purchaser. If by the former, why require him to take oath that the goods were purchased for the use of the State, when it is only the fact of their purchase for the specified sum to which he can, of his own knowledge, testify?

If by the latter, why allow him not only to be exempted from making oath that the articles were applied to the use of the State, *but to administer the oath himself to the seller, who, if*

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FRAUD.

any one is, must be the accomplice of his fraud? Such a division of labor between the two possible parties to a fraud on the State, would seem to be the best way to perpetuate frauds.

But if not fraud, but negligence is to be guarded against, then the requirements of the Auditor appear to be not only useless but a source of much expense to the State. Is it expected that dealers will take the additional trouble and expense which the affidavit makes necessary without in some way reimbursing themselves? And I think it will be found that these new requirements, so far from saving money, have actually been the cause of a considerable expenditure, besides delaying and confusing the accounts of many of the Institutions.

But whatever opinion may be formed of the Auditor's interpretation, it is of great importance that the Legislature or the Supreme Court should fix the meaning once for all, and this, it is to be hoped, will be done soon.

In regard to the general subject of frauds and overdrafts on the Treasury, it is proper to notice that the best safeguard is not found in the details of rigid enactments, but in a plain, open and business-like mode of dealing, under laws of which the intent is clear. It is believed that the legal guards set over the treasury are as exact in New York as they are in Massachusetts; nay, that they are much more complicated; but I cannot learn that frauds are thereby prevented, or corruption frightened away by an affidavit. It has long been said that "an ounce of mother-wit is better than a pound of clergy,"—a maxim, which, in its application to the public finances may be rendered, "a grain of good sense is worth more than a cartload of certificates." It was once thought to be a recommendation to office in Kentucky that the candidate, having lost an arm, could only get one hand into the public chest; and so it is true that a man cannot pilfer with both hands while he is holding up one to make oath that his neighbor is honest. But I trust we shall not be compelled to such devices to guard the revenues of Massachusetts.

Any other comments on the legislation of the past three years, will be made in speaking of the other topics of this Report.

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PART THIRD.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

CHAPTER I.—THE MASSACHUSETTS PRISONS.

In enumerating and describing the Prisons in Massachusetts, in my Second Annual Report, I had occasion to classify them as follows:—

I.—MUNICIPAL PRISONS, (including)

[A.]—*Municipal Guard-Houses, or "Lock-ups,"*

[B.]—*Municipal Workhouses, or Houses of Industry.*

II.—COUNTY PRISONS, (including)

[A.]—*County Jails,*

[B.]—*County Convict Prisons, or Houses of Correction.*

III.—STATE PRISONS, (including then only)

[A.]—*The Convict Prison at Charlestown.*

Since that Report was written, however, and by virtue of the Act already cited, (pages 37-9,) another Prison has been established under the jurisdiction of the State, namely,—

[B.]—*The State Workhouse at Bridgewater.*

It will be necessary, therefore, to speak of each of these classes of Prisons; and I shall illustrate what I have to say by some reference to the Prisons of other States and countries.

I.—MUNICIPAL PRISONS.

I have little additional information to communicate respecting these establishments. The law does not require returns of the Guard-houses to be made to me, and I have not had opportunity to examine many of them in person. I have reason to

MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY PRISONS.

believe that both the number and the character of them have improved during the past year; but, on the other hand, the increase in the number of commitments has probably rendered them, for the time being, still more unfit places of confinement than before. I consider it as very desirable that a Prison Inspector should be appointed to look after all the prisons in the State, and that he should visit and receive returns from these Guard-houses. In no other way could their defects be made known, and the remedy applied so speedily.

So far as I can learn, the corresponding prisons in other States and in Canada are no better, and oftentimes they are not so good as our own. In some of the countries of Europe they appear to be more carefully looked after, but in all parts of the world they are subject to neglect and open to abuses.

By law, certain returns are made to me from the town and city Workhouses, the largest of which, the Boston House of Industry, on Deer Island, will be found included in the general Prison Tables of the Appendix. From New Bedford, and a few other cities, I have also returns; but, generally, the number of persons sentenced to these Workhouses is small, and yearly growing less. I hope that such an addition may be made to the State Workhouse Law as will allow criminals of the same class to be sentenced from the municipalities to Bridgewater directly, thus allowing the smaller Workhouses to be entirely disused. The mixture of the poor and the vicious in our town Almshouses, (which are also Workhouses,) should, so far as possible, be avoided.

In England, the term Workhouse is applied to what we call an Almshouse, and the same is true of many other countries and communities. But a Workhouse for sentenced persons should alone receive that name, it seems to me.

II.—THE COUNTY PRISONS.

These were so fully described, and the laws in regard to them quoted at such length in my Second Annual Report, that there will be little need to dwell on the subject this year. Slight changes and improvements have been made in some of them, involving an expenditure, in the aggregate, of several thou-

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

sands of dollars, but not materially altering their condition. An important change has also been made in the law respecting sentences to the County Houses of Correction, which may here be mentioned. By Section 2 of Chapter 280 of the Acts of 1866, it is provided as follows :—

“The supreme judicial court, or superior court, holden in any county in the Commonwealth, may commit any person under sentence to the house of correction in any county in the Commonwealth, in the same manner as such person might be committed in the county where the court is so holden. And the master of the house of correction where such person shall be so ordered to be committed, shall receive and detain such person in the same manner as if committed by the court sitting in the county where said house of correction is situated. And there shall be paid to the county in which said house of correction is situated, by the county from which such person is sentenced, for the support of such person, such sum as shall be agreed upon by the county commissioners of said counties; and in case said commissioners shall not be able to agree upon the amount to be paid, representation of the facts may be made to the superior court sitting in either of said counties, and the amount to be paid shall be determined by said court.”

I should be glad to believe that this wise provision was made, at least in part, in consequence of certain recommendations which I had the honor to make in the Special Report on Prisons, (Senate Doc., No. 74, 1865,) but I cannot say whether this was so. Those recommendations, however, are still regarded as having force, and as pointing to further legislation in the same direction. Writing on the 15th of February, 1865, I said, (Special Report, page 55) :—

“The remedy for this extravagance in the employment of officers, is to classify and bring together the prisoners. We had, on the first of October,* 1,074 prisoners scattered through fourteen counties, in no less than twenty-two different prisons; an average of less than fifty in each prison. 304 of these were in jails, and perhaps could not well be transferred beyond their county limits, though there need be only one jail in each county. But the 770 in Houses of Correction might just as well

* 1864. In 1866, nearly 1,500.

CONSOLIDATION OF PRISONS.

be transferred into three or four district prisons. One of these might be at South Boston, to receive the convicts of Suffolk, Norfolk, and a part of Worcester; another might be at Cambridge, for the convicts of Essex and Middlesex; another at New Bedford, for Bristol, Barnstable, Plymouth, Dukes, Nantucket, and a part of Worcester; and a fourth at Springfield, for the four western counties and the remainder of Worcester County. Besides these, there might be a separate prison for boys, say at Greenfield, and another for women at Fitchburg or Ipswich.

“All these changes could be made without building a single cell in either of the prisons named.”

And again, (page 63) :—

“The value of our prison labor in the Houses of Correction is not more than two-thirds what it might be, under a system of consolidation and classification of prisons. Nor would the health of the convicts suffer by exacting a third more work than they now do, generally speaking.”

And finally, (page 71) :—

“Such a classification as I have proposed would afford far greater facilities than now exist for the instruction of convicts,—a duty which, under our present arrangements, is greatly neglected, and yet is of the highest consequence.”

The objects for such a consolidation of prisons as is here advocated are economy in expenditure, a better organization of labor, and a better instruction of the prisoners; but above all, and before all, a better classification of convicts. The Act of 1866 just cited, would, if carried out to its full extent, and with a hearty coöperation between Judges and County Commissioners, furnish the opportunity for such a classification. But it would be too much to expect such coöperation, together with a complete understanding of the objects to be attained, and of the best modes of attaining them; so that additional legislation must be sought. The principle of disregarding county lines in sentencing convicts has been established, however, and if maintained, it will lead ultimately to a

system of District Prisons, in each of which there will always be a sufficient number of prisoners to warrant their steady employment and systematic instruction, while it will be possible so to classify them as to secure what is desirable in that respect.

Increased Commitments to the County Prisons.

The increase in commitments which began to manifest itself about April, 1865, and which was so rapid during the autumn and winter, has not been maintained throughout the year just closed, in which it will be noticed the commitments for the second period of six months are considerably less than for the first period. But while the aggregate in both Jails and Houses of Correction is thus diminished, it will be seen that the *commitments* to Houses of Correction alone in the second period have slightly increased; the number of *persons committed*, however, remaining about the same. In the Jails, the preponderance of commitments is very largely in favor of the first period, ending April 1, 1866, the difference being about 400 or more than *eleven* per cent. The total increase of commitments during the year is less than *twenty* per cent. as compared with the previous year, and there is about the same increase of persons committed. But the commitments of females have diminished, both relatively and absolutely, being only about 84 per cent. of what they were last year, and only about a fifth of the whole number of male and female prisoners, whereas, last year, they numbered nearly one-third. Indeed the number of female commitments has not been so small in any year since 1856, except, possibly, in 1860. The aggregate of *different persons*, of both sexes, committed during the year to the county prisons is about 9,000, while the commitments are about 10,500. This is a smaller number than had been annually reported from 1854 to 1861, inclusive, although somewhat larger than the annual average for 1862-5. It is probable that the number of commitments was exaggerated in the returns prior to 1864, but not enough to account for the excess in the period 1854-61.

The average number in the County Prisons has increased, during the past year, much more than the whole number committed, showing that the period of detention is longer than

EXPENDITURES IN COUNTY PRISONS.

formerly. This average number which was last year 1,050.61, is this year about 1,411,—a gain of more than 34 per cent. But it is still lower than the average for 1862 and for the eight preceding years, and, at the present time, it is not much increasing.

EXPENDITURES OF THE COUNTY PRISONS.

The following Table will exhibit the expenses incurred at these Prisons for the year past,—greater in nominal amount than in any year since they have been reported. But if reduced to a gold valuation they would not much exceed the cost in 1860-1-2, while the prison earnings are more valuable than for several years. The Balance against the Prisons is also greater than ever, amounting to about \$22,000. But the average weekly cost is somewhat less than last year.

In Table I. it should be observed that the "Total Amount Expended" is less than the aggregate of the separate items which precede it, because several of those have entered more than once into the Table.

Thus "Salaries" include the pay of the Chaplains and Physicians, although this is also reckoned as making a part of the sums paid for "Instruction of Prisoners," and for Medicines and Medical Attendance. The amount of Salaries is largely increased since last year, and the same is true of the cost of Provisions.

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TABLE I.—*Showing the Expenditures at the Jails and Houses of Correction, in the several Counties of Massachusetts, from October 1, 1865, to September 30, 1866.*

PRISONS.	Salaries of Officers.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Beds and Bedding.	Medicine & Medical Attendance.	Instruction of Prisoners.	Allowance to Discharged Prisoners.
Barnstable Jail and House of Cor., .	\$465 00	\$1,117 62	\$83 37	\$170 50	\$22 00	\$15 00	\$3 14	\$5 08
Lenox Jail and House of Correction, .	2,121 00	4,272 86	699 48	1,138 84	157 86	140 00	25 00	5 40
New Bedford Jail and House of Cor., .	8,416 75	11,124 29	627 67	2,420 96	639 50	284 87	130 00	108 85
Taunton Jail,	912 00	2,580 48	24 80	398 40	322 50	25 50	-	-
Edgartown Jail,	278 00	46 00	2 25	13 50	4 50	-	-	-
Ipswich House of Correction, . . .	2,950 00	5,010 00	1,300 00	2,381 50	666 50	175 00	200 00	45 00
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	3,325 00	6,342 25	1,085 98	1,511 66	808 73	284 06	187 65	48 00
Newburyport Jail,	715 00	595 57	29 03	395 45	129 00	31 00	-	1 25
Salem Jail,	1,775 00	1,812 85	213 30	748 64	198 24	108 49	-	16 77
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	918 00	541 51	50 00	238 62	41 56	85 00	-	3 60
Springfield Jail and House of Cor., .	2,900 00	5,560 00	740 09	1,313 08	198 78	150 00	300 00	30 00
Northampton Jail and House of Cor., .	1,152 12	1,826 45	482 15	565 87	62 81	-	-	66 25

EXPENDITURES OF COUNTY PRISONS.

Cambridge Jail and House of Cor.,	\$6,946 41	\$10,637 82	\$1,837 75	\$4,280 76	\$306 66	\$340 40	\$250 00	\$144 08
Concord Jail,	350 00	270 44	158 63	58 50	49 96	15 00	-	1 25
Lowell Jail,	1,251 50	2,514 84	299 37	1,130 10	204 50	96 62	104 00	-
Nantucket Jail and House of Cor.,	70 00	157 81	7 05	48 82	-	50 00	-	-
Dedham Jail and House of Correction, .	4,915 00	6,842 67	1,013 83	1,880 95	272 32	140 00	300 00	77 75
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	1,744 60	2,549 97	133 92	875 14	292 65	68 60	75 00	19 25
Boston Jail,	8,023 09	12,659 66	255 44	5,665 29	981 25	458 38	1,000 00a	-
Boston House of Correction,	10,931 64	16,633 78	3,087 84	10,639 23	-	463 11	1,300 00	32 00
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	3,893 50	4,652 71	1,009 50	3,059 10	278 43	134 62	-	182 92
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	3,985 00	7,394 86	1,723 70	4,875 04	152 07	247 60	206 10	43 90
Totals,	\$67,836 61	\$105,144 44	\$14,865 15	\$42,805 95	\$5,729 82	\$3,313 25	\$4,080 89	\$831 35

a Salary of the Chaplain, paid by the City.

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[CHAP. I.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Expenditures at the Jails and Houses of Correction, in the several Counties of Massachusetts, from October 1, 1865, to September 30, 1866.—Concluded.*

PRISONS.	Allowance to Witnesses.	All other purposes.	Total amount expended.	Labor of Prisoners—Cash received.	Balance against Prison.	Labor of Prisoners, profitable but not paid in cash.	Labor of Prisoners in and about the Prison.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,	-	\$17 00	\$1,898 71	-	\$1,898 71	-	-
Lenox Jail and House of Correction,	-	261 24	8,656 68	\$503 34	8,153 34	-	\$400 00
New Bedford Jail and House of Cor.,	-	2,134 59	25,650 48	3,497 92	22,152 56	\$1,875 00	2,360 75
Taunton Jail,	\$118 00a	303 23	4,536 41	b	4,536 41	-	-
Edgartown Jail,	-	-	342 25	-	342 25	-	-
Ipswich House of Correction,	-	298 79	11,876 79	726 60	11,150 19	450 00	-
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction,	-	119 18	13,712 51	1,700 00b	12,012 51	-	-
Newburyport Jail,	-	-	1,881 30	-	1,881 30	-	-
Salem Jail,	-	18 27	4,891 56	-	4,891 56c	-	-
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	-	261 50	2,071 79	-	2,071 79	-	-
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	-	192 95	10,875 90	800 00	10,075 90	-	-
Northampton Jail and House of Cor., .	-	491 40	4,647 05	200 00	4,447 05	-	400 00

EXPENDITURES OF COUNTY PRISONS.

Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	-	\$2,743 47	\$27,487 85	\$9,094 78	\$18,392 62*	-	\$2,964 80
Concord Jail,	-	302 46	1,206 24	-	1,206 24	-	-
Lowell Jail,	-	554 14	6,291 07	-	6,291 07	-	665 00
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,	-	183 82	517 50	-	517 50	-	-
Dedham Jail and House of Correction, .	-	784 01	15,286 53	698 70c	14,592 83	-	1,050 00
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction, .	-	-	5,184 13	547 20	4,636 93	-	-
Boston Jail,	-	1,240 28	29,283 84	-	29,283 84	-	4,300 00
Boston House of Correction,	-	19,855 00	61,042 60	28,098 14	32,944 46	-	-
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	-	2,747 31	15,701 84	68 00	15,633 84	-	1,461 12
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	-	-	18,628 27	1,644 43	16,983 84	-	-
Totals,	\$118 00a	\$32,778 59	\$271,670 80	\$47,574 08	\$224,096 24	\$2,325 00	\$18,601 17

* This is not a true statement of the actual expense of the prison to the County, as there are no credits anticipated except from the Labor of Prisoners; whereas the prison is in receipt of prisoners' board, and other credits, which would lessen the expense, as here set forth, \$1,566.43.

c Not included in sum total. b Received from the City of Taunton, for the Board of prisoners in the Guard-house cells, \$305 24.

c Received for Board of prisoners, \$105.56. d Since January 1, 1866. e Since April 1, 1866.

On the preceding Table some remarks may be made.

In the first place, the aggregate of the sums under the different headings previous to "Total Amount Expended," will often make more than the sum under that head, for the reason that some expenses are returned more than once under these headings. The salary of Physicians is included under "Medicine and Medical Attendance" as well as under "Salaries;" and the Salary of Chaplains is often, but not always, included under "Instruction of Prisoners." In regard to this last heading, it should be observed that it seldom seems to include anything else than the pay of Chaplains, and the instruction given is always of a religious nature. No money is paid by the public in Massachusetts to give instruction to prisoners in reading, writing, or the other branches of a school education, although a majority of the prisoners are grossly ignorant.

The "Total Amount Expended" is intended to cover not only what appears on the prison books as the cost of the prison before deductions are made for labor, &c., but such other sums as should be added to give the true cost of the prison, whether entered on the books or not. For example, the salary of the Chaplain in the Boston Jail is not paid by the County, but by the City of Boston; but I have included it, although not set down in the return of Sheriff Clark. I have not also included a portion of the salary of Dr. Reed, the City Physician, who looks after the sick at this jail, because the value of his services may fairly be offset by that portion of the Chaplain's time which is not occupied at the jail.

Again, in some of the returns the salaries of the Overseers of the House of Correction are not given, but these have been added to the total. If it were possible to ascertain the exact value of the services of the County Commissioners which are performed for the Prisons, we should have an additional sum of, perhaps, \$2,000,—making the total of salaries amount nearly to \$70,000.

The "Balance against the Prison" is intended to represent its actual cost *to the community*, after deducting the cash receipts for labor. The cost of a prison *to the county* is often less than this, because there are receipts of money for the

EXPENDITURES OF COUNTY PRISONS.

board of prisoners which go to reduce the balance against the county. It is to be desired that all the particulars of the prison accounts should be reported annually; but no law at present requires a return of the amount of board received.

The cash receipts for the labor of prisoners are the only ones that can be used to diminish the apparent cost of the prisons, although it frequently happens that this sum does not justly represent the labor that has been performed. This is particularly the case at Fitchburg and Ipswich, and wherever else considerable repairs are made, on which the prisoners are employed as laborers. The total estimated value of the prison labor of all kinds, according to the Table, is over \$60,000, or about one-fifth of the whole expense. Were our prisons consolidated, I believe it would be easy to double the amount. At the same time the amount paid for salaries could be considerably reduced. The list of officers whose salaries are given above, for each prison, will be found in the Supplement.

AVERAGE COST FOR THE COUNTY PRISONS.

According to custom, I proceed to give a Table showing the average yearly cost of some of the more important items of expenditure in the county prisons; and also the average weekly cost for all expenses of each prisoner. It will be noticed that the highest average cost is less than that of last year, while the general average by the week is less also.

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TABLE II.—Showing the Average Cost per Inmate of the County Prisons, together with the Average Weekly Cost of each Prisoner above his Earnings.

PRISONS.	Salaries of Officers.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Attendance.	Total amount expended.	Labor of Prisoners—Cash received.	Balance against Prison.	Average weekly cost.	Average No. of Prisoners.
Barnstable Jail and House of Correction,	\$68.99.1	\$165.81.9	\$12.38.9	\$25.29.7	\$2.22.6	\$281.70.8	—	\$281.70.8	\$5.41.7	6.74
Lenox Jail and House of Correction, .	50.23.7	101.20.3	16.56.8	26.97.4	3.81.6	205.03.7	\$11.92.1	193.11.6	3.71.2	42.22
New Bedford Jail and House of Correction,	82.01.1	108.39.2	6.11.5	23.50.9	2.77.6	249.93.1	34.83.8	215.84.8	4.15.1	102.63
Taunton Jail,	74.30.7	210.49.6	2.02.3	32.08.8	2.08.0	370.16.0	—	370.16.0	7.11.8	12.26
Edgartown Jail,	707.69.2	117.94.8	5.76.9	84.61.5	—	877.50.4	—	877.56.4	16.87.6	.89
Ipswich House of Correction, . . .	39.86.5	67.70.3	17.56.8	32.18.3	2.36.5	160.49.7	9.81.9	150.67.8	2.89.7	74
Lawrence Jail and House of Correction, .	32.27.5	61.56.3	10.54.1	14.67.3	2.75.7	133.10.5	16.50.1	116.60.4	2.24.2	103.02
Newburyport Jail,	100.28.0	83.53.0	4.07.2	55.46.3	4.34.8	263.84.3	—	263.84.3	5.07.4	7.13
Salem Jail,	83.21.6	84.99.1	10.00.0	35.09.8	5.08.6	229.32.7	—	229.32.7	4.41.0	21.33
Greenfield Jail and House of Correction,	143.66.2	81.74.3	7.82.5	87.34.3	13.30.2	324.22.4	—	324.22.4	6.23.5	6.39
Springfield Jail and House of Correction,	42.63.5	81.74.0	10.88.6	19.30.4	2.20.5	159.87.7	11.76.1	148.11.6	2.84.8	68.02
Northampton Jail and House of Correction,	57.34.7	90.91.3	23.99.9	28.16.7	—	231.31.2	—	231.31.2	4.44.8	20.09
Cambridge Jail and House of Correction,	88.64.1	59.17.5	10.22.3	23.81.2	1.89.4	154.35.5	50.59.6	103.75.9	1.99.5	179.77

AVERAGE COST AT COUNTY PRISONS.

Concord Jail,	\$70.00.0	\$64.08.8	\$81.07.2	\$11.70.0	\$3.00.0	\$241.24.8	-	\$241.24.8	\$4.63.9	5
Lowell Jail,	37.21.4	74.80.0	8.90.2	33.60.4	2.87.3	137.08.7	-	137.08.7	3.59.7	33.63
Nantucket Jail and House of Correction,	52.23.9	117.76.9	5.26.1	36.43.3	37.31.4	386.19.4	-	386.19.4	7.42.7	1.34
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	56.85.4	79.15.2	11.72.7	15.97.4	1.62.4	176.82.5	\$3.02.4	168.80.1	3.24.6	86.45
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	81.83	119.60.3	6.28	17.59	3.21.8	243.15.8	25.66.6	217.49.2	4.81.3	21.32
Boston Jail,	38.56.4	60.86.3	1.22.8	27.23.7	2.20.3	140.78.5	-	140.78.5	2.70.7	208
Boston House of Correction,	37.92.6	57.70.6	10.71.3	36.90.9	1.60.6	211.76.9	97.47.9	114.29	2.19.8	288.25
Fitchburg Jail and House of Correction,	99.52.8	125.37.6	27.20.3	82.43	3.62.8	428.11.6	1.33.2	421.28.4	8.13.1	37.11
Worcester Jail and House of Correction,	47.12.6	87.45	20.38.4	57.64	2.92.8	220.29.6	19.44.7	200.84.9	3.86.2	84.56
Totals, (1866,)	\$48.08.4	\$74.52.6	\$10.53.6	\$30.34.0	\$2.35.0	\$192.56.0	\$33.72.0	\$153.84.1	\$3.05.5	1,410.84
Totals, (1865,)	\$53.55.8	\$85.51.0	\$8.20.2	\$38.30.6	\$2.49.9	\$217.95.0	\$33.02.2	\$184.77.5	\$3.55.3	1,050.61

The Prison Libraries.

I gave last year a table showing how small had been the increase of books in the Libraries of the County Prisons since 1862, the first year in which the number of volumes was fully reported. A similar Table will now show what changes have taken place within the past year.

TABLE III.—*Showing the Number of Volumes in the Libraries of the County Prisons in the three years, 1862, 1865 and 1866.*

PRISONS.	1862.	1865.	1866.	PRISONS.	1862.	1865.	1866.
Barnstable, . .	None.	None.	None.	Cambridge, . .	445	250	225
Lenox, . . .	None.	None.	50	Concord, . .	None.	None.	None.
New Bedford, .	353	356	350	Lowell, . . .	80	60	50
Taunton, . . .	None.	None.	None.	Nantucket, . .	None.	None.	None.
Edgartown, (a Bible,) . . .	1	1	1	Dedham, . . .	100	650	575
Ipswich, . . .	None.	None.	None.	Plymouth, . .	150	200	179
Lawrence, . .	400	400	320	Boston, (Jail, none; H. of C., 500,) . .	500	500	500
Newburyport, .	None.	None.	None.	Fitchburg, . .	100	182	263
Salem, . . .	200	100	100	Worcester, . .	345	345	367
Greenfield, . .	75	40	40				
Springfield, .	175	150	160	Totals, . . .	3,424	3,584	3,581
Northampton, .	500	350	400				

It is to be regretted that a small sum is not set apart each year for the purchase of books for these libraries, which are of great utility in all the prisons where they are properly kept up.

Other Statistics of the County Prisons.

Certain other facts communicated in the Sheriffs' Returns may here be exhibited, as showing the movement of the prison population, and the amount of fines and costs collected in the County Prisons. How far the law in respect to vaccination is complied with, will also appear from the Table.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY PRISONS.

TABLE IV.—*Showing the Number in Prison at Certain Dates, in the Several Counties of Massachusetts, with other Statistics.*

PRISONS.	No. Oct. 1, 1865.	No. April 1, 1866.	No. Oct. 1, 1866.	No. of Prisoners Vaccinated.	No. committed for non-payment of Fines and Costs.	No. who paid Fines and Costs.	Amount received for Fines and Costs.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>							
Barnstable Jail, . . .	1	10	1	}	6	6	\$200 81
" H. of Cor., . . .	4	2	2				
<i>Berkshire County.</i>							
Lenox Jail, . . .	15	10	8	}	36	5	110 01
" H. of Cor., . . .	32	29	38				
<i>Bristol County.</i>							
New Bedford Jail, . . .	3	1	7	—	—	—	—
" H. of Cor., . . .	91	86	94	119	106	75	1,248 81
Taunton Jail, . . .	8	9	13	17	116	85	698 67
<i>Dukes County.</i>							
Edgartown Jail, . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
" H. of Cor., . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Essex County.</i>							
Ipswich House of Cor., . .	60	67	87	—	46	12	183 80
Lawrence Jail, . . .	33	10	31	—	—	—	—
" H. of Cor., . . .	91	76	82	125	151	46	616 45
Newburyport Jail, . . .	2	7	11	—	26	18	169 03
Salem Jail, . . .	21	15	25	8	112	51	607 92
<i>Franklin County.</i>							
Greenfield Jail, . . .	4	2	4	—	—	—	607 92
" H. of Cor., . . .	3	4	6	—	5	5	162 97
<i>Hampden County.</i>							
Springfield Jail, . . .	19	17	12	}	238	49	769 54
" H. of Cor., . . .	50	56	53				
<i>Hampshire County.</i>							
Northampton Jail, . . .	10	9	4	}	33	24	397 93
" H. of Cor., . . .	8	15	14				
<i>Middlesex County.</i>							
Cambridge Jail, . . .	33	24	32	}	273	163	1,761 51
" H. of Cor., . . .	139	158	170				
Concord Jail, . . .	7	3	6	—	11	10	193 42
Lowell Jail, . . .	44	32	36	—	122	27	285 20
<i>Nantucket County.</i>							
Nantucket H. of Cor., . .	1	1	1	—	—	—	—

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TABLE IV.—Concluded.

PRISONS.	No. Oct. 1, 1865.	No. April 1, 1866.	No. Oct. 1, 1866.	No. of Prisoners Vaccinated.	No. com'itted for non-payment of Fines and Costs.	No. who paid Fines and Costs.	Amount received for Fines and Costs.
<i>Norfolk County.</i>							
Dedham Jail,	36	24	26	} 29	153	56	1,108 78
" H. of Cor., . . .	67	47	78				
<i>Plymouth County.</i>							
Plymouth Jail, . . .	7	1	8	} -	17	11	840 04
" H. of Cor., . . .	10	22	13				
<i>Suffolk County.</i>							
Boston Jail,	206	259	199	-	2,857	728	8,857 96
South Boston H. of Cor., .	277	296	337	166	36	4	67 75
<i>Worcester County.</i>							
Fitchburg Jail, . . .	10	9	8	} -	41	22	530 87
" H. of Cor., . . .	24	39	32				
Worcester Jail, . . .	15	19	15	} 15	243	105	1,253 15
" H. of Cor., . . .	69	62	62				
Totals,	1,490	1,421	1,516	531	4,628	1,502	\$20,064 62

From this Table it appears that the number in confinement on the 1st of October, 1866, was somewhat greater than a year before, and that the increase was chiefly of sentenced persons in the Houses of Correction. A still greater increase has taken place in the State Prison and the Boston House of Industry, which receive only sentenced persons, as the following figures will show:—

PRISONS.	Oct. 1, 1865.	April 1, 1866.	Oct. 1, 1866.	Increase.
State Prison,	379	488	518	139
House of Industry, . . .	348	264	431	183
Totals,	727	752	949	322

In these two prisons the augmentation of numbers is nearly 50 per cent. of the number in 1865; but none of the County

THE STATE PRISONS.

Prisons show so large an increase. In them it appears that the average number is a little less even than the number on the first of April, showing that the number must at some periods have been considerably less than 1,400.

In spite of all that has been said about the great increase of crime in consequence of the late war, it must be noticed that the whole number in our prisons has been at no time during the past year so large as in 1861, nor have the reported commitments been so many by several hundred as in that year.

The number of fine and cost prisoners and the amount of money collected, have been both greater than in 1864-5.

III.—THE STATE PRISONS.

It is needful now to speak of more than one State Prison, the Bridgewater Workhouse being to all intents a prison. But very little space will need to be devoted to that establishment this year, while the State Prison at Charlestown has been more than usually interesting in its operations for the past year.

[A.]—*The Convict Prison at Charlestown.*

The Great Number of Convicts there.

I have already touched upon the increase of convicts at Charlestown. This is due to two causes,—first, the rapid development of crime since the war ended; and second, the diminished number of pardons from that prison. Of these, the former has been by far the more important.

The effect of this increase upon the pecuniary condition of the Prison has been very salutary. Last year the deficit, including the extra salaries paid from the State Treasury, was not much less than \$25,000; this year the deficit will not much exceed \$6,000, if the cost of extensive repairs is charged, as it should be, to Construction Account. During the present quarter it is estimated by the Warden, that the income from labor will be enough to pay all the expenses.

Prison Finances.

In previous Reports I have striven to show the amount of gain or loss to the State resulting from the operations of this Prison for a long period of years. It was not until my last

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Report had been printed, that I ascertained that the statement of expenses given me by the Warden, for the years 1864 and 1865, did not include the extra compensation to the officers above alluded to, and, therefore, that the deficit in those two years, at least, was considerably greater than I had reported, or upwards of \$54,000, instead of about \$50,000. The exact amount of the deficit in each year will be found in a table in the Appendix ; and from that it will appear that the pecuniary results of the Contract System of Prison Labor, so far as the State is concerned, compare very unfavorably with the results in those years when the convicts worked directly for the benefit of the State. On the other hand, the profits made by the contractors during the past three years have been enormous. It is difficult to ascertain them exactly, but I am within bounds in saying that for the last year they have been more than \$150,000, and for the whole three years, at least double that sum. And yet, during this period, the Prison has cost the Commonwealth, above its earnings, not less than \$60,000, according to my calculation.

Such facts as these convince me that merely for pecuniary reasons, the Contract System ought to be abandoned, provided a better method of employing labor can be devised. This is the conclusion reached by the New York Prison Commission, already referred to.

The Legislature of 1864 made very careful provision for reporting the exact financial situation of the State Prison, and by the same Act, (Chap. 303, 1864,) made it necessary that all sums received and expended at the Prison should pass through the State Treasury. The following is the law in question :—

AN ACT in relation to the State Prison.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SECT. 1. The inspectors of the state prison shall annually, before the fifteenth day of December, make a report to the governor and council, who shall lay the same before the legislature, in print, in the month of January following. The report shall embrace a statement, which shall be made to them by the warden, of the general condition of the prison, the amount of its liabilities and of outstanding claims, giving the names of the persons indebted, the sum due from each, and when pay-

STATE PRISON FINANCES.

able. It shall contain a detailed account of the expenditures for the prison; the names, position, pay and allowances of the several officers and employees: a copy of all contracts made within the current year; the sum received for the labor of the prisoners, giving the names of contractors for whom the labor was performed, the kinds of labor, the number of days and the pay per day, of each; and also the actual average cost of the support of each inmate. The said inspectors shall also present in said report, an estimate of the sum that will be required to meet the expenses of the prison for the following year, specifying separately the amount for salaries, for subsistence, for clothing, for bedding, for fuel, for repairs, and for incidentals, together with an estimate of the probable income from labor and from all other sources.

SECT. 2. An annual appropriation shall be made from the treasury for the support of the state prison; and all receipts for labor of prisoners, and for articles sold at the same, shall, as often as once in each month, be paid over to the treasurer of the Commonwealth, who shall receipt for the same.

SECT. 3. The salaries and pay of all officers and employees at the state prison, and the payment of all bills for supplies and for other expenditures for said prison, shall be paid monthly from the treasury of the Commonwealth, the same having first been certified by the auditor, upon schedules, (accompanied by vouchers,) enumerating the bills and pay-rolls. The name of each officer and his position, the amount of his pay and the sum due him, shall be borne on the pay-roll, which together with the several bills, shall be certified by the warden and bear the approval of at least two of the inspectors of the prison. A record in full of the pay-rolls and bills, shall be made by the clerk in a book kept for the purpose at the prison, and the originals deposited with the auditor as vouchers.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 14, 1864.*]

Under this Act the appropriations for 1865 were \$81,570.80, and the several appropriations for 1866 amount to \$121,893.37, making a total for the two years of \$203,464.17,* or something more than \$100,000 a year. A considerable portion of this sum, however, is offset by the receipts from labor and from sales, which in the two years, ending September 30, 1866, amounted to at least \$153,039.77, and probably more.

* To this ought to be added as one of the prison expenses, the gratuity of \$3,600 to John M. Kinney, a contractor who forfeited his contract in 1865. (See Resolves, Chap. 91, 1866.)

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The Annual Report of the Inspectors for the present year will doubtless furnish the requisite statements of expenditure. It is to be desired that these should go into the Report of the Auditor somewhat more in detail than is now the case. A Table showing the expenses will be given a few pages further on.

The Prison Labor.

The income derived from the labor of the convicts at Charlestown for the year ending September 30, 1866, was \$80,253.67,—a larger sum, it is believed, than has before been derived in any one year from this source. But when it is considered that the average number of convicts was 470, of whom at least 400 were able to perform a full day's work, and the remaining 70 had strength enough to perform the necessary domestic work of the Prison, it will be judged that this income was not very large. Allowing 300 working days in the year, this would give for the average earnings of 400 men only 66½ cents a day, or \$1 a week; a smaller sum than the able-bodied women of Massachusetts commonly earn. But the wages of such men as these 400 are would average outside the Prison at least \$2.50 a day, which would give an income of \$300,000 instead of \$80,000—more than enough to pay the expenses of the Prison thrice over.

If this be so—and I think an investigation would show that I have spoken within bounds—the question would at once arise, Do the Convicts really earn this large sum, or do they lie idle,—and if they earn it, what becomes of it? What has become of the \$200,000 and upward earned by these convicts during the last year, above their expenses?

One thing is clear,—it does not go into the hands of the convicts themselves, in the form of gratuities, such as are paid in England and Ireland. No method of overwork or scale of gratuities prevails in our State Prison, except at the good pleasure of the Contractor, who sometimes gives presents to some of his workmen. If earned at all, this great sum must have gone to enrich some or all of the four or five individuals or corporations holding the prison contracts. In other words,

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM DEFINED.

the enforced labor of men suffering punishment does not wholly support them, but goes to enrich their employers. And this leads me again to speak of

The Contract System.

Four systems of convict labor have prevailed, either separately or combined one with another, at different times and places, in the several States of our Union.

The *first* system employs the convicts on account of the State,—the State supplying the necessary capital and the raw material, and undertaking, through its agents, the sale of the manufactured articles.

The *second* consists in leasing the prison, in all its departments, for a specified annual sum, the lessee having the entire control of the discipline and labor of the convicts, procuring all supplies of food, clothing, medicine, &c., and conducting the whole business of the establishment; everything, in effect, being in his discretion and at his disposal.

The *third* consists in working the prisoners on the joint account of the State and the warden;—the latter agreeing to be at all the expense of conducting the prison, and receiving a certain percentage of the profits instead of a salary.

The *fourth* system is the one commonly adopted in our prisons, and known as the *Contract System*.

This system may be combined with the first, and commonly is so to a greater or less degree, a portion of the prisoners being detailed to perform work directly for the prison, while the rest are employed by contractors at a certain rate of daily wages. Under the Contract System, the prison authorities feed, lodge, clothe and discipline the convicts, while the contractors furnish men to instruct them in trades and oversee their work, and usually the necessary machinery to carry it on. Either alone or in combination with the first named system it prevails in the State Prisons of all the New England States except Maine,—in two of the New York State Prisons, in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and California. In Illinois, Kentucky and perhaps other States, the *second* or the *third* system

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prevails,—in Maine, Wisconsin and the Clinton Prison of New York, the *first* one.

The following Table shows the number of convicts and the financial results at each State Prison in the above named States, except Maryland, together with other Statistics.

TABLE V.—*Showing the Number, Date, Location, Number of Prisoners, and Annual Cost of the State Prisons of Twenty-one States.*

STATES.	Prison established.	Location of Prison.	Average No. of Prisoners, 1865.	No. at latest dates.	Deficit of earnings, 1865.
Maine,	1824	Thomaston, .	72	78	\$84 32*
New Hampshire,	1812	Concord, . .	83	107	933 19*
Vermont,	1808	Windsor, . .	62	89	3,250 42
Massachusetts, .	1805	Charlestown, .	359	536	25,000 00†
Rhode Island, .	1838	Providence, .	45	58	1,000 00*
Connecticut, . .	1827	Wethersfield, .	160	195	702 13*
New York, . . .	1821	Auburn, . . .	529	762	25,277 44
"	1825	Sing Sing, . .	858	1,227	86,465 70
"	1845	Clinton Co'nty,	439	431	81,115 99
New Jersey, . .	1835	Trenton, . . .	371†	333	5,114 07
Pennsylvania, .	1826	Pittsburg, . .	230	259	20,000 00†
"	1829	Philadelphia, .	331	470	45,000 00†
Ohio,	1834	Columbus, . .	642	655	24,928 16
Michigan, . . .	1838	Jackson, . . .	280	315	31,000 00
Illinois,	1857	Joliet,	513†	586†	0
Indiana,	1846	Jeffersonville, .	247†	246†	15,219 95
"	1859	Michigan City,	114	114	23,000 00
Iowa,	1852	Fort Madison,	78	87	28,500 00†
Wisconsin, . . .	1849	Waupun, . . .	109	97	30,000 00†
Minnesota, . . .	1859	Stillwater, . .	19	20	8,112 94
Missouri,	—	Jefferson City,	—	364†	2,000 00
Kansas,	1863	Leavenworth, .	—	43†	—
Kentucky, . . .	1798	Frankfort, . .	245	290	0
California, . . .	1851	San Quentin, .	618	648	61,000 00†
Virginia,	1801	Richmond, . .	250§	90	—
Total,			6,654	8,090	\$512,285 08

* Excess.

† In 1864.

‡ Approximate.

§ Before the war.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM OF LABOR.

For the sake of uniformity, I have inserted in the above Table the statistics of the Charlestown Prison for 1865 instead of the past year, in which the deficit is less; and in the other prisons it is probable that the great number of convicts in 1866 has somewhat diminished the deficit here set down.

In 1865, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, of the Columbia College Law School, and Dr. E. C. Wines, as Commissioners of the Prison Association of New York, visited seventeen of these States and Canada, and examined their prisons and prison systems. From the wardens of the State prisons in the greater part of the States they received written answers to interrogatories left with them, in which were given, more or less fully, both facts and opinions relating to the Contract System, as found in those prisons.

During the current year, a commission of this Prison Association, as already mentioned, has been engaged in an extended and laborious investigation into the organization, government, discipline, labor, general condition, and working, of the penal institutions of the State of New York. In this investigation the Contract System has been made a prominent point of inquiry. Some of the results of this inquiry, by the courtesy of Dr. Wines, I am allowed to present for your consideration.

1. *The Wages and Value of Contract Labor.*

Generally the rates paid for this labor are low, ranging from thirty to forty-five cents a day. At present, both in New York and elsewhere, owing to the great demand for labor and the high price of living, the rates are considerably advanced. But now, as heretofore, these rates are not more than one-third or one-fourth, in some prisons, indeed, according to testimony taken by the Prison Association, not more than one-sixth of what is paid for the same labor outside; while, at the same time, the convicts, according to the same testimony, perform, in some prisons (our State Prison, for example,) quite as much work as the same number of citizens, engaged in the same trades, would accomplish; and in none, as the testimony shows, is the proportion less than three-fourths. Moreover, not only do contractors get their labor at these cheap rates, but they are

also furnished with all the necessary shop and yard room, and in some States (as in New York,) with heating apparatus—stoves or steam-pipes—without any charge for rent.

2. *The Contract System a Monopoly.*

As stated by Mr. Prentice, the able Warden of the Ohio State Penitentiary, in his answers to the interrogatories, the Contract System amounts, in practice, to an almost absolute monopoly. This arises from the fact that the contractors own the power, machinery, and stocks of the shops; they are established in the business, and knowing the profits, which, as far as possible, they keep secret, they can, generally, so regulate their bids as to keep out any competitors. To the like effect, as showing this monopolizing tendency of the system, is a statement in his evidence before the Commission of the Prison Association, made by Mr. Haynes, the warden of our State Prison, who, on the whole, favors the Contract System. He says that manufacturers who would be glad to become contractors are restrained from putting in bids on a given contract, under an impression that it will not, in any event, be awarded to them, but will be retained by those already in possession. In the second place, it is in evidence before the same Commission that contractors sometimes combine to keep down the rates to be paid for convict labor as low as possible. A few citations may be made from this evidence.

Mr. David L. Seymour, a former Warden of the Sing Sing Prison, testifies that, when a new branch of business was about to be introduced, he has known parties outside, who desired the contract, to make such arrangements as would effectually keep the price of convict labor at the lowest point. He declares it to be within his knowledge that one of these parties has bought off the others for money, so that, when the time for letting the contract came, there were no other bids offered, and he obtained the prisoners at a price much below that which would have been just and fair.

There can be no doubt that the profits made by contractors out of convict labor are very large.

PROFITS OF PRISON CONTRACTORS.

Mr. Haynes, of the Charlestown Prison, says: "Our contractors have always become wealthy if they have retained their contracts for any length of time." Colonel Wilkinson, formerly connected with the Auburn Prison, first as keeper and afterwards as architect, and long a resident of Auburn, testifies: "The contractors all make money, and many of them have accumulated fortunes. I know of but one exception to this." Mr. William Wade, for ten years an officer of the same prison, and for more than twenty years familiar with it, says: "I know the profits of contractors to be, in many instances, large; many of them have made fortunes." Mr. Fulton, Superintendent of the Monroe County Penitentiary, in New York, gives it as his opinion that the contractors in that institution realize large profits; not less, he thinks, than a dollar a day from each man employed by them. But nothing can more conclusively demonstrate that very large returns are received by contractors from convict labor than a fact stated by Mr. Augsbury, Warden of the Auburn Prison, in his evidence before the commission: "There was a contract given out in 1863, on which the men were let at forty cents a day. A water-power, worth \$1,500 a year, was given to the contractors at \$240, and yard and shop room, which would rent outside for \$2,000, was thrown in without charge. This contract was to run, as usual, five years. After the profits of two years had been reaped, and only three years of the contract remained, the original party sold it out for \$30,000." Here was a fortune of not less than \$50,000 realized in two years from a single contract at the Auburn Prison.

3. *Can the Contract System be Dispensed with?*

It is often said that contracts are necessary, because the State could not profitably carry on its own manufacturing in a prison. But it will be seen that such is not the opinion of some very experienced prison officers in New York and elsewhere: General Pilsbury, the most experienced Warden in America, and perhaps in the world, having had charge of the Connecticut State prison for twenty years, and for an equal period of the Albany Penitentiary,—General Pilsbury says: "I have no doubt that

more money might be made by managing the prison labor myself." Mr. Gaylord B. Hubbell, once Warden at Sing Sing, testifies: "I believe that a competent general officer can manage the industries of the prison much more to the interests of both the State and the convicts, *in all respects*, than can be done under the contract system." Mr. William H. Peck, also an ex-warden of Sing Sing, says: "Most certainly I think that a warden of competent business talents and upright character could so manage the labor of the prison as to make it not only self-supporting, but a source of revenue to the State." Mr. D. L. Seymour testifies: "I have no doubt whatever that, if the contract system had been abolished, (meaning when he was at Sing Sing,) and I could have managed the prison labor myself, I could have earned a considerable surplus revenue for the State. *Indeed, I have often thought and said that I would willingly undertake to defray all the expenses of the prison, and pay a bonus of \$10,000 annually to the State for the labor of the convicts.* On these terms, I feel confident that I could make a fortune out of the lease." Mr. Fulton, of the Monroe County Penitentiary, at Rochester, N. Y., says: "I certainly think that the County would be a gainer, pecuniarily, by working all the prisoners on its own account." Mr. Haynes, of the Charlestown Prison, who favors the Contract System as it exists in his own institution, still expresses the opinion, in his testimony, that, "if the number of men to be employed was not too large, and they could be worked at one trade, a competent warden might make the same or nearly the same profits for the State, as are now realized by contractors for themselves." Of the Wardens throughout the country who responded on this subject, nearly all gave an affirmative answer. I recollect but two dissentients,—Mr. Prentice of Ohio, and Mr. Haynes of Massachusetts; and they only doubted.

On the other side were Mr. Rice of Maine, Mr. Mayo of New Hampshire, Mr. Willard of Connecticut with a "*perhaps*," Messrs. Seaton and Brockway of Michigan, Mr. Wood of Indiana, Mr. Miller of Missouri, and Mr. Cordier of Wisconsin. These are gentlemen of intelligence, and most of them of considerable experience as prison officers; and their judg-

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM NOT INDISPENSABLE.

ment, with the exception of Mr. Willard, was rendered with emphasis.

I happened to be present at the Clinton Prison when this subject was discussed, and learned from Mr. Parkhurst, the Warden, and Mr. Forrest, one of the three State Prison Inspectors of New York, the following facts :—

The Contract System was abolished in that prison in the spring of 1865, and the labor is now managed by the prison authorities. The prison has, heretofore, gone behindhand in its finances, the income falling short of the expenses annually to the extent of \$40,000 to \$50,000. But this year, in consequence of the change in the principle of conducting the prison labor, it is expected that the revenue will meet the expenditures, and possibly leave a small balance to the credit of the Prison. The labor there is mining, forging and manufacturing iron ore, which is taken from a great mine in the hillside at Dannemora.

On their visit to the Maine State Prison in 1865, the Commissioners of the Prison Association learned from Mr. Rice, the warden, that, during his two and a half years' service, with an average of less than 100 convicts, the prison labor having been wholly managed by himself on a capital of \$10,000 furnished by the State, he had, in spite of high prices paid his entire current expenses, and earned a surplus of some \$7,000. Of quite a number of the convicts, he said, the earnings did not fall short of two dollars a day.

The business there is chiefly carriage making, with which Mr. Rice is practically familiar.

Mr. Henry Cordier, who has charge of the Wisconsin State Prison, writes :—

“Our average number of convicts last year was one hundred and ten, only sixty-three of whom could be employed on productive labor. Their earnings amounted to \$25,727.34; which shows that these sixty-three men earned, each, \$1.36 per day. If the labor of the convicts had been let to contractors at (say) sixty cents per day, (a high figure,) they would have earned only \$11,340, even supposing them to have lost no time on account of sickness and other causes, and the State would have sacrificed, in one year, \$14,387.34.”

This intelligent officer adds: "The contract system ought to be abolished, *with all speed*, on pecuniary as well as reformatory grounds."

4. *The Contract System Injurious to Discipline.*

And this leads me to speak of certain evils in this system which are worse than the sacrifice of the public money,—evils which are the less felt in Massachusetts because of the excellent character of our prison officers, but which in New York and some other States are extremely pernicious.

One of the questions put by Dr. Wines to the governors of prisons was this: "Is the Contract System found to affect the discipline of your prison unfavorably?" To which the former warden of the Michigan State prison, Mr. Seaton, replies thus: "The Contract System exerts an influence unfavorable to discipline. It is the source of continual strife between the contractors and the convicts." A few other Wardens responded in the same way. But most of the gentlemen addressed stated their opinion to be that the system is not unfavorable to discipline. Such, for instance, was the answer received from a State prison where afterwards this event occurred: When the New York Commission visited that prison in 1865, and were passing through the cabinet shop, with the Warden and contractor, the former said to one of the Commissioners, "Mr. ———, there is a prisoner who has expressed a desire to speak to you," at the same time beckoning the prisoner to come forward. Instantly the contractor interposed and said, "Not here; let the interview take place elsewhere."

From this anecdote it might be inferred that, if the Contract System did not interfere with discipline in that prison, it was because the discipline was in the hands of the contractors, instead of where it belonged, with the Warden. In this case the Warden had only recently been chosen, and has since got the authority rightfully due.

But the testimony taken by the Commission of 1866, relating chiefly to the prisons of New York, yields a very different result. Only two or three witnesses, out of more than twenty examined, failed to express the opinion with emphasis, that the

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM AN EVIL.

Contract System disturbs and obstructs the prison discipline. And among these witnesses were those excellent prison officers, David L. Seymour and Gaylord B. Hubbell, and a veteran prison chaplain of nearly twenty years' service, the Rev. John Luckey, who all attest by their oath the opinion that the Contract System exerts a most demoralizing influence on the discipline of the New York State Prisons, and that more than one-half of all the irritation, discontent, insubordination and punishment therein, is due, directly or indirectly, to its effects.

The most obvious of these effects is occasioned by introducing among the convicts, as superintendents of their labor, strangers to the prison, employed by the contractors as agents, foremen, instructors, and in some cases even, as laborers. These men are selected with little or no regard to their moral character, which is often bad. They do not hesitate to smuggle liquors and other contraband articles into the prison, and sell them to the convicts at enormous prices; and they serve as messengers between the convicts and the outside world. But no less potent for evil is the feeling among the convicts that they are tasked to enrich men who look upon them, not as subjects for reformation, or men expiating an offence, but merely as so many machines for making money.

5. *The Contract System Hostile to Reformation.*

The evidence taken in New York goes further, and shows that the actual working of the system is hostile to the reformation of the convict, which, by all our codes, is made a main object of his imprisonment. The contractor's desire to make large profits is found to interfere, at every step, with the intellectual and the religious instruction of the convict, and oftentimes even with his steady employment, which, in a prison, is one great means of reformation. When business is good, the contractor often wishes to work his men beyond what the physician thinks their health will allow; but when business is dull and sales are slow, he reduces the number of his hands, and throws able-bodied men into idleness, and the solitude of a wretched little cell, made for the night only, and not fit to be

occupied even for that portion of the day. In summing up the evidence on this point, Dr. Wines says, with much force :—

“Contractors have no interest in the reformation of prisoners, *per se*, and none in their preparation for a return to civil life. Their interest as contractors, and the interest of the prison as a reformatory institution, not only do not run in parallel lines, but they are repellant and antagonistic. Let any changes be suggested with a view to giving more time to the mental, moral and industrial improvement of the prisoners—for instance, that the number of religious exercises be increased, that the present fragmentary and wretched system of secular instruction be replaced with one more rational and effective, or that the prisoners be taught a complete trade instead of a little piece of one as now,—such suggestion would be sure to be met with the decisive objection, ‘The contractors would not agree to such an arrangement; they would not consent to such an abridgment of the convicts’ labor.’ Thus does this System of Prison Labor, by a necessary law, by an instinct of its very nature, oppose itself to all those great and vital forces of reformation, by which, if it all, the inmates of our prisons must be reclaimed, regenerated and re-absorbed into the mass of virtuous and honorable citizens.”

It is true that there are honorable exceptions to this general statement,—contractors who have at heart the good of the convicts,—and such, there is reason to believe, are far more numerous here than in New York. But it is not to be expected that they should be the rule rather than the exception. Their connection with the prisons is a pecuniary one, and not, like that of the State, a moral one. The State, therefore, and not contractors, ought to regulate the labor and the instruction of the convicts.

Proposed Transfer of Prisoners.

In connection with this question of the direct employment of convicts by the State, should be mentioned the proposition of a high official to transfer a certain number of them from Charlestown to the Hoosac Mountain, as laborers on the tunnel, which the State has undertaken to finish there. It is argued that the labor of the convicts is now very poorly compensated; that it

OUT-DOOR LABOR FOR CONVICTS.

is worth as much as that of laborers who now receive from two to three dollars a day, and that, consequently, a great saving will be effected by the transfer.*

My own opinion inclines to favor all such propositions as this, not so much on account of economy, although that ought to be carefully regarded, but because a means is thus afforded for promoting and stimulating meritorious convicts, in accordance with the spirit of the systems of Maconochie and Crofton. The Intermediate Prison at Lusk, near Dublin, furnishes out-door employment for upwards of fifty convicts, who labor with as much freedom and fidelity as the ordinary Irish farm-laborers. In his Report for 1865, the Superintendent of this Prison, says:—

“The laborers have been employed on the farm at Lusk, as during previous years, at general agricultural work, and draining, subsoiling and reclaiming the commons, the whole of which is nearly drained, and during the present year the entire farm will be under cultivation. Large crops, both green and white, have been raised and secured in good condition.”

Mr. Organ, the Prison Lecturer, says:—

“I cannot speak too highly of the cheering effects which farm-labor has produced even upon the most sluggish criminals, or of its happy results even upon the cool and calculating adept in vice, from whose brow the honest drop of sweat never trickled.

“The progress of the farm has been rapid and encouraging. A few years since it was a barren and swampish waste; now it has assumed the appearance of a flourishing and skilfully cultivated farm, reflecting as it does much credit on the zeal and ability of Mr. Gallagher, a most scientific and experienced agriculturist. Nor does the present cheering aspect of the farm speak less for the willing obedience and untiring perseverance of the men who have worked under that gentleman.

“Judging from the growing increase of crops, both in quantity and quality, from year to year, I have no doubt, after the lapse of a little time, the farm will be self-supporting, taking the average daily number of laborers to be fifty throughout the year.

* It is stated by Mr. Measor that English convicts engaged on public works at Chatham and Portland, now earn £35 a year, which is near the cost of their support.

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"The cheerful and willing manner in which the men apply themselves to the labors of the farm, shows that although they are conscious of their unhappy position, they nevertheless enter upon their work not as mere hirelings, who only labor when in sight."

These are the better men among the Irish convicts, and are employed at Lusk just before their discharge on Ticket-of-Leave. In respect to this class of convicts, the Directors of Irish Prisons say, in their Report for 1865 :—

"The Directors are enabled to report that the system of classification now for so many years established, which leads up from the commencing stage of separate confinement to the final stage of the intermediate prisons, continues to work satisfactorily. The number of convicts attaining the privileges of the intermediate prisons and consequent remission of imprisonment and discharge on license, has comprised the usual proportion of from 70 to 75 per cent. of the whole number discharged. The only change that has been considered necessary in the arrangements in connection with these intermediate prisons, has been the shortening of the period that the prisoners with longer sentences are to be permitted to pass in that stage of confinement."

If it should be thought expedient to send a hundred convicts to labor on the Hoosac Tunnel, or any other public work, it is desirable that they should be selected for good conduct, and should be allowed to shorten their period of confinement by good conduct in their new employment. The danger of mutiny and escape, under such circumstances, has been shown by the experience of the Lusk Prison to be very slight indeed.

In the present crowded state of the Charlestown Prison some action will soon be necessary, either by way of transfer or to enlarge the present prison. I trust the latter course may never be taken, for after visiting the prisons of New York and Ohio I am convinced that our State Prison is already as large as such an establishment ever ought to be. In New York it is proposed to build one or two new State Prisons, and to adopt some mode of classifying the convicts who now crowd the three great Prisons.

COMMITMENTS, PARDONS, ETC.

Statistics of the Charlestown Prison.

Since the Charlestown Prison was opened in 1805, the whole number of commitments has been upwards of 7,200, representing perhaps 6,300 different persons, of whom about fifty were females, committed previous to 1819. In respect to the first twenty years of the prison the statistics are not very full, nor is it easy to obtain a complete set of the Annual Reports. The custom of printing them seems to have begun about 1815.

Within the last few years, the present Warden, Mr. Haynes, has collected much useful information respecting commitments to the Prison since the 3d of October, 1828. Some of these facts I quoted last year, and I will do the same in this Report, adding some new statistics, taken chiefly from the Report of Mr. Haynes for 1865-6.

It appears from the tables of the Warden that the whole number of commitments for 38 years has been 5,207, an average of 137 in each year. During the last year there have been 247 commitments, all being different persons; but from the 5,207 a considerable deduction must be made if we would ascertain the whole number of different persons committed. Probably the latter would be 4,570 or thereabouts, of whom 475 or 10.4 per cent. have been recommitted to this prison.

The number of commitments for less than two years is 1,182, or 23 per cent. of the whole; less than three years 2,435, or nearly one-half; less than five years 3,829, or more than three-fourths. Of the latter number, representing probably about 3,850 persons, 265 were pardoned and 77, or less than 2 per cent., died in prison. Of the 1,378 commitments for more than five years, 459 were for upwards of ten years, including 185 sentenced for life. Of these 459, 60 died and 179 were pardoned, while upwards of 100 remain in prison. Of the 185 life-sentenced persons, 96 were pardoned, 29 died, 2 escaped, 5 were sent to Insane Hospitals, and 41 remain in prison.

In all, there have been 188 deaths* among 4,570 persons, or nearly *four* per cent. Of those sentenced to ten years and upward, 15 per cent. died in prison,—of the life-sentenced men,

* Five of these were suicides.

only a little more than 13 per cent., while no less than 52 per cent., or about four times as many, were pardoned.

Out of 247 commitments the past year, 171 had served in the army or navy. There are 15 recommitments, 26 who could neither read nor write, and 24 who could read but not write. There were 50 persons therefore, or 20 per cent of all, whose education was little or nothing,—a larger proportion than usual.

Of the 171 who had been in the service (being nearly 70 per per cent. or more than two-thirds of the whole,) 143 had learned no trade before enlisting. The majority had been good soldiers, and several of them bear honorable wounds. They are generally well conducted in the Prison. Out of 108 discharged men, 16 have been pardoned and 9 have died in the past year. This is a greater number of deaths, and a smaller number of pardons than has been customary of late years. The average number in the Prison has been 470.

Our State Prison is by no means exceptional in receiving so many discharged soldiers and sailors. In all the States a large number, and in some so many as three-fourths of all committed, have seen service. This is a matter which demands the most serious consideration, for, within a year or two, if things go on as they have done, our State Prisons will contain a majority of discharged soldiers.

Solitary and Separate Imprisonment.

The Warden, in his Report, recommends the repeal of the ancient penalty of solitary imprisonment at the beginning of a convict's sentence, on the ground that it is now useless. As the present system stands I make no doubt this is so. The penalty was originally awarded when solitary confinement by night was not the rule, and when there was a serious purpose on the part of law-makers and judges to use the rigors of solitude for a means of punishment and reformation. But since the Auburn System, with its many modifications, has prevailed, this purpose has been abandoned, except for cases of insubordination within the prison walls, until now the sentence to from one to three days' solitary confinement has become a mere form.

SEPARATION DESIRABLE AT FIRST.

For my own part, I attach more importance to separate confinement, by day and night, in the earlier stages of imprisonment, than it has of late been the fashion to do in Massachusetts; for I find that in other communities, where the matter has been more carefully examined, it is regarded as a necessary part of the prison life. It is so regarded by Sir Walter Crofton and the friends of the Irish System, and it has been again and again insisted upon by Commissioners of the English Parliament. I have before me a dispatch sent by Lord Palmerston's Colonial Secretary, Mr. Cardwell, in 1865, to the numerous colonies of Great Britain, on the subject of imprisonment, in which this point is discussed. Mr. Cardwell says:

"You will observe it to be stated by the Lords' Committee, as their 'very decided opinion,' that, having reference to the course of Legislation, now extending over many years, and the agreement in opinion and practice of the highest authorities, the system generally known as the Separate System, must now be accepted as the foundation of Prison discipline. You will bear in mind that no ordinary difficulties from defects in the construction of a Prison, nor indeed any difficulties which are not absolutely insurmountable, should be allowed to stand in the way of the establishment of this system, nor will you fail to perceive on examination of the Committee's Report and the Evidence attached to it, that in this country it has been found possible, by zealous and judicious efforts, to effect the introduction of the system, notwithstanding many defects and insufficiencies of construction and means. Should separation be absolutely impracticable in the Prisons as they are, it will be for the consideration of the Legislature, whether means cannot be found for effecting the alteration required in them."

To the same effect is the recommendation of the Board of Prison Inspectors for Canada, who, through their distinguished Secretary, Mr. Meredith, have several times advocated in their Reports the introduction of the Irish System. They say: "Every Convict should be made to undergo a certain amount of solitary confinement at the commencement of his imprisonment."

The same conclusion has been reached, though with varying opinions as to the length of time during which separation should continue by Bonneville de Marsangy in France, Ducpé-

tiaux in Belgium, Van der Brugghen in Holland, and Mittermaier, Julius, Wichern and Von Holtzendorff in Germany, to mention no others. And a singular confirmation of it is found in the confessions of an English convict who has furnished some papers for a London periodical publication.* This man declares that the only period during which convicts in general cherish any purpose of reformation is while undergoing separate confinement.

Entertaining these views, it is yet by no means necessary to assent to the extreme opinions of the friends of the Philadelphia System of Separation. The gentlemen who manage the excellent Prisons in that city are worthy to be imitated in several respects; but, to my mind, they greatly exaggerate the value and are blind to the defects of their system, when carried beyond a certain point. And since they have done me the doubtful honor to quote certain expressions in my former Reports in order to disparage the Massachusetts Prisons and exalt the merits of their own; I ought to say, in all frankness, that I believe the Massachusetts Prisons, with all their defects, to be, on the whole, superior to those of Pennsylvania, and even of Philadelphia. In saying this, I do not forget that the instruction of convicts is much more carefully attended to in Philadelphia than in this Commonwealth.

Can Convicts be Taught in Schools?

This question was raised by the Prison Committee of the last Legislature, before whom the importance of giving secular instruction to our prisoners both in the State and County Prisons was urged. It was answered in the affirmative by Hon. John S. Keyes of Concord, for seven years Sheriff of the largest county in Massachusetts, and for five years United States Marshal for this district, whose acquaintance with the criminal class gave him the means of forming an opinion. But we are not left to the opinions of even such competent witnesses; we have the evidence of facts. In several of the States of this Union, and in many foreign countries, instruction is as regularly given to prisoners in books as in labor and in

* The "Cornhill Magazine."

THE IRISH PRISON SCHOOLS.

religion—the two points upon which we insist in Massachusetts. While in this State we do not pay a dollar directly for Schoolmasters' wages in the prisons, in Ireland the Schoolmaster and Lecturer are as necessary as the Chaplain and Physician, and no inconsiderable part of the year's expense goes to pay them. Of the manner and result of their labors we are informed by the annual Reports.

From the Report of the Head Schoolmaster of the Spike Island Prison for 1865, I gather the following facts:—

1st. The sum of attendances at three schools on the 30th of December, 1865, was 800.

2d. All of these except twenty-one could read, and 580, (the third, fourth and fifth classes,) could read well. All except twenty-three can write, while 722 write small hand.

3d. The whole 800 were under instruction in Arithmetic, and 287 of them had got as far as Proportion or beyond. All have some knowledge of geography—all except twenty-one have a fair knowledge of it—and are not deficient in general information. The twenty-one in the lowest class are old men with impaired faculties and young men of weak intellects, incapable of making any visible improvement.

In the Intermediate Prisons of Smithfield and Lusk a higher and more varied instruction is given by Mr. Organ, the Prison Lecturer. He says, in his Report for 1865 :—

“ In the educational department my lectures form the most important feature, and continue to be attended with very cheering results, whether as regards the conduct of the men at home or the success which has attended the honest and manly efforts of those elsewhere. The subjects upon which I address the men are very varied, but I hope always useful, as with prisoners especially monotony and repetition must be avoided if their attention is to be secured or their interest excited. I speak to them in language so simple as to be understood by the most illiterate of my audience, and hearkened to by every man listening to me. The subjects are selected in many instances from the works of the great Author of Nature. The men are told something interesting of the sun, moon and stars ; of the earth, its animals, plants and minerals ; of the ocean, and of things in it ; nor do I omit addressing them on common things

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and subjects of a social nature, a knowledge of which is indispensable to their after well-being.

"The exercises as carried on once a week in practical seamanship are productive of very good results in enabling very many of our men to get to sea after discharge. The fine model of a full-rigged ship suspended in the lecture-room is an object of great interest to the men, who, at the specified hour, cheer up and are glad as she is lowered to her place each Friday evening. There are many curious and pleasant associations connected with the craft 'Francis Brennan,' and many amusing allusions made to her in letters from those whom she enabled to brave the perils of the sea in search of new friends and happy homes. The interest the men take in my discourses is evidenced by the competitive examinations that take place each Saturday evening—a feature in their training which has elicited the praise of good and great men who from time to time have sat to listen to questions put and answered."

During the past year these schools of Mr. Organ have been visited by a citizen of Massachusetts, Rev. Mr. Ames, Superintendent of the State Industrial School, and by Mr. Gaylord B. Hubbell, formerly Warden of Sing Sing Prison in New York. I have learned from both these gentlemen that the statements of Mr. Organ are not exaggerated; that the progress and demeanor at these strange academies are entirely satisfactory, and that, in their judgment, there is no reason why such instruction could not be given in our prisons.

In the year 1853, the Inspectors of the Charlestown Prison complained, in their Annual Report, of the lack of methodical instruction among the convicts. The time and means of instruction there, according to them, were "one hour in the week in the Sunday School, and such teaching as can be obtained from the prison officers, and from such of the convicts as are able and willing to instruct their more ignorant fellow-prisoners." "This limited schooling," they add, "is entirely voluntary; no convict, however young or ignorant, is obliged to attend the Sunday School. Of the 98 entirely illiterate convicts, 65 do not avail themselves of the opportunity of attending the school."

In essential particulars, this statement, after the lapse of thirteen years, is still true. The number of entirely illiterate

TICKET-OF-LEAVE. LAW OF 1837.

has now, perhaps, decreased, but it is still large, and very little is done to educate them, or can be, until a schoolmaster is provided and attendance at school made obligatory. And I shall not believe that this prison is the best in the world until some provision is made for this important feature of Prison Discipline.

Pardons, Full and Conditional.

It should be noticed that while the annual average number of pardons for the past 38 years has been 17, and for the five years, ending October 1, 1865, 35, the number for the past year has been but 16, of whom 14 were pardoned in the first quarter of the year. The cause of this great decrease can no doubt be found in the reluctance of the present Executive to throw upon the community men of whose reformation he did not feel assured. This reluctance is founded on just principles, and is very serviceable to the State, but it is attended with some practical inconveniences, which I think could be avoided by putting in action the power of Conditional Pardon, which for thirty years has been vested in the Governor.

The general provision of law on this subject is found in Section 12 of Chapter 177 of the General Statutes of 1860, as follows:—

“In all cases in which the governor is authorized by the constitution to grant pardons, he may, by and with the advice of the council, and upon the petition of the person convicted, grant the pardon, upon such conditions, with such restrictions, and under such limitations, as he deems proper, and he may issue his warrant to all proper officers, to carry such pardon into effect; which warrant shall be obeyed and executed, instead of the sentence originally awarded.”

This is, in substance, the same as Section 12 of Chapter 142 of the Revised Statutes of 1836, wherein reference is made to Chapter 117 of the laws of 1803, as being the original of this provision; on examination, however, this Act, which was approved March 6, 1804, only seems to apply to the case of persons condemned to death. But by an Act approved April 17, 1837, the forms of procedure in the case of conditional pardons of all kinds were laid down, as follows:—

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"SECT. 1. Whenever a pardon is granted to any convict, or any part of the punishment of any convict is remitted by the governor, with advice of council, on conditions to be performed thereafter by such convict, the terms and conditions upon which said pardon or remission is granted, shall be specified and set forth in the warrant thereupon to be issued. And the governor, by and with the advice of the council, may require a bond to be given to the Commonwealth, in such sum, and with such surety, as he may approve, with condition that the terms, upon which said pardon or remission is granted, shall, by said convict, be truly observed and kept. And the bond so given shall be deposited with the treasurer of the Commonwealth, and shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution, whenever the condition thereof shall be broken. And when said bond is required by the governor, the pardon or remission of punishment, shall not take effect until the bond so required is made and executed, and deposited as aforesaid.

"SECT. 2. When any convict, sentenced to confinement in the state prison, or in any jail or house of correction, is pardoned, or his punishment remitted by the governor, with advice of the council, on conditions to be by said convict observed and performed, and it shall come to the knowledge of the warden of the state prison, or keeper of the jail or house of correction, where such convict had been confined, that said convict is abroad, in violation of the conditions of his pardon, or remission of punishment, the said warden or keeper shall forthwith cause the said convict to be arrested and detained according to the terms of his original sentence. And in computing the period of his confinement, the time between said conditional pardon and subsequent arrest shall not be taken to be any part of the term for which said convict was sentenced.

"SECT. 3. When any convict shall be arrested and detained for any breach of the condition of his pardon, or remission of punishment, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the warden or keeper arresting him, forthwith to give notice in writing, to the attorney of the Commonwealth for the district where such warden or keeper resides, and it shall be the duty of said attorney to file an information before the court of common pleas to be holden in some county of said district, in the same manner as informations are now filed against convicts sentenced to a second confinement in the state prison, to the end that it may be judicially made known, whether the condition of the said pardon, or remission of punishment has been broken by said convict. And in case it is admitted by such convict, or found by the verdict of a jury, that said condition was broken by said convict, the court before whom such information is filed, shall sentence such convict to be remanded and con-

SOLDIERS IN THE STATE PRISON.

fined for the unexpired term of his former sentence, and to a further period of confinement not exceeding one-half the time for which said convict was sentenced for the offence to which said conditional pardon or remission applied, to take effect from and after the period when he shall have suffered the whole term of imprisonment, to which he was originally sentenced; or if said convict was before sentenced to confinement for life, then he shall be subjected to such solitary confinement as said court shall order. And if it shall appear to said court, by the verdict of a jury or otherwise, that said convict had not broken the conditions on which his conditional pardon or remission was granted, he shall be thereupon discharged."

The Act of 1837 was incorporated, with slight amendments, in Sections 13-16 of Chapter 177 of the General Statutes of 1860, and by Section 17 of the same chapter, provision was made for a record of the facts in each of pardon in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and in the Court where sentence was originally awarded.

By a partial examination of these records and from a statement made by the Warden of the State Prison, it appears that conditional pardons have seldom been granted, except on such conditions as that the convict should enlist in the service of the United States, or should leave the State, or should not subject himself again to punishment. But the Statutes will allow, and that the good of the convict and of the community now seem to require a fuller exercise of the power of conditional pardon, which lies shut up within the covers of the statute book, like a sword hiding in its sheath; or rather, like a forgotten investment, made by the foresight of our predecessors, and discovered when there is the greatest need of it.

The Present Necessity for Conditional Pardons.

I say the greatest need, for, although the Charlestown Prison has at one period contained a few more convicts than now, yet it never held a class better entitled to those opportunities for reformation which the Conditional Pardon, or Ticket-of-Leave System holds out.

It has already been stated that within the last twelve months the number in our Prisons generally has greatly increased,

while in the State Prison the increase has been unparalleled. On the 1st of April, 1865, the number of State Prisoners was 357, and on the 1st of October it was but 379; but on the 1st of April, 1866, it was 488, and at present (November 23d,) is 536, while the number of cells is but 554.

If we consider again who compose the mass of the recent commitments to this Prison we shall learn a fact novel and startling. Out of 327 persons committed in the eighteen months ending with October 1, 1866, no less than 215, or nearly *two-thirds* have served in the army or navy in defence of the Union. According to the statement of the Warden, the great majority of these were good soldiers and sailors; they are young men who entered the service before they had learned a trade, and before their principles were firmly fixed; and on their discharge they were unable to find employment, or had learned the vices of the camp, and so fell readily into crime. But it cannot be doubted that many of them are subjects for reformation; while towards all who have faithfully fought for the Union we are compelled to entertain feelings unlike those with which we regard the ordinary felon. If, therefore, there is anything in a system of Conditional Pardon which can aid these soldiers and sailors to regain their forfeited place among good citizens, their great preponderance among recent criminals is a strong argument in its favor.

The Prisons are crowded—Conditional Pardon would relieve them; they are crowded with returned soldiers—common gratitude bids us see what can be done for their redemption.

Commutation a Feeble Method of Conditional Pardon.

So far as the principle of *Conditional Remission* has been acted upon in Massachusetts and other States, it has proved successful.

I do not mean to refer to the few literal cases of Conditional Pardon which may be discovered on our records, but what is commonly known as *Commutation*.

By Section 47 of Chapter 178, and Sections 51–2 of Chapter 179 of the General Statutes, provision is made for a deduction from the term of sentence on account of good behavior. This

THE IRISH CONVICT SYSTEM.

deduction varies from *one-thirtieth* to *one-sixth* of the whole term of sentence, and can, besides, be used as an inducement to Executive clemency, by which the term is sometimes still further shortened. And it is found, wherever this deduction is made, that the general conduct of the prisoners is much improved, and their prospect of reformation increased thereby. The ability to earn, by industry, obedience and self-denial, a speedier return to freedom is found to be a most powerful moral force. This is the *principle* on which Conditional Pardon rests, and it is by acting upon this that the *Conditional* System of Ireland has proved so efficacious. On a smaller scale our Record of Deductions answers the same purpose, and is only complained of because it does not offer inducement enough to the convict.

But we find in some of the countries of Europe, and particularly in Ireland, the system of Conditional Pardon much more thoroughly applied, and with results correspondingly good. It is now more than ten years since Sir Walter Crofton, under the authority of Parliament, and with the support of the then Viceroy of Ireland, the late Earl of Carlisle, began the experiment, since so famous, of obliging the convicts of Ireland to earn their own discharge. By means of a scale of marks and the establishment of graded prisons, he was able to test the conduct of his prisoners better than is usually done, and to apportion their rewards and punishments better than has ever been done elsewhere, so far as we are informed. And, as the final stage of this discipline, Sir Walter Crofton established what has been suggested for Massachusetts—a practical method of Conditional Pardon, under which the convict went forth into the world, not to prey upon society again, nor to elude by change of place or name the detection of his new offences, but to labor honestly and securely towards gaining an honorable place among men.

Of this *Irish Convict System* a detailed account was given in the Special Report, (Senate Doc. No. 74, 1865,) since which time it has undergone no material changes. It founder, after his immediate connection with its administration had ceased, thus spoke of its results:—

"The *Irish Convict System* was once stated to be a mere experiment which would collapse in a year. It is now, after many years' practical experience, a great and accomplished fact, which has very materially reduced the Convict population of this country, concurrently with the institution of improved appliances for bringing old offenders to justice. It is a system which has, consistently with the most humane principles, carried out a most stringent and protective mode of convict treatment."

That it has been really successful is evident from the fact that after years of discussion, and a thorough investigation of the facts by a Royal Commission, the substance of the Irish System has been introduced into England by Act of Parliament, while, by royal appointment, Sir Walter Crofton has been selected to supervise its execution in the English Prisons.

The Conditions to be Strictly Enforced.

It has been found essential and of good result in Ireland to make the conditions of the Pardon, or, as it is there called, the *Ticket of Leave*, very strict. It is not necessary there that the man shall have committed a new offence, in order to be sent back to the prison. If he associates with notoriously bad characters, leads an idle and dissolute life, or has no visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood, it will be assumed that he is about to relapse into crime, and he is at once recommitted to prison under his original sentence.

Equal strictness will be necessary here, and will go far to destroy the feeling of impunity with which offenders now return to their old haunts and habits when discharged from prison.

In order to secure an efficient supervision of such prisoners as are conditionally pardoned, it will be necessary to impose on them the duty of reporting themselves periodically to some officer; and to make it the duty of some officer, other than those named in the General Statutes, to look after them. Perhaps the State Constabulary would be the best force to perform this duty, while the Agent for Discharged Convicts might have the general oversight of the men, and keep the records relating to their conduct after liberation.

THE ARGUMENT FOR CONDITIONAL PARDON.

Full Pardons must sometimes be Given.

We have been taught by the experience of this and other States that the frequent use of the pardoning power is hurtful to society, to the discipline of the prison, and, often, to the pardoned man himself. Such is the conclusion reached by the learned Committee of the New York Prison Association which has recently made a full investigation of the subject. That occasions for granting a free pardon will constantly arise, is, nevertheless, true. There will be convicts unjustly sentenced—convicts for whom strong mitigating circumstances, perhaps unknown to the Court, will appear,—and convicts who being in mortal sickness may well be allowed the comfort of dying among their friends. Such may properly receive a full pardon ; but pardons without conditions should be limited strictly to the above named classes ; and the *rule* should be to impose conditions.

To reform habitual offenders, or what are technically called first offenders, requires something more than a brief term of sentence in an ordinary prison ; and to shorten this term by a full pardon only increases the difficulty. To the hope of escape or of acquittal which every offender cherishes, is then added the hope of pardon after conviction ; and amid these hopes all thoughts of a change of life are dismissed. It is notorious that the most severe laws lose much of their terror for the felon, because of his good prospect of impunity ; less than half the crimes committed being detected, and less than half of the criminals detected being convicted. If now one-fourth of those convicted are pardoned, it would appear that less than three criminals out of sixteen receive the full penalty of their crimes. We know how closely the habitual felon calculates these chances of impunity, and with what alacrity, when pardoned, he returns to his criminal career.

To substitute a conditional pardon in such cases would effectually check these relapses, while none of the benefits of a free pardon would be lost. There is no argument for a free pardon in cases of actual guilt, which will not apply with greater force to a pardon upon conditions. Justice is then

tempered with mercy, and mercy regulated by justice; and if pardons are never granted until they are earned, the incorrigible will be left to serve out their full term of sentence, while the reformed culprit will have the opportunity of testing his reformation under circumstances the most favorable to himself.

The full development of a system of Conditional Pardon will, perhaps, require further legislation; and such has been suggested by Warden Haynes in his Report. But I believe it is practicable, under existing laws, to enter upon such a system, which may be amended as occasion arises. It is the earnest wish of the officers of the Charlestown Prison to have the experiment tried; for, although they have, perhaps, less confidence in the Irish Convict System than those who have fully investigated it, or observed its practical workings, they yet are favorably inclined towards it.

PRISON SUMMARY.

Summary of Prison Expenses for Two Years.

In the annexed Table will be found the expenditures of the Charlestown Prison, along with those of the County Prisons and the Boston House of Industry, for two years. In the column of Salaries I have added to the amount last year reported the sum understood to be paid for extra compensation.

The figures relating to the House of Industry are in some degree only an approximation, owing to the mixture of the accounts of that Prison with those of the City Reformatory—the Boston House of Reformation. The total Expenses at the Charlestown Prison are given too low, but the Receipts are also too low. The classification of items at this Prison is also in part approximate, both owing to the method of keeping accounts in use there. A return strictly in accordance with Section 2 of Chapter 307 of 1864 has never been received from this prison, and hence the difficulty of making its classification similar to that of the other prisons.

PRISON SUMMARY

TABLE VI.—*Expenses of the State, County and City Prisons for the Years 1865 and 1866.*

	STATE PRISON.		COUNTY PRISON.		HOURS OF INDUSTRY.		TOTALS.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Salaries, . . .	\$30,472 53	\$33,666 34	\$91,522 64	\$67,886 61	\$5,540 00	\$10,126 81	\$97,535 17	\$111,030 06
Provisions, . . .	25,526 16	28,087 13	89,888 09	105,144 44	15,979 67	21,774 89	131,843 92	155,006 46
Clothing, . . .	9,769 23	9,444 51	8,617 76	14,865 15	9,106 84	8,940 34	27,493 83	33,250 00
Fuel and Lights, . . .	—	8,154 96	40,245 00	42,805 95	6,990 62	8,140 46	47,235 71	59,101 37
Beds and Bedding, . . .	—	—	2,335 27	5,729 82	—	—	2,335 27	5,729 82
Medicine, etc., . . .	749 21	1,030 36	2,626 42	3,313 25	334 86	354 24	3,710 49	4,377 85
Instruction, . . .	1,100 00	1,100 00	2,918 68	4,080 89	—	350 00	4,018 68	5,530 89
Disch'd Prisoners, . . .	194 00	346 00	732 11	831 35	3 50	None.	929 61	1,177 35
Witnesses, . . .	None.	None.	None.	118 00	None.	None.	None.	118 00
All other purposes, . . .	21,691 99	3,816 59	41,828 84	32,828 59	3,513 53	13,248 71	67,029 41	49,893 89
Total, . . .	\$87,703 12	\$91,282 71	\$228,980 63	\$271,670 30	\$41,469 07	\$62,585 47	\$358,152 82	\$425,488 48
Labor of Prisoners, . . .	\$62,801 11	\$81,709 27	34,693 79	47,574 06	†	1,510 90	97,494 90	130,794 23
Balance, . . .	24,902 01	\$9,523 44	194,126 89	224,096 24	41,469 07	61,074 57	260,497 97	\$294,694 25
Av. No. of Prisoners, . . .	359.2	470	1,050.61	1,410.84	320	318	1,720.81	2,108.84
Av. weekly cost, . . .	\$1.33	\$0.25	\$3.53	\$3.05.5	\$2.49	\$3.69	\$2.87	\$2.58
Whole No. in prison, . . .	481	636	8,500	10,500	1,280	1,880	10,261	13,006

* Included in Clothing.

† This includes, also, the receipts for admission fees, etc.

† Not reported.

‡ This sum is more than \$3,000 too large.

The whole sum drawn from the State Treasury for the benefit of the Charlestown Prison in the year ending September 30, 1866, was \$105,099.30, of which \$10,352.94 was for Special Repairs and Construction, and should be charged to Construction Account, leaving for Current Expenses the sum of \$94,746.86. The sum paid into the Treasury in that same year was \$90,260.32, of which \$1,618.61 was received for the sale of old buildings, etc., and should be put to the credit of Construction Account. The deficit in Current Expenses is thus upwards of \$6,000, as before stated, while the cost of the Prison now stands at \$710,000, instead of \$700,000.

General Condition of our Prisons.

In general, our Prisons remain in much the same condition as last year, except that they have been and are more crowded. This fact leads to still more frequent violations of the law requiring separation, than were noticed last year. A Prison Inspector, whose business it should be to supervise all the Prisons, would soon secure the observance of the laws in question, and be of great benefit to the convicts, and to the community. But such an Inspector would find less to correct at the Charlestown Prison than anywhere else ; for there, even more than in the best of the County Prisons, humanity and good sense are characteristic of the discipline. Of especial utility are the Prison Holidays, so appropriately kept by Mr. Haynes, and lately so well described by him in a public address.

CHAPTER II.—REFORMATORIES.

AMERICAN REFORMATORIES.

In this chapter I shall present some statistics gathered by the Secretaries of the Reform School Conference which met in Boston in June, 1866. From answers received to circulars sent out in advance of the Conference, I am allowed to make up the following Table of Reformatories in the United States and Canada.

REFORMATORIES IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

The number of Reformatories named in this Table is 27, but four of these make no return, for various reasons, and of some of the 23 others the returns are defective. But so far as the returns show, these 23 Reformatories, established at various periods since 1824, have already received 55,484 pupils, and have an average number of upwards of 6,000, whom they support and instruct at the rate of \$124.48 for the year for each pupil—about \$2.40 a week. The total cost at 22 Reformatories is \$751,590.98, while the income from labor is \$111,495.40, or at the rate of \$20.72 for each pupil.

It is supposed that there are in the United States and Canada as many as thirteen public Reformatories not mentioned in this list, making forty in all. They are very diverse in extent and character, but most are supported by the public treasury either of a State or a large city. Two have been opened within the year, in the States of Vermont and New Jersey, and two or three more are in process of establishment at the West, in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky. There are also many private Reformatories, and some schools for Truants.

EUROPEAN REFORMATORIES.

At the above mentioned Reform School Conference, which was held in Boston, June 5, 6 and 7, 1866, under a call from the *American Social Science Association*, an interesting paper was contributed by Rev. G. C. Holls, formerly of the Orphans' Farm School in Butler County, Pennsylvania, but now having charge of an establishment for poor children near New York. Mr. Holls, who was formerly a pupil of Dr. Wichern, spoke of the European Reformatories, and the points wherein they differ from ours. His long acquaintance with the matter, and his general accuracy make his statements of high value. Mr. Holls said:—

"There are at present from eight hundred to one thousand reformatory institutions in existence in Europe. More than two thirds of this number are Protestant institutions, established and almost entirely supported by private individuals, societies and churches. This number includes orphan asylums, institutions for blind and deaf, agricultural colonies, associations for the care of vagrant children, etc.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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TABLE VII.—Statistics of Reformatories in the United States and Canada, up to May 1, 1866.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Location.	When established.	Whole No. of inmates since the opening.	Average No. of inmates for the last twelve mos.	Annual Expenses.	Cost, per capita.	Revenue from Labor.
Maine State Reform School, . . .	Cape Elizabeth, Me., . . .	1850, . . .	931	184	\$27,000 00	\$130 00	\$5,500 00
New Hampshire House of Reformation, . . .	Manchester, N. H., . . .	1855, . . .	384	101	13,838 11	157 25	3,808 11
Vermont Reform School, . . .	Waterbury, Vt., . . .	1866, . . .	*	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts State Reform School, . . .	Westborough, Mass., . . .	1847, . . .	3,333	325	53,000 00	192 76	-
Massachusetts State Industrial School, . . .	Lancaster, Mass., . . .	1855, . . .	498	140	19,000 00	136 00	4,000 00
Massachusetts State Nautical School, . . .	Boston and New Bedford, . . .	1859, . . .	1,143	184	34,000 00	184 78	-
Boston House of Reformation, . . .	Deer Island, Boston, . . .	1826, . . .	2,826	224	29,000 00	130 00	Unknown.
Boston Asylum and Farm School, . . .	Boston, Mass., . . .	1833, . . .	1,152	93	12,000 00†	129 00	None.
Providence Reform School, . . .	Providence, R. I., . . .	1850, . . .	1,392	217	22,000 00	104 00	4,000 00
Connecticut State Reform School, . . .	West Meriden, Conn., . . .	1852, . . .	979	240	29,269 60	123 70	8,000 00
New York House of Refuge, . . .	New York, . . .	1824, . . .	10,853	820.096	102,043 69	122 70	35,718 15
New York Juvenile Asylum, . . .	New York, . . .	1851, . . .	11,023	597	65,670 00	110 00	-
Western House of Refuge, . . .	Rochester, N. Y., . . .	1846, . . .	2,381	475	57,974 34	123 05	15,716 14
House for Idle and Truant Children, . . .	Rochester, N. Y., . . .	1853, . . .	350	43	2,500 00	60 00	600 00
New Jersey Reform School, . . .	Jamesburg, N. J., . . .	1865, . . .	†	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia House of Refuge, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	1827, . . .	9,692	585	68,225 62	116 62	14,073 40
White Department, . . .		1827, . . .	8,042	435	50,196 31	102 96	10,724 65
Colored Department, . . .		1848, . . .	1,650	150	18,029 31	96 53	3,348 75

The large government orphan asylums, houses of correction, and also the thousands of industrial schools, ragged schools, etc., are, however, not counted in this number. The houses of correction for juvenile offenders very seldom publish their reports, and thus we are deprived of much valuable information in reference to this branch of legal discipline. It is, however, the most difficult task to obtain the annual reports of all these *private* reformatory institutions. Without these no accurate statement, as to their origin, development, condition, discipline, expenses and success, can be made. Only of about six hundred of these institutions I have been able to gather the names and some meagre statistical statements.

"1. GREAT BRITAIN.—At present the number of reformatory institutions in Great Britain is about one hundred and twenty, but only from about twenty of these have we reliable information. Although these institutions in 1861 were capable of accommodating fifteen thousand children, the number of refuges is not sufficient. There are many instances in which the magistrates still must send the criminal youth into the prisons, because there is no one to pay the small amount of money required by law to be paid by the parents of such children before they are admitted into the reformatories.

"2. FRANCE.—We are in possession of partial reports of twenty-seven reformatory institutions in this country. Most of them are agricultural colonies or farm schools, which enjoy the liberal protection of the imperial family, especially the Empress. The agricultural colony at Mettray is well known among us, and is still in a very prosperous condition. It contains, at present, between seven and eight hundred inmates. The benevolent institutions of the Catholic church, under the control of the different religious societies of brothers and sisters of mercy, are still very little known in this country, although their number is so great and their influence so beneficial to society.

"3. AUSTRIA.—Of this country we know still less in reference to reformatory institutions; they being all under the control of the Catholic church or the municipal authorities. We have an account of only four Protestant institutions for orphans and vagrant children.

"4. PRUSSIA.—This country stands foremost among Protestant nations in the great cause of reformatory and preventive education. There are at present about two hundred and twenty-five such institutions in successful operation. Of two hundred and seven of them we have information, chiefly fragmentary; of some, however, quite satisfactory information. Most of them have been established since 1848, and a large number are in charge of Brothers of the *Rauhe Haus*. Besides

EUROPEAN REFORMATORIES.

these permanent institutions there are quite a number of associations for the care of vagrant children ; (in the province of Westphalia, alone, eight, having about four hundred children in their care.) These associations do not place the children in *Rettungs-anstalten*, but put them out to private families and have a vigilant care over every one of them.

"5. WURTEMBERG.—This country has long been noted for its many efforts to establish reformatory institutions, and the great success by which these efforts were crowned. Thirty-six reformatories and orphan asylums are at present in existence. Among these are twenty-three *Rettungs-anstalten*, of which fifteen have at present eight hundred and seventy-six children in their care. The support of these fifteen institutions amounted in 1864 to 69,509 florins, or about eighty-five florins *per capita*, being equal to thirty-four dollars.

"6. BAVARIA.—Here the reformatory institutions are partly supported by the State. Before 1848 Bavaria had only three *Rettungs-anstalten*. In 1854 it had ninety reformatory institutions, and now the number has increased to one hundred and twenty-two. In 1854, sixty-one of these institutions were Catholic, eighteen Protestant, and five mixed. In what proportion they stand to each other at present is unknown to me. Eighteen industrial schools existed in 1854; the number of them at present exceeds one hundred and seventy.

"7. SWITZERLAND.—Here we meet with fifty-one reformatory institutions and agricultural colonies. They contain about eighteen hundred children at present. Besides these institutions, we find in almost every canton in Switzerland a large number of industrial schools for the poorer classes; in Schaffhausen alone, eighteen of them. Bachtelen, near Berne, the *Rauhe Haus* of Switzerland, and the Fellenberg-Vehrli institutions, are well known among us.

"8. Of the other countries of Europe, Hanover has eleven reformatories, Holland three, Belgium three, Italy five, Russia eight, Baden twenty-one, Saxony twenty-three, Hesse Electorate and Hesse Darmstadt eight, Denmark seven, Sweden and Norway fifteen, other German States twenty-six, and the Free cities five. Among the latter is the *Rauhe Haus* near Hamburg. Of these we have some, though rather unsatisfactory, information as to the time of their establishment and progress."

Of the general character of those Reformatories, Mr. Holls says:—

"By far the largest number of all the institutions enumerated here are established on the family principle. The government institutions,

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houses of correction, State or city orphan asylums, etc., in most of which the congregate system is still adhered to, are not included. The family system, as understood and first introduced by Dr. Wichern of the *Rauhe Haus*, has been imitated in different institutions and in different countries. M. Demetz of Mettray, was the first who applied it on a large scale, in his noble institution in France. He even took an exact copy of the plan of the first family house at the *Rauhe Haus*, after which the buildings at Mettray were constructed, though Dr. Wichern abandoned this plan as not answering the purpose. Yet the family system, as practised even at Mettray, at the State Reform Farm near Lancaster, Ohio, and other institutions which have introduced it, is entirely different from that of the *Rauhe Haus* and the institutions established on the same principle through the influence of Dr. Wichern. The State Industrial School at Lancaster, Mass., has, in my opinion, approached the standard of the *Rauhe Haus* more than many others.

"The German family system has no room for 'legions' or 'classes of honor.' Nor are the elder-brothers military drill-masters, etc. Much less does the spirit of the *Rauhe Haus* admit of any public exhibitions, in which the children are looked at as so many curiosities. The mark-system of discipline would be entirely adverse to that spirit.

"Most of the European reformatories were commenced on a small scale, and consequently have had a natural growth and a more healthful development. The individual or society by which they have been established take a more direct and lively interest in their welfare than is the case in the State institutions, which, like other public institutions, are managed more or less by official forms, rules and regulations, without life. They desire to be entirely independent of the State. Only in Bavaria, Belgium and England are the municipal officers authorized by law to exact a certain sum from the parents or relatives of the children, to be paid for the support of them. Thus the State has in its hands the control of the affairs of the institutions. By far the largest number of the European reformatories receive no support whatever from the public treasury, much less do they ever apply for any such support."

To the same effect Dr. Wichern, in 1859, wrote:—

"The American houses of refuge are by no means the same as our *Rettungs-anstalten* in Germany. The German *Rettungs-anstalten* are institutions of the church, if not in a formal manner, yet in spirit and in their confession. They are one in faith with the church, and almost all entirely supported by it. In some instances they serve the State by

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receiving children recommended to them by the authorities, but they are not State institutions, and can never be such without surrendering the very nature of their existence. The American institutions bear a public municipal character with such modifications as the American spirit, yet so little known to us, gives them. They are therefore in a nearer relation to our police, communal or provincial houses of correction than to our *Rettungs-anstalten*. The American houses of refuge receive their inmates through the judicial or municipal authorities of the States, cities or towns, and are, in consequence, mostly supported by public means; usually, however, the first impulse to the establishment of these houses of refuge is given by private individuals, who afterwards take an essential part in the management of them."

In the opinion of Mr. Ames of the Lancaster School, who has visited several of the European reformatories during the past year, we have less to learn from them than from the European prisons. In some respects, however, and in their general spirit, they are worthy of high praise.

I shall speak more particularly of our Massachusetts Reformatories in Part Fourth.

There is little to add to what was said last year concerning the Municipal and County Reformatories. So far as heard from, the Truant Schools and private Reformatories are doing well, and increasing in number.

PART FOURTH.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

CHAPTER FIRST.—INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE.

These are ten in number, exclusive of the Charlestown Prison, and not reckoning as separate establishments the new State Primary School and State Workhouse. Tables VIII.—XIV. will show the financial condition of these ten establishments.

Tables corresponding to these were printed in the Report of last year, with the exception of Table XIV., which is new. They are derived from the Financial Statement annually made to your Board by the several Institutions, and will repay a careful examination. No notice has been taken in these Tables of the two new Institutions, already mentioned,—the State Primary School, and the State Workhouse—because the property and expenses of these are this year in a common stock with those of the Monson and Bridgewater Almshouses respectively.

1. *Valuation.*—It will be seen that the total valuation of these ten establishments has so increased as to reach nearly the sum of two millions. Although the greatest increase in the past year was in the Personal Estate, yet this arises chiefly from the mode of valuing the two School Ships as personal property, and not real estate. Deducting the value of the "*George M. Barnard*" from the apparent increase of personal property will reduce that to a much more moderate sum. The number of acres is a little less than 1,300, probably because more accurate surveys have recently been made at several of the Institutions.

It must be remembered that this Valuation does not represent with accuracy the cost of construction, etc., at the respective Institutions, which, generally speaking, is greater than the sums here given.

VALUATION OF TEN INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Total and the Classified Valuation of Ten Institutions for the Year 1866, with the Total for 1865.

INSTITUTIONS.	REAL ESTATE.		PERSONAL ESTATE.			
	LAND.		Buildings.	Total Real Estate.	Furniture.	Farm Stock and Implements.
	Number of Acres.	Value.				
Worcester Hospital, .	110	\$96,800 00	\$275,000 00	\$371,800 00	\$31,241 50	\$7,000 00
Taunton Hospital, .	134	13,400 00	188,000 00	201,400 00	14,824 50	6,649 00
Northampton Hospital, .	180	16,000 00	212,000 00	228,000 00	17,422 12	9,121 00
Rainford Hospital, .	10	21,577 50	44,785 00	66,362 50	15,770 54	911 40
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	128.75	12,983 15	124,505 00	137,488 15	84,704 39	9,090 15
Monson Almshouse, .	176	14,878 69	96,060 00	110,938 69	18,981 87	8,810 05
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	156	- -	- -	115,979 53	17,956 58	9,213 40
Westborough School, .	262.97	20,162 00	76,350 00	96,512 00	11,918 07	8,088 94
Lancaster School, .	140	11,400 00	58,400 00	69,800 00	6,650 00	2,609 00
School Ships, . . .	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Totals, . . .	1,297.72	\$207,201 34	\$1,075,100 00	\$1,398,280 87	\$109,529 57	\$61,501 94
						\$56,216 68

* Includes the value of four acres of garden.

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TABLE VIII.—Showing the Total and the Classified Valuation of Ten Institutions for the Year 1866, with the Total for 1865—Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	PERSONAL ESTATE—Concluded.				Total Valuation.	Valuation for 1865.	Increase of Valuation.
	General Supplies.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Funds and Investments.	Total Personal Estate.			
Worcester Hospital, .	\$7,948 30	\$1,783 00	\$1,500 00	\$55,576 00	\$427,376 00	\$422,783 00	\$4,593 00
Taunton Hospital, .	6,269 61	17,838 85	-	47,481 96	248,881 96	243,776 21	5,105 75
Northampton Hospital, .	10,424 65	9,650 00	-	54,261 75	282,261 75	276,105 50	6,156 25
Rainford Hospital, .	5,227 32	603 52	-	22,983 59	89,346 09	86,174 68	3,171 41
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	21,514 90	18,533 96	-	95,866 41	232,854 56	186,809 88	46,044 68
Monson Almshouse, .	15,003 68	4,934 46	-	58,082 07	169,020 76	160,437 73	2,583 03
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	13,765 08	3,459 53	-	52,436 89	168,416 42	171,667 32	\$3,250 90
Westborough School, .	5,694 59	18,443 08	21,000 00	73,607 40	170,119 40	159,658 61	10,460 79
Lancaster School, .	4,925 00	-	2,325 77	18,297 47	88,097 47	79,321 15	8,776 32
School Ships, .	-	-	-	74,651 00	74,651 00	\$22,930 00	51,721 00
Totals, .	\$90,773 13	\$75,246 45	\$24,825 77	\$552,744 54	\$1,951,025 41	\$1,815,664 08	\$135,361 33

‡ Does not include valuation of the "G. M. Bernard."

† Includes the value of 369 tons of coal.

‡ This includes the valuation of the "Massachusetts" and appurtenances, \$26,331, and that of the new ship, \$48,320.

§ Decrease.

RECEIPTS OF TEN INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Receipts in Gross and in Detail for the Year ending October 1, 1866, of Ten Institutions.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1866.	From Special Appropriations.	From De- partmental Ap- propriations.	Unexpended Appropriations of for- mer years.	Current Re- ceipts from the State Treasury.	From Farm and Farm Produce.	From Labor.	From Towns and Indi- viduals.	From Loans.	From all other Sources.	Total Receipts.
Worcester Hospital,	\$1,040 40	-	-	-	\$19,728 25	\$3,854 09	-	\$57,537 18	\$32,500 00	-	\$114,659 92
Taunton Hospital,	-	-	-	-	28,571 54	-	-	37,441 58	413 89	\$793 08	67,220 09
Northampton Hospital,	658 77	-	-	-	49,206 35	1,891 65	-	27,711 74	5,000 00	715 41	77,983 92
Rainford Hospital,	-	\$36,165 48	\$7,375 75	-	22,405 61	-	-	416 71	-	24 00	36,397 55
Tewksbury Almshouse,	11,605 24	33,500 00	3,140 40	-	73,830 45	2,287 92	\$411 00	45 48	-	2,012 09	125,832 58
Monson Almshouse,	562 74	688 53	1,042 18	-	47,188 97	1,045 16	-	74 00	-	291 90	50,893 53
Bridgewater Almshouse,	-	283 59	339 48	-	40,613 16	411 10	-	-	-	694 87	42,342 20
Westborough School,	\$1,227 04	-	2,030 38	-	51,258 13	3,837 70	3,595 96	\$9,877 72	1,023 42	1,223 86	74,144 21
Lancaster School,	-	-	-	-	27,403 17	907 54	532 37	2,319 20	-	73 22	31,234 40
School Ships,	751 12	-	7,625 27	-	37,248 24	-	-	\$5,283 47	-	1,294 50	52,901 80
Totals,	\$15,915 31	\$40,637 65	\$21,553 46	-	\$389,453 87	\$14,035 16	\$4,539 23	\$140,706 08	\$38,937 31	\$7,131 93	\$673,910 00

* \$1,125 of this was to pay for Transportation.

† This includes the cash balances of three accounts, as given in the Treasurer's Report.

‡ Including the income of certain funds, amounting to \$1,853.58.

§ This includes \$1,715.07, which was last year returned as a part of the cash on hand.

TABLE X.—*Showing the Expenditures, in Detail, at Ten Institutions, for the Year ending October 1, 1866.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries and Wages, and Labor.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Sup- plies.	Furniture, Beds and Bed- ding.	Transportation and Travel- ling Expenses.	Ordinary Re- pairs.
Worcester Hospital, . .	\$19,221 39	\$83,574 69	\$4,734 38	\$15,427 60	\$1,028 52	\$2,613 14	\$195 13	\$4,948 22
Taunton Hospital, . .	12,579 10	28,279 67	3,378 30	7,475 16	846 80	2,921 15	699 74	5,926 95
Northampton Hospital, . .	14,495 59	26,987 15	3,545 65	10,417 57	495 98	3,633 06	189 77	1,841 45
Rainsford Hospital, . .	*4,776 57	12,911 58	1,073 34	3,883 07	871 87	1,025 53	4,290 00	1,329 91
Tewksbury Almshouse, . .	12,841 21	35,435 09	9,258 67	10,795 63	1,196 49	2,644 89	3,726 76	1,113 36
Monson Almshouse, . .	8,909 56	20,404 15	1,608 99	5,650 82	221 72	5,981 44	598 30	1,147 29
Bridgewater Almshouse, . .	6,546 91	20,686 84	-	4,316 59	429 71	10,224 80	493 80	1,543 65
Westborough School, . .	14,846 07	20,619 32	3,487 26	6,620 41	43 85	1,231 84	496 92	1,601 19
Lancaster School, . .	8,140 71	6,008 63	2,901 87	1,897 48	62 44	1,434 52	153 25	1,451 81
School Ships, . .	12,530 11	14,874 67	5,487 48	1,565 30	197 40	2,256 80	-	1,798 31
Totals, . .	\$114,887 22	\$219,791 79	\$35,625 94	\$68,049 63	\$5,394 76	\$30,017 17	\$10,843 67	\$22,705 14

* Does not include the wages of the captain and crew of the yacht.

† Includes clothing.

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL

TABLE X.—*Showing the Expenditures, in Detail, at Ten Institutions, for the Year ending October 1, 1866—Continued.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenses of Trustees or Inspectors.	All other Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Buildings and Improvements.	Extraordinary Repairs.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Extraordinary Expenditures.	Total Expenditures.
Worcester Hospital, . . .	\$5 66	\$5,271 60	\$87,020 33	\$1,128 40	\$250 00	\$20,228 95	\$27,007 35	\$114,627 68
Taunton Hospital, . . .	-	3,189 99	65,296 86	-	1,023 23	-	1,923 23	67,220 09
Northampton Hospital, . .	138 76	7,941 24	69,686 20	-	875 68	0,040 45	0,925 13	76,611 33
Rainford Hospital, . . .	-	215 08	130,376 95	2,300 00	2,428 00	-	4,728 00	35,104 95
Tewksbury Almshouse, . .	-	10,563 99	87,576 09	33,910 98	-	-	33,910 98	\$121,487 09
Monson Almshouse, . . .	-	3,526 23	48,108 50	722 03	591 73	653 55	1,967 91	50,076 41
Bridgewater Almshouse, . .	-	1,111 44	41,863 74	-	283 59	-	283 59	41,647 33
Westborough School, . . .	130 20	7,004 60	56,099 60	684 09	-	72 10	756 19	56,846 85
Lancaster School, . . .	82 44	1,602 70	23,875 85	-	700 00	12,310 44	3,019 44	26,895 29
School Ships, . . .	156 25	3,835 21	42,701 53	-	2,945 02	1,015 52	3,960 54	46,662 07
Totals, . . .	\$419 31	\$44,262 08	\$552,086 71	\$38,746 10	\$9,907 25	\$36,339 01	\$85,082 36	\$637,179 09

* Includes \$25,832.26 paid on bank debts. † This does not include \$924.98 paid for expenses of 1864-5. This sum would make the aggregate for that year \$25,191.78.

‡ Includes \$1,721.03 paid for coal consumed in 1864-5. § Two cents has here been added to balance the account.

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TABLE XI.—*Showing the Ordinary, Extraordinary and Total Expenses, in Gross, of Ten Institutions, for the Year ending Oct. 1, 1886, together with the Apparent Current Expenses and Average Weekly Cost, as computed by the Superintendents.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Ordinary Expenditures.	Extraordinary Expenditures.	Total Expenditures.	Current Expenses, as estimated by the Superintendents.	Average No. of Inmates.	Average Weekly Cost estimated by the Superintendents.
Worcester Hospital,	\$87,020 83	\$27,607 35	\$114,627 68	\$87,020 33	368	\$4.77
Taunton Hospital,	65,296 86	1,003 23	67,220 09	65,630 44	355	8.55.5
Northampton Hospital,	69,086 20	6,925 13	76,611 33	64,029 95	376.85	3.26
Rainford Hospital,	30,376 95	4,728 00	35,104 95	23,922 04	*101	4.57
Tewksbury Almshouse,	87,576 09	33,910 98	†121,487 09	69,208 37	717	1.85.6
Monson Almshouse,	48,108 50	1,967 91	50,076 41	50,638 17	543.33	1.79.2
Bridgewater Almshouse,	41,363 74	283 59	41,647 33	41,863 74	482	1.65
Westborough School,	58,090 66	756 19	58,846 85	56,090 66	325.5	3.31.3
Lancaster School,	23,875 85	3,019 44	26,895 29	20,975 95	144	2.80
School Ships,	42,701 53	3,960 54	46,662 07	42,701 53	218	3.76
Totals,	\$552,096 71	\$85,082 86	†637,179 09	\$521,581 18	3,690.18	-

* In addition to this number, there was an average of 24 soldiers in the Military Barracks, but supported from the pauper appropriation.

† Addition of two cents to balance the account.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.

TABLE XII.—Comparative Cost of Different Items by the Week.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries and Wages.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation and Traveling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	Expenses of Trustees or Inspectors.	All other Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Average No.
<i>State Lunatic Hospitals.</i>												
Worcester Hospital, . . .	\$1.00.4	\$1.75.4	\$0.24.7	\$0.80.6	\$0.05.4	\$0.13.7	\$0.01.0	\$0.25.8	-	\$0.27.5	\$4.54.7	368
Taunton Hospital, . . .	0.68.1	1.53.2	0.18.3	0.40.5	0.04.6	0.15.8	0.03.8	0.32.1	-	0.17.3	8.53.7	355
Northampton Hospital, . .	0.74.0	1.37.9	0.18.1	0.53.2	0.02.5	0.18.5	0.00.9	0.09.4	\$0.00.7	0.40.6	3.56.1	376.35
Average, . . .	\$0.80.9	\$1.55.4	\$0.20.4	\$0.58.3	\$0.04.1	\$0.16.0	\$0.01.9	\$0.22.2	\$0.00.2	\$0.28.7	\$3.88.3	1,099.35
<i>State Pauper Establishments.</i>												
Rainsford Hospital, . . .	\$0.90.0	\$2.45.8	\$0.20.8	\$0.73.9	\$0.16.6	\$0.19.5	\$0.81.7	\$0.25.3	-	\$0.04.1	\$5.78.4	101
Tewksbury Almshouse, . .	0.34.4	0.92.3	0.24.8	0.28.9	0.03.2	0.07.1	0.09.9	0.02.9	-	0.28.3	2.34.9	717
Monson Almshouse, . . .	0.31.5	0.72.2	0.05.7	0.20.0	0.00.8	0.21.1	0.02.1	0.04.1	-	0.12.5	1.70.2	543.33
Bridgewater Almshouse, . .	0.26.1	0.82.5	-	0.17.2	0.01.7	0.24.8	0.01.9	0.06.1	-	0.04.4	1.65.0	482
Average, . . .	\$0.34.4	\$0.93.3	\$0.12.5	\$0.25.7	\$0.02.8	\$0.16.5	\$0.09.5	\$0.05.3	-	\$0.13.1	\$2.16.4	1,843.33

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TABLE XII.—Comparative Cost of Different Items by the Week—Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries and Wages.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation and Traveling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	Expenses of Trustees or Inspectors.	All other Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Average No.
<i>Juvenile Reformatories.</i>												
Westborough School, .	\$0.87.7	\$1.21.8	\$0.20.6	\$0.30.1	\$0.00.2	\$0.07.3	\$0.02.9	\$0.09.4	\$0.00.8	\$0.41.3	\$3.31.4	325.5
Lancaster School, .	1.08.7	0.80.2	0.39.9	0.25.3	0.00.8	0.10.8	0.02.0	0.10.4	0.01.2	0.21.4	3.18.8	144
School Ships, . . .	1.10.5	1.31.2	0.48.8	0.13.8	0.01.7	0.19.9	—	0.15.8	0.01.3	0.33.8	3.76.7	218
Average, . . .	\$0.99.3	\$1.16.0	\$0.33.4	\$0.28.2	\$0.00.8	\$0.13.9	\$0.01.8	\$0.13.6	\$0.01.0	\$0.32.0	\$3.43.1	687.5
<i>Summary.</i>												
Lunatic Hospitals, .	\$0.80.9	\$1.55.4	\$0.20.4	\$0.58.3	\$0.04.1	\$0.10.0	\$0.01.9	\$0.22.2	\$0.00.2	\$0.28.7	\$3.88.3	1,099.35
Pauper Establishments, .	0.34.4	0.93.3	0.12.5	0.25.7	0.02.8	0.18.5	0.09.5	0.05.3	0.00.5	0.16.1	2.16.4	1,843.33
Juvenile Reformatories, .	0.99.3	1.16.0	0.33.4	0.28.2	0.00.8	0.13.9	0.01.8	0.13.6	0.01.0	0.32.0	3.43.1	687.5
Average of all, . . .	\$0.80.8	\$1.15.5	\$0.18.8	\$0.36.0	\$0.02.8	\$0.15.9	\$0.05.7	\$0.12.0	\$0.00.5	\$0.23.4	\$2.92.5	3,630.18

PROBABLE CURRENT EXPENSES.

TABLE XIII.—*Showing the Cash on hand, Actual Current Expenses, the Increased Cash Value of Personal Assets, the Apparent Current Expenses, the Probable Current Expenses, and the Average Weekly Cost, at Ten Institutions, for the Year ending October 1, 1866.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1866.	Actual Current Expenses.	Increased Cash Value of Personal Assets.	Apparent Current Expense.	Probable Current Expenses. ‡	Average Weekly Cost. §
Worcester Hospital, . . .	\$32 24	\$87,020 33	\$4,803 00	\$82,627 83	\$83,000 00	\$4 34
Taunton Hospital, . . .	None.	65,296 86	1,589 65	63,707 21	65,000 00	3 52
Northampton Hospital, .	1,372 59	69,686 20	5,056 25	64,029 95	69,000 00	3 52
Rainsford Hospital, . . .	367 62	30,376 95	*2,113 00	32,490 04	33,000 00	75 08
Tewksbury Almshouse, . .	†4,345 40	87,576 09	8,883 68	78,692 41	74,000 00	1 98
Monson Almshouse, . . .	None.	48,108 50	*3,846 79	51,455 29	51,000 00	1 80
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	None.	41,363 74	*6,598 43	47,962 17	45,000 00	1 79
Westborough School, . . .	1,814 09	56,080 66	3,588 79	52,501 87	53,000 00	3 13
Lancaster School, . . .	4,389 11	23,875 85	2,250 00	21,025 85	21,000 00	2 80
School Ships, . . .	257 06	42,701 53	†3,401 00	39,300 53	40,000 00	3 52
Totals, . . .	\$12,528 20	\$552,096 71	\$17,704 06	\$534,392 05	\$534,000 00	\$2 79

* Decrease.

† Besides \$5,123.55 due on account.

‡ Besides \$48,320, the value of new ship.

§ Computed for the average number of paupers and soldiers, being 125.

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TABLE XIV.—*Showing the Liabilities and Resources of Ten Institutions, October 1, 1866.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries Unpaid.	Miscellaneous Bills.	Money Borrowed on Loans or and not Repaid.	Interest due on Loans or Bills.	Total Liabilities.	Total Resources.	Balance for or against the Institution.
Worcester Hospital,	\$4,736 96	\$7,409 23	\$20,329 88	\$413 53	\$32,869 10	\$16,629 74	*\$16,259 36
Taunton Hospital, .	1,854 68	8,754 44	418 89	-	6,023 01	17,313 34	11,290 33
Northampton Hospital, .	1,840 86	9,830 23	5,000 00	-	16,671 09	12,502 59	*4,168 50
Rainsford Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	8,433 25	8,433 25
Towksbury Almshouse, .	-	-	-	-	-	18,215 30	18,215 30
Monson Almshouse,	-	471 06	-	-	471 06	8,362 01	8,360 95
Bridgewater Almshouse,	-	-	-	-	-	17,981 40	17,981 40
Westborough School,	-	-	1,023 42	-	1,023 42	8,192 17	7,168 65
Lancaster School, .	-	525 00	-	-	525 00	4,669 11	4,144 11
School Ships,	-	-	-	-	-	13,646 92	13,646 92
Totals, . . .	\$8,432 50	\$21,989 96	\$26,766 69	\$413 53	\$57,601 68	\$121,415 83	\$63,814 15

* Balance against the Hospital.

RECEIPTS OF TEN INSTITUTIONS.

2. *Receipts*.—These have been so classified in the Table as to give a tolerably correct idea of this part of the finances. But some explanations will still be needful. In the case of the Worcester Hospital it should be observed that the large receipts from Loans—amounting to more than a quarter part of the whole Receipts, and to more than a third part of the ordinary Receipts—have been rendered necessary by the burdened condition of that Hospital, to which allusion was made last year. It was supposed at that time that the debt would not exceed \$10,000;* but this estimate, though made on what seemed to be good authority, scarcely represented more than half of the debt on the first of October, 1865. By a glance at the Table of Liabilities and Resources it will be seen that the former, in case of this Hospital, amount now to \$32,889.10, and the latter to \$16,629.74, leaving a balance against the hospital of \$16,259.36. To this amount should probably be added enough on account of bad debts, etc., to make it, in round numbers, \$17,000; and it certainly was not less than that a year ago. Some time in the year 1864 it probably reached \$20,000, since when it has been gradually diminished. But so long as it exists, there will need to be provision made for it either by short or long loans, and whenever these loans are renewed, or the form of them changed, as has been the case this year, a certain portion of the Receipts will appear under the head of Loans; thus causing the transactions of that particular year to seem unusually large.

In some cases, as at Taunton and Westborough, the so-called Loans consist merely of moneys advanced by the Treasurer, for which no interest is charged.

The "Current Receipts from the State Treasury" cover such sums as have been drawn under the *regular* appropriations for 1865 and 1866, the sums drawn under Appropriations of other kinds being properly classified. The deficiency at the end of the calendar year 1865 was last year estimated by me at \$20,000; it proves to have been more exactly \$21,553.46. Of this, however, a part went for other than current expenses.

* This was really about the amount of the *bank debt*.

Out of the Total of Receipts here given, between \$20,000 and \$25,000 has been paid directly into the State Treasury, under the Act cited on page 54, and previous Acts, while most of the sums received from Loans, as may be inferred from what I have said, were merely nominal receipts. Of the Special Appropriations, upwards of \$45,000 is properly charged to Construction Account; so that the available receipts for current expenses are hardly greater than in 1865.

3. *Expenditures in Detail.*—These are given from the Financial Statements made by the several Superintendents, and are classified mainly according to their classification. And it is manifest, at once, that a different basis has been used in different Institutions. This is especially true in regard to Ordinary and Extraordinary Repairs, where there is room for much variance of opinion. At the Taunton Hospital, for example, the Ordinary Repairs amount to nearly \$6,000, while at the Tewksbury Almshouse they are but little more than \$1,100; yet, in reality, there was probably but little difference in the cost at the two Institutions. Indeed, the Superintendent at Tewksbury speaks in his Annual Report of

“A considerable outlay for repairs and permanent improvements. This sum reaches nearly eight thousand dollars. It covers the cost of painting the entire building outside and inside, which was a little over two thousand dollars, and includes three thousand dollars paid for lumber, carpenters’ work, and the removal of buildings.”

Yet it would be in vain to look for any such sum under either of the appropriate heads in the Financial Statement of Tewksbury; some of it probably makes a part of the ten or eleven thousand dollars paid for “all other expenses,” while a portion is reckoned as “Labor” in the first column of the Table.

These remarks will show that the sum returned as the “Total Current Expenditures” may sometimes be too large. Indeed it is difficult to decide what shall be classed as current expenditures.

It is from this Table XI. that Table XIII. is computed, by means of the average number of each Institution. No deductions being made in this latter Table for increase in the

ESTIMATES OF ANNUAL COST.

appraisal or any other cause, the aggregate average cost often appears larger than either the estimate of the Superintendents or my own.

4. *Different Estimates of the Annual Cost.*—It has been my custom to give, from year to year, statements of the Annual Cost of each establishment, according to several diverse methods of computation. This is done because there are different opinions about computing it, which it is easier to satisfy by adopting than by seeking to reconcile one to another. For this reason I give the Total Receipts, the Receipts from the State Treasury, etc., and again, the Total Expenditures, the Actual Current Expenses, the Apparent Current Expenses, the Current Expenses as computed by the Superintendents, etc. Besides these, I give also what I call the "Probable Current Expenses," which is simply an estimate of my own, from all the information accessible, of the annual cost of each establishment. I do not claim that this is absolutely correct; indeed, it is given in round numbers to show that it is but an approximation. Nor do I claim to have better means of judging than the Superintendents possess, although this may sometimes be the case. I am now convinced that for the past two years I have made this estimate too low; possibly this year it may be somewhat too high. But such as it is, it is offered for your examination; the grounds on which it is based having been well considered.

The extreme difficulty of arriving at the exact annual cost of a great establishment in full operation, and with a large amount of personal property on hand, can only be appreciated by those who have attempted to ascertain it. The method which seems to be correct in ordinary times, will not stand the test of such fluctuations in prices as we have known within the last five years. Hence the importance of taking long periods over which to extend the computation; and hence the value of the Financial Statements required by you, and producing tolerable uniformity in these statistics from one year to another.

5. *Liabilities and Resources.*—For the first time I have this year given a full Table of Liabilities and Resources—not so

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much in detail as might be desired, but perhaps sufficiently so. From this it appears that the total Liabilities were \$57,601.68, and the total Resources \$121,415.83, on the 1st of October, 1866. The balance of Liabilities then stood against the three Lunatic Hospitals to the amount of \$9,126.53; while it stood in favor of the seven other establishments to the amount of \$72,940.68.

Now in regard to the Hospitals the case stands very differently from that of the other establishments. They are not wholly, and sometimes not mainly, dependent upon the State for their revenues, but these are derived from the legitimate business of the Hospital. At the end of any quarter it is easy to strike a balance and see how the resources and liabilities compare, and when this has been done, the result may be taken much as a merchant interprets his balance-sheet.

But in the seven other establishments, it is only at the end of a *calendar* year that any such balance can be struck. The Resources set forth in the above Table, in the case of these establishments, are to provide for liabilities not yet accrued, but accruing throughout the quarter ending December 31, 1866. In order to know what these will be, we must wait till after that date. It is possible, however, to make a tolerable estimate of them in several ways. Of these seven establishments the Annual Expenses, as reckoned by the Superintendents, have been about \$306,500. At the same rate the liabilities for the present quarter would be \$76,625, which is enough to extinguish the balance of about \$73,000 mentioned above, and leave a deficiency of over \$3,500. In reality, this deficiency will be much larger—not less, probably, than \$10,000, and perhaps more than \$15,000.

Reverting now to the condition of the Lunatic Hospitals, it is to be noticed that one of them, at Taunton, has a great excess of Resources over Liabilities. So useful has this condition of things been that the Trustees have never found it necessary to draw from the State Treasury any money in anticipation of the end of the quarters as they might have done under Section 12 of Chapter 288 of the Acts of 1864. There is, therefore, over and above their other resources, a sum vary-

THE WORCESTER HOSPITAL DEBT.

ing from \$7,000 to \$10,000 always lying in the State Treasury, subject to their draft. It is to be regretted that the case is otherwise at Worcester and Northampton,—notably at the former. Allusion has already been made to the heavy debt there, of which, until quite recently, it has been impossible to find out the exact amount. This amount was unknown to the Trustees at the time of their application for a grant of money at the last session of the General Court, and it does not appear that they had known it at any time for the previous two years, at least. The following explanation of the origin of this debt is given by the Trustees in the Annual Report for the present year :—

“When the Worcester Hospital was established by the State, it was a pioneer institution. There was no model after which to pattern, and no experience to guide in its construction, or in the relative location of its appurtenances.

“As medical and sanitary science progressed and experience was gained, it was discovered that great imperfections existed in the original construction and arrangements. The method of warming and ventilation was found to be expensive and very inefficient, besides being dangerous from exposure to fire. The out-buildings, stables and piggery, and the old solitary cells for the violent and filthy, were becoming offensive from their proximity to the halls—thus endangering the health as well as offending the senses of the inmates. After several years of deliberation and consideration of many plans for averting these evils, the Trustees, in the year 1855, undertook their removal.

* * * * *

“These improvements, or rather this reconstruction,—for such it was to a great extent,—was made under authority of the legislature, to expend money ‘for permanent repairs or improvements, which, in their (Trustees) judgment, will promote the interest of said hospital.’

“The work of removal and reconstruction was begun, and nearly or quite completed in the year 1855, *at a cost of \$49,862.88.*

“By this the hospital was put in a very complete sanitary condition ; and the almost perfect immunity from any form of acute disease since that date, vindicates the wisdom of the then Trustees in making the expenditure. But the cost was to be paid from the surplus funds of the hospital. The legislature made no appropriation for any part of it. The funds of the hospital are derived from two sources only, viz., from

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donations of private individuals, and the profit on the board of private and town patients,—at present only from private patients. The surplus money in the treasury not being sufficient to meet this large expenditure, a debt was necessarily entailed on the hospital. It was contemplated, however, by the Superintendent and Trustees, that the surplus income of a few years would suffice to extinguish this debt, without recourse to the State for aid. In ordinary times it would, doubtless, have been cancelled.

“ Since the beginning of the war, 1861, and the consequent advance in the price of provisions, and of everything pertaining to the support of the hospital, we have been unable to more than meet the current expenses of living and necessary repairs.

* * * * *

“ This debt, varying during the last ten years from \$20,000 to \$15,000, has been carried by the hospital by temporary loans. *It has not been introduced into the annual reports of the Trustees: first, because it was considered a renewal or construction debt, and had no particular relation to the current expenses of the hospital; and, secondly, because it was confidently expected, until some time after the beginning of the rebellion, that, in a few years, it might be paid by the surplus income of the hospital, without making the cost of board burdensome to private patients.*”

There is perhaps no reason to doubt the general accuracy of this statement, but in some particulars it seems to be erroneous. The debt has occasionally been “ introduced into the annual reports of the Trustees,” and has been often referred to by them. But such was the confusion of the Treasurer’s accounts, at one period, that, as I am well informed, it was impossible to arrive at a clear view of the financial condition of the Hospital, —and it was this fact, as much as anything, which led the committee of the last Legislature to decide adversely to the petition of the Trustees for a grant of \$15,000.

The Balance in the hands and on the books of the Treasurer of the Worcester Hospital on the 11th of December, 1855, was reported by him (23d Report, page 11,) as \$45,580.82. The present deficit is reported as \$16,259.36. There is therefore an expenditure of nearly \$62,000 in eleven years to be accounted for. \$8,411.69 had then already been expended for the improvements and repairs mentioned by the Trustees of 1866. On the

THE WORCESTER HOSPITAL DEBT.

1st of December, 1856, the balance had been reduced to \$30,134.57, and \$17,686.48 had been further paid for the improvements, etc. Nothing is said of this Balance in the Reports for 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61, but neither is anything said implying that the Hospital was in debt.

In 1862 the Trustees made an elaborate statement of the financial position of the Hospital, in course of which they said, (page 27, 30th Report,) that the Hospital owed on September 30, 1862, \$15,300, of which \$4,000 was "for money borrowed;" but that there was then due to the Hospital \$22,592, leaving a balance in favor of the Hospital of \$7,292. It would seem, then, that within five years and ten months, the Hospital fund had been reduced \$22,842.57. On page 33 of the 31st Report, (for 1863,) the Trustees state the debts due from the Hospital as \$16,237.62, and the debts due to the Hospital \$19,426.61, still leaving a balance in favor of the Hospital of \$3,188.99. Apparently this statement was intended to cover *all* the debts of the Hospital.

If this be so, there remains an expenditure of nearly \$20,000 between the 1st of October, 1863, and the 1st of October, 1866, to be accounted for.

It is well known to your Board that the account of the Commonwealth with this Hospital, which had been long left unsettled by reason of errors in the bills rendered by the Treasurer at that time, Mr. Woodward, was finally adjusted in September, 1864. This settlement probably reduced considerably the anticipated receipts of the Hospital, which may have been still further reduced by ascertaining that other claims were also exaggerated. But it is for the Trustees to show what has become of the large sum, apparently expended in the three years ending October 1, 1866. The statements made in the Report of the Superintendent relate only to the *Bank debt*, which has lately been less than three-fourths of the whole liabilities.

None of the present Trustees were in office in 1855, or indeed, until 1858, and two of them have been appointed since 1863. They are not responsible, therefore, for the creation of

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the debt, but have they done their whole duty in delaying so long to ascertain and set forth its amount and nature?

Be this as it may, the debt appears now to be in process of liquidation, and will eventually be paid, either from the earnings of the Hospital, as was first contemplated, or by an appropriation from the Treasury.

An appropriation was made in 1864 to pay off the Northampton debt, but it was not sufficient for the purpose.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE TEN INSTITUTIONS.

These ten establishments differ so much in their purposes and management, that few general statements can be made which will apply to all. The following Table will give the general statistics of their population:—

TABLE XV.—*The Total and the Average Population of Ten Institutions with the Statistics of Disease and Mortality, for the two years 1865 and 1866.*

INSTITUTIONS.	WHOLE NO.		CASES OF DISEASE.		DEATHS.		BIRTHS.		AVERAGE NO.	
	'66.	'65.	'66.	'65.	'66.	'65.	'66.	'65.	'66.	'65.
Worcester Hospital, .	630	565	630	565	40	33	—	—	368.	349.
Taunton Hospital, .	551	560	551	560	40	32	—	—	355.	353.
Northampton Hospital, .	488	468	488	468	31	41	—	—	376.35	342.33
Rainsford Hospital, .	439	428	308	397	42	73	17	9	101.	68.
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	3,148	2,298	1,625	1,355	231	192	82	65	717.	732.
Monson Almshouse, .	1,750	1,423	753	811	67	99	21	30	543.33	605.
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	1,383	1,878	470	1,131	134	165	38	52	482.	582.
Westborough School, .	502	475	*	*	2	6	—	—	325.5	325.1
Lancaster School, .	207	221	*	*	1	—	—	—	144.	140.
The School Ships, .	424	335	*	*	2	—	—	—	218.	160.5
Totals, . . .	9,522	8,651	4,830	5,187	590	641	158	156	3,630.18	3,656.93

* Not reported.

Deducting the nominal admissions and duplicates in the whole number for 1866 given above, would reduce it to below 8,500, or but little more than twice and one-fourth the average num-

REBUILDING OF THE WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

ber. The percentage of deaths to the whole number would then be about 6, and when compared with the average number, about 16. I have reckoned all in the Lunatic Hospitals as cases of disease, though they are not so in the same sense that the Almshouse patients are.

From this it will appear that the mortality in these establishments has been much less than last year. This has been owing in part to the fact that so many of the State paupers are now cared for in sickness at their own homes, or in the towns where they reside. The increase in the whole number supported has been attended by a slight decrease in the average number.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

I.—*The Lunatic Hospitals.*

The Worcester Hospital.

The heavy debt of this Institution has already been spoken of. On account of this and some other circumstances, the current expenses are greater than usual, and considerably greater than at the other two Hospitals. That this should be the case, is but natural; for such is the arrangement of the buildings and halls at Worcester as to make necessary a greater cost than at Taunton or Northampton.

The absence of the Superintendent, by reason of illness, during a part of the year, has been seriously felt in this Hospital, so long accustomed to his vigilant and constant oversight. It has gone on, nevertheless, in the work assigned it, with results very satisfactory, as may be seen from the Annual Report.

It is plain that Dr. Bemis believes that the value of his Hospital could be much increased by certain changes last year suggested by him, and again referred to in his Report for 1866, from which I may be permitted to quote:—

“It will be remembered that mention was made of a plan which seemed desirable, and which it is believed the trustees of this hospital could carry out without difficulty and without involving the State in any great expense. It does not seem proper to make any undue haste in the matter, and it is hardly desirable to take steps at present beyond a

fair consideration of the question. The plan is simply this: to put into the market at some future time certain lands belonging to the hospital and where the buildings now stand, occupying until rebuilt in some more desirable locality upon an improved plan. These lots, about twenty-five acres, have been appraised for three years in succession for about one hundred thousand dollars, leaving the buildings and eighty-five acres of most desirable land still belonging to the hospital.

"We hope to see, and believe the time will come when we shall have, in the heart of the Commonwealth a hospital for the insane, constructed upon the best plan for classification and treatment of the various mental disorders which affect the human race; when we shall have the centre building the hospital proper, with every facility for treating all cases of acute mania, and for all violent and dangerous, suicidal and troublesome cases, having every arrangement and convenience which skill and ingenuity can devise—large, airy sleeping and day rooms, improved facilities for bathing, perfect ventilation, cozy libraries, spacious parlors, convenient billiard and play rooms; and near by, a few plain, neat and substantial cottages, capable of accommodating a family of eight or ten quiet, harmless, industrious persons; and not far remote, two or three houses of more style and pretension, for a class of people found in every hospital, where they could live in a quiet family, devoting themselves to reading, writing and the cultivation of gardens and such light occupations as their health would allow. All these houses would be under the charge of old and well trained attendants, who would there find inducements to remain and make the care of the insane a life business.

"The great benefit, it seems to us, to be derived from so wide a departure from all accustomed rules, is a near approach to the family system, and the kindly influences of home treatment. Could this system, or some similar one, be carried into operation, the insane would have all the benefits they now have, with the added advantage of the family circle, to such as could be admitted to its enjoyments, homely surroundings, and the enjoyment of many of the social comforts which make life pleasant. They would also have the advantage of well trained, educated nurses and attendants, whose business for life it would be to care for and sympathize with them. They would enjoy a more free and generous style of amusement, recreation and exercise, and more frequently, and with less restraint, mingle in the society of friends and relatives; in a word, all the enjoyments of life would be multiplied, and all the social endearments to a very great extent preserved without diminishing in any way the prospect of recovery or increasing the labors of the institution."

THE TAUNTON HOSPITAL.

That this plan, or something approaching it, will soon be adopted in the better Lunatic Hospitals, is very probable; and the sooner it can be carried into effect at Worcester, the better. I would suggest that the next Legislature be applied to for authority to sell a portion of the present estate, to the amount say of \$50,000, with which the present debt could be at once paid, and a few family houses built. On the success of these might depend, to some extent, the further carrying out of the plan.

The Taunton Hospital.

In common with the other two, this Hospital has received a greater number of patients this year than for some years previous, and of these a greater proportion than usual were males. The cessation of the war seems to have been followed, in all parts of the country, by an increase in the admissions to lunatic hospitals, and particularly the admission of male patients. The reasons for this are various: but there can be little doubt that manifestations of insanity, which, during the disturbed state of the country, were less noticed, or more easily provided for in other ways, have, since the war closed, in many instances, been judged sufficient to warrant the committal of the patient to a hospital.

As compared with the Worcester Hospital, which is very favorably situated for the reception of patients from different parts of the State, the number of admissions at Taunton is not large; but it greatly exceeds the number at Northampton. And if we consider that nearly a third part of the admissions at Northampton were transfers from Taunton and Worcester, (38 out of 136,) the excess of admissions at Taunton is still more conspicuous. A majority of the State Patients are at present sent to Taunton in the first instance, and from there such are removed either to Northampton or to one of the Almshouses as it is deemed proper to send away, in order to make room for the recent cases, which press for admission. For this reason the classification at Taunton must be very different from that at Worcester; and when it is further considered that the halls at Taunton are mostly large, while at Worcester and Northampton they are, on the whole, much

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smaller, it will be seen that the facilities for classifying patients are greater at the two other Hospitals than at Taunton. There is, therefore, in that particular, a stronger argument for giving increased facilities, such as Dr. Bemis suggests, to the Taunton than to the Worcester Hospital. But, on the other hand, there are no such means for providing the necessary funds for rebuilding at Taunton, nor would it be deemed advisable to change the form of that Hospital materially for the present. But perhaps it might be made, even more than now, the place for sending those patients less in need of minute classifications.

In regard to one of the features of the plan of Dr. Bemis, some remarks are made by Dr. Earle in his Report of the Northampton Hospital, which may here be quoted, as expressing the views, not only of that gentleman, but, as I believe, of the authorities at the Taunton Hospital :—

“In one of the recent reports of the hospital at Worcester, the question of elevating the standard of hospital *attendance*, by retaining in service for a longer period persons properly qualified, by both nature and experience, for the business, is well discussed. Doubtless every superintendent will sympathize with Dr. Bemis in his feeling of the need of such improvement, and perhaps agree with him in the method of its attainment, provided that method can be fully carried out. But its full operation would require a large increase in the number of attendants, at most hospitals, and even more than a corresponding outlay in pecuniary expenditure. This outlay few hospitals, with their present resources, could bear. Among the proposed means of retaining attendants is the promotion ‘of social intercourse, by special privileges and otherwise.’ As intimated above, with sufficient money to pay a largely increased number of attendants, this might be done; and no one more than the writer of this Report would rejoice at its consummation. But, under present circumstances, I am convinced that it is impossible.

The general management of affairs at Taunton has been marked by the same vigilance, skill and frugality as in former years. Extensive repairs have been made, without calling upon the State for an appropriation, or materially reducing the reserve fund earned by the Hospital in more prosperous years.

DR. EARLE'S REPORT.

The Northampton Hospital.

At this establishment the vigorous measures begun two years and a half ago to improve its condition, have been carried on with zeal and with important consequences. None of the three Hospitals can now show a better management, or, when we consider the character of its patients, better results. I would refer you to the Annual Reports of Dr. Earle for the present and the past year, for details of the changes wrought and the methods in use there, but to some of them I may briefly allude.

The new heating apparatus has been found to work well, so far as it has been completed. A small part of the cost of it appears in the Tables for the present year. Other extensive repairs and improvements have been made, in accordance with this statement of Dr. Earle :—

“ It has been the intention that, besides the reparation of all casual damages to the building, its fixtures or appurtenances, no working day should pass without some addition in the way of permanent improvement.”

In the distribution of supplies throughout the extensive building a very perfect system has been adopted, of which the Superintendent says,—

“ The system for the distribution of supplies, mentioned in the report for last year, has been continued and improved. Its peculiarities are these :—

“ 1. Nothing given out without the authority of a written order signed by the Superintendent.

“ 2. Regular times for distribution.

“ 3. A record of every article given out, and of the department or the person receiving it.

“ There is but one day for distribution, in the week ; and but few instances have occurred in which it became necessary to furnish anything on any other day.

“ The advantages derived are :—

“ 1. *A great economy of time and labor.* It is the unanimous opinion of all who do the distributing, that the time and the work required are not more than *one-fourth* as great as before the system was introduced.

"2. *A still greater economy of noise.* There is now no incessant running for one thing here, another there, and a third yonder. It is all done with scarcely a ripple,—and even that ripple occurs but once in seven days,—upon the surface of the hospital's quietude.

"3. *Economy of supplies: and hence, of money.* It is impossible to ascertain the precise degree of effect in this direction; but there are facts, some of which have been brought to your notice, showing that the saving is large."

The annoyance caused by too frequent visits by the general public to the Northampton Hospital, has led to the establishment of a rule, limiting these visits to two days in the week—Tuesday and Friday. Concerning this regulation, which might well be adopted at other State Institutions, Dr. Earle says:—

"The basis or immediate cause of this action was that, on the twenty-seven secular days of August last, the number of visitors, including those who came on pecuniary business or to see their friends, but *not* including those who came to the rear buildings with supplies, or for other purposes, was *one thousand two hundred and thirty-nine*. Persons intimately acquainted with establishments like this need not be told to how great an extent this constant ingress of visitors tends to defeat the objects for which the hospital was founded."

The Northampton Hospital receives among its private patients a greater number from other States than either of the older establishments. This is due, in part, to its locality, and, in part, to other causes. Out of fifty-five private patients admitted during the past year, twenty were residents of other States; and of those now in the Hospital, upwards of thirty are of this class. It has sometimes been thought that in the crowded condition of our State Hospitals, admission ought to be refused to patients from other States; but, under the system of transfers adopted by your Board, there has seemed to be no necessity for adopting such a rule. It is probable that as many Massachusetts patients are now residing at Hospitals outside the State as there are of the class spoken of at the State Hospitals. If we take the McLean Asylum into the account, this estimate might be changed, since many of the patients there are from other States.

THE LABOR OF INCURABLES.

The Lunatic Hospitals as a Class.

Such are some of the special circumstances relating to these three establishments. But there is much that is true of the three collectively. Their general plan of treatment is the same, and all receive, to a greater or less degree, the same classes of patients, whether we look at their nativity, their means of support, or the characteristics of their insanity. As has been stated in former Reports, the number of chronic and supposed incurable patients is large at all the three Hospitals, and particularly large at Northampton. The subject of separate establishments for this class of patients, which has already long occupied the attention of your Board, will be touched upon in another part of this Report. Of the three Superintendents of our State Hospitals, Dr. Choate alone has expressed himself decidedly in favor of such separate establishments, although neither Dr. Bemis nor Dr. Earle are understood to have any strong opposition to the plan, if carried out with the proper regard for the good of the patients.

In connection with this proposed separation, the question of the labor of the incurable State patients becomes an important one. Both Dr. Bemis and Dr. Earle, in their Reports for this year, have given valuable statistics on this point. Dr. Earle says:—

“The principal part of the laborers are the incurable State patients; and among these are some who are as much interested in the farm and its belongings, and who work as faithfully as if the establishment were their own. It is estimated that not less than three-fourths of all the work done on the premises is done by patients.”

After giving certain records and tabular statements of the labor performed during a portion of the year, he adds:—

“The sum of these records and estimates is 25,081 days. Allowing 2,939 days to complete the year for the departments in the nine months’ table, we have twenty-eight thousand days as the aggregate annual number.”

Dr. Bemis gave a larger number of days’ work, as performed by his patients, namely, 30,029; but it may be that a different

measure of the day's work was taken at the two establishments. It seems probable, since Dr. Earle has a greater average number of patients in the aggregate, and a much greater number of incurable State patients, that a greater amount of work was performed at his Hospital. It also seems possible that Dr. Choate of the Taunton Hospital would be able to show a greater number of days' labor than Dr. Bemis, were his account kept in the same way; for the reason, that he also has a much larger number of incurable State patients.

In regard to the scale of expense at the three Hospitals, it may be said that, making allowance for the exceptional case of the Worcester Hospital, of which the finances have rendered necessary a greater expenditure than will hereafter be common, the present rate is quite as low as it ought to be. As prices now stand, and are likely to stand for a long time, no considerable reduction ought to be made or expected. Reduced to a gold basis, the average cost at Taunton and Northampton is hardly more than \$2.50 a week, and at Worcester not much above \$3.00. For the care and treatment of the curable insane and the violent among the incurable, this is a very small compensation, and the good of the patients requires that it should be increased rather than diminished.

II.—THE STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

Rainsford Island Hospital.

In the past year, as hitherto, the most conspicuous feature at this Hospital is its great cost. But in no year has this cost reached so high a figure as now, when the total expenditure is upwards of \$36,000, although the average number is but 101. It is true that a portion of this \$36,000, (namely, \$924.98,) went to pay bills incurred the year before, and a still larger portion to pay for extensive repairs. But after these deductions are made, the Current Expenses still remain no less than \$32,390.04, or nearly as much as in the year 1855, when the average number was 206. This year, including the soldiers, it has been 125, or but little more than half as much.

THE SOLDIERS AT RAINSFORD ISLAND.

In order to diminish in appearance this large expenditure, the Superintendent has assumed that an average of about 25 soldiers cost \$8,568.00, or seven dollars each by the week, while he states the average cost for each of his pauper inmates at \$4.57 a week. It would thus appear that the soldiers cost just \$2.43 a week more than the regular Hospital patients. Of what items did this excess consist?

Both classes of patients had the same officers, and, mainly, the same attendants,—the transportation was the same for both, the fuel and lights about the same, etc. We are informed that the soldiers' rations were better, and that the increased cost was on that account. But when we see, by Table X., that the food of all cost less than \$13,000, or not quite \$2 a week for each, we cannot suppose that the extra \$2.43 was entirely for improved rations, although the soldiers, no doubt, had better food supplied to them than the other inmates.

How the Soldiers Happened to be at Rainsford Island.

The Inspectors of the Hospital, in their Annual Report, give a very inadequate account of the origin of the Military Barracks, and by so doing they are unjust to themselves. It is an error to suppose that sending soldiers to Rainsford "was not authorized by the Statutes." On the contrary, there are two laws which apply directly to the case. One is the general provision of Chapter 40 of the Resolves of 1862, under which the Governor may send soldiers to any of the State Institutions. The other is a special law passed in 1864, at the solicitation, as is believed, of the then Inspectors of the Hospital. It makes Chapter 170 of the Acts of 1864, and is as follows:—

AN ACT relating to Rainsford Island Hospital.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Soldiers enlisted in the army of the United States, who, while in the Commonwealth, may be sick with any contagious or infectious disease, and needing hospital treatment, may be admitted to Rainsford Island Hospital, upon the certificate of the governor.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved April 25, 1864.]

It is true that this law applies only to soldiers who have not been mustered out of service, and only to such of these as have "any contagious or infectious disease," and, therefore, would exclude a great many of those who have been sent to the Military Barracks since May, 1864. But that there has been any necessity, military or otherwise, since the passage of the Military Settlement law, in April, 1865, for sending soldiers not sick with the specified diseases, I must believe to be a mistake on the part of the Inspectors. And it should be a very strong necessity which could lead officials, sworn to obey the laws, to allow them to be broken, as seems to have been the usage at Rainsford Island.

For example, the law just cited specifies that certain soldiers "may be admitted" there "upon the certificate of the Governor." Now to comply with this law, it was necessary that only soldiers of the class specified should be admitted, and that only on the Governor's certificate. But out of twelve permits of soldiers in my possession, and perhaps the only ones in existence, only *four* appear to be by order of the Governor, while five are signed only by the Surgeon-General, two by an Inspector, and one by the Assistant-Surgeon-General, while nine of the twelve are specially mentioned as *discharged* soldiers, and only one is mentioned as having any infectious or contagious disease. It does not seem probable, therefore, that any pains was taken to comply with the special law of 1864.

But under the general Resolve of 1862, it would have been easy to provide for such cases as were necessary to be treated in a hospital, if the preliminary steps had been taken. This Resolve is as follows :—

RESOLVE in relation to Hospitable Accommodations for Disabled Seamen and Soldiers.

Whereas, There is reason to fear that the hospitals at the disposal of the national government may be insufficient for the accommodation of the seamen and soldiers who may be disabled in the service of their country ; therefore

Resolved, That in any emergency demanding such action, his excellency the governor, be and he is hereby authorized, to direct the board of alien commissioners to confer with the authorities of the different state

SHOULD SOLDIERS BE MADE PAUPERS ?

institutions, where hospitals are maintained, and to ascertain and report to him what number of wounded and sick seamen and soldiers can be accommodated in each, and the probable cost of their maintenance ; and he is further authorized to arrange for the reception and treatment of a convenient number, in such of these hospitals as he may deem advisable, at a price per week not less than the estimated cost aforesaid. [*Approved April 4, 1862.*]

It will at once be seen that provision was here made, under proper safeguards, and with proper forethought, for the reception and treatment of disabled soldiers and seamen, no matter what their disease. But it does not appear that any effort has been made to put in force this excellent law, from which it may be inferred that no such emergency as therein contemplated has ever arisen, and consequently, that the "urgent necessity" spoken of by the Inspectors of the Rainsford Island Hospital, was only a necessity for additional patients there.

The Neglect to Provide a Special Appropriation for the Soldiers.

In regard to the soldiers admitted, the Inspectors say :—

" Their names were not taken up on the hospital books, and in computing the *per capita* expense, the amount paid for soldiers was deducted from the whole sum expended, and the remainder divided among the other inmates. In this hospital the soldiers enjoyed a pleasant location, healing climate, skilful medical attendance, and a prospect of restored health. This, without increase of expense to the State for transportation, and but little for help or fuel. They were removed from the hospital in June. The question of the wisdom of this removal is with those who caused it. By force of Chapter 288 of 1866, they were sent to towns and cities, on whose quotas they had been credited. Many of the towns were reluctant to support strangers, though entitled to such support by the terms of this Act. The result was that many of them were thrown upon the charity of the public. We have seen faces, which had been familiar, every day growing brighter with returning health and healing, piteously asking alms in the crowded streets."

After making some inquiries, I am unable to learn the names of the persons who are described as thus asking alms. But it may be a matter of surprise that the Inspectors who speak of

"the charity of the public" as an improper support for disabled soldiers, should have taken no pains to save them from the legal consequences of being supported from the pauper appropriation made for the general purposes of the hospital at Rainsford Island. No special appropriation appears to have been asked for by them, although they were urged to do so by members of your Board, and although the request would probably have been granted by the Legislature.

Without such a special appropriation the soldiers must necessarily be supported by "the charity of the public," in its most repulsive form,—that is, as State paupers, for whose support the annual appropriation at Rainsford Island is made. It can never have been the intent of the Legislature to pauperize these soldiers, yet such has been the result of the misdirected benevolence of those who insisted on sending them to Rainsford Island without proper compliance with the laws, and without any separate means for their support and treatment.

Neglect of Proper Discrimination.

On other grounds, the action of the Inspectors of this Hospital in regard to the soldiers admitted to the Military Barracks, has been equally unsatisfactory. As already indicated, no pains were taken to follow the law in respect to admission upon certificates, or for contagious and infectious disease, while, by an astonishing indifference, those sent were left to become legally paupers. A like indifference was shown as to the class of persons sent. Many, who had a clear right to support from cities and towns under the Military Settlement law, were admitted and long detained there; some whose vices and habits of life made them unfit persons were sent, and, concerning all, no proper records appear to have been kept. According to the statement of Dr. Underwood, most of their permits or certificates were destroyed; they were not entered on the hospital books, and the Inspectors, by the statement of one of the Board, did not know their names, or investigate their cases. No separate accounts seem to have been kept of the expenses incurred for their support and treatment, and the estimate of the Superintendent that the cost was \$7 a week must be

THE SOLDIERS AT RAINSFORD.

received merely as an estimate. It was not unusual for military patients to be detained after they were able to be discharged, while others seem to have been transferred from the Barracks to the main buildings by order of the Inspectors, and then entered on the list of paupers.

Such being the general state of confusion and uncertainty in regard to this class of patients, it is, perhaps, no wonder that the Inspectors were led to believe that "many" of those removed in May and June by order of the Governor, have since become beggars on the streets. But since the matter came to my notice, in the Report of the Inspectors, I have carefully investigated it, making use of the full notes of examinations and removals taken by the General Agent, and I can find little or no proof of the vague statement above cited.

Final Removal of the Soldiers by the Governor.

On the 19th of May, 1866, under orders from His Excellency the Governor, the General Agent of your Board made examinations preliminary to the removal of *thirty-nine* persons then remaining in the Military Barracks. *Twenty-five* of these were found or deemed to be cases of settlement or relief under Chapter 230 of the Acts of 1865, known as the Military Settlement Law; namely, *nine* belonging to Boston, *three* to Lynn, *two* to West Roxbury, and *one* each to Attleborough, Brewster, Georgetown, Gloucester, Marlborough, Medway, Monson, Nahant, North Bridgewater, Roxbury, Saugus and Worcester. Of these, *seventeen* were sent to or taken by the Overseers of the Poor in these towns and cities, *two* were able to support themselves, *three* were sent to the Soldiers' Home in Boston, and the fate of *three* is unknown. One of those sent to towns and cities was neglected by the authorities, and the settlement of a few has been denied. Four persons were deemed to have settlements out of the State, and three were removed accordingly, one to Newfoundland and two to New York. The fourth would have been removed had he not been discharged too early by Dr. Underwood. Of *ten* persons the place of settlement was unknown. *Two* of these died at Rainsford Island, *four* were sent to the Soldiers' Home, *one* is in the Almshouse at Tewks-

bury, and the fate of *three* is unknown. There are, therefore, *seven* in all whom I have not been able to trace, and who may possibly have become mendicants, but I have no evidence of the fact. There are also a few of the *thirty-two* that have been traced who may have become mendicants, but there is no evidence of the fact. The most of these doubtful cases are persons who were discharged by Dr. Underwood prematurely, or without giving due notice to your General Agent.

In making these removals, the orders of His Excellency and the directions of your General Agent were explicit and sufficient to have secured the comfort of the thirty-seven persons removed. But so imperfectly were these orders and directions complied with by the authorities at Rainsford Island, that in a few cases hardship may have occurred. But the report of the Inspectors, made four or five months afterwards, is the first and only notice of such hardship that I have been able to receive.

It is not my province to offer arguments in support of the action of His Excellency in removing the soldiers and closing the Military Barracks; but it seemed proper that the connection of the Board of Charities with that action should be set in its true light.

Irregular Admissions to the Pauper Hospital.

In answer to an Order in Council, dated April 17th, 1866, and directing an inquiry into the manner of admitting patients to the Rainsford Island Hospital, it became my duty last spring to investigate the subject, when I discovered that great irregularities were taking place. By law the consent of the Board of Charities is necessary before any town or city can send its patients to Rainsford, and, by a vote passed in December, 1863, the city authorities of Boston were directed to send no patients except with permits countersigned by the Executive Committee of your Board. But it appeared that between the 2d of January, 1865, and the 16th of May, 1866, out of 550 persons admitted to the Hospital, only 262 had permits bearing in any form the consent of your Board, while all the rest, or 288, had entered without any legal right to be there. These illegal admissions seemed to have gone on with the knowledge and

EXPENSE OF THE RAINSFORD HOSPITAL.

consent of the Superintendent and Inspectors, and to have been much facilitated by the daily visits of the city steamer, the *Henry Morrison*, to the Island. These trips were made under a contract between the Inspectors and the Board of Directors of Public Institutions of Boston, by virtue of which the State paid \$2,250 yearly for a service which Boston was by law required to perform at her own expense. This sum was in addition to the annual cost of maintaining the Island yacht, amounting to upwards of \$2,000, so that the Transportation of about one patient daily to Rainsford Island, and of the supplies for the Hospital has cost at the rate of about \$10 a day, or enough to support between thirty and forty patients at Tewksbury, the most costly of the State Almshouses.

Needless Expense at Rainsford Island.

The fact just stated will show how needlessly the public money has been expended at this Hospital, for though there is perhaps no other item of cost so unjustifiable as this, yet this is a sample of the economy practised. During the month of November there has been but one patient on the Island, yet the monthly expenses, including the pay of officers, have been nearly \$700, or at the rate of more than \$8,000 a year.

Had the recommendations of your Board been persistently followed, as they were temporarily adopted, the State would have saved at Rainsford Island since 1863, no less than \$50,000, while the additional cost incurred at other institutions would have been little more than \$15,000. That is to say, by the thriftless management of this Hospital for the past three years, a sum equal to its whole excessive cost for this year has been practically thrown away. I trust that you, Gentlemen, individually and as a Board, will use your efforts to prevent any further waste of money in this direction.

The Tewksbury Almshouse.

The most important of the numerous changes which have taken place at this establishment since my last Report has been the completion and occupancy of

The Asylum for Harmless Insane.

This receptacle for chronic cases of insanity removed from the State Hospitals or sent in from towns and cities, has been completed and furnished at a total cost of \$33,910.98. Of this sum, the State treasury furnished \$33,500.

It is built of brick, with a French roof, with four stories, including the basement; 125 feet long by 43 wide, with a height of 9 feet for the basement, 12 feet each for the rooms on the first and second floors, and 11 feet for those on the third. The two entry-ways are 12 feet wide, each extending the entire distance from front to rear, and provided with good staircases. The halls are 50 feet by 39, and each has 14 windows, of 24 panes, measuring 7 inches by 9. It is warmed by two furnaces, with Clogston's heating apparatus, but is poorly ventilated.

It will accommodate 120 inmates, and in an exigency 150 with little discomfort.

The Inspectors in their Annual Report make the following statement:—

"The commissioners for the erection of the asylum for the harmless insane, consisting of the Superintendent and Inspectors, on the 10th day of July, gave notice to your Excellency and the honorable Council that the same was completed, equipped, and ready for occupancy. Owing to the crowded state of some of our rooms, the Board of State Charities, to whose care the asylum was committed, gave permission for the occupancy of the building temporarily. On the 21st of July, about forty females were transferred from the house to the asylum, and on the 23d of August about the same number of males were transferred. By order of the Board of State Charities, the asylum is this day* opened for the reception of those persons for whom the building was originally designed and erected."

The Superintendent adds the following particulars respecting the inmates of this Asylum:—

"An examination of all our registers proved that we had 145 inmates who were either insane, idiotic, or feeble in mind. We were directed to enter the names of all these, as inmates of the new department, upon a

* October 1st.

THE TEWKSBURY RECEPTACLE.

special register, although it was not necessary, or, indeed, desirable, that all of them should reside in the asylum.

"I was informed that I was expected to make written requisitions on the physician in charge for such labor as the inmates might safely render; and he was directed to detail the parties, or furnish a written reason for non-compliance. He was instructed to keep a 'detail-book,' in which should be entered the names of all members of the asylum detailed, whether for labor, or from sickness, or from residence in the almshouse, specifying the purpose in the case of each. He was further instructed to keep a 'record of deaths' and a 'discharge book,' which should set forth particularly the manner and cause of the removal of any inmate. From the data contained in these books, he could, in a moment, ascertain the number of his charges, whether resident or non-resident, with the amount of labor performed by each, and answer accurately all proper questions respecting them.

"By rigid adherence to these instructions, it is believed that a better personal knowledge of each inmate will be secured, and the safety and comfort of all promoted."

These measures were taken under the advice of the General Agent, who from the first has deeply interested himself in the new provision for this class of the insane. My own part was to furnish a form for the Register, from which the needful information concerning the patients could at any time be procured. The new By-laws provide as follows for the supervision and visitation of the Asylum:—

"One of the Inspectors shall visit the Almshouse, and also the Asylum for Harmless Insane, each week, who shall make a record of the same in the Register of the visitors at the State Almshouse. He shall be furnished with a list of the insane patients, so that he may ascertain the presence and general condition of each one."

"The Supervisors shall see that all the rooms in the Asylum are kept clean, warmed and ventilated; that all the inmates are bathed once each week, unless excused by the Physician, and oftener if required; that they are washed and combed each morning, and at such other times as may be necessary; that a sufficient quantity of food be furnished each person; see if any inmate refuses to use the food provided, that notice thereof be given to the Superintendent or Physician; and also that those able to labor, as designated by the Superintendent and Physician,

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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are passed over to the care of those who shall take charge of them during the hours of labor."

"The Hospital diet shall be regulated by the Physician, and no company shall be admitted to the wards of the Hospital and the Asylum for the Insane, except by express permission of the Superintendent or Physician."

"The insane shall be treated in a kind and gentle manner, but must be subject to strict and wholesome discipline. Sympathy and kindness shall be the rule; force and restraint, the exception."

These regulations are general, and leave much to the discretion and humanity of the officers, but it appears to be the purpose of all connected with the new establishment to make it so deserving of success as to satisfy the most captious visitor. As defects are discovered in the building or in the management of its inmates they can be gradually corrected, and such improvements made as practical experience shall dictate. In a matter of this kind it would be very unwise to follow any other authority.

The establishment of this Asylum or Receptacle has given occasion for some controversy among persons skilled in the management of the insane. With the exception of Dr. Tyler, of the McLean Asylum, I believe all the Superintendents of Asylums and Hospitals in Massachusetts are either neutral or in favor of trying the experiment begun at Tewksbury. Dr. Choate, in his Annual Report for the present year, expresses his opinion very clearly, as follows:—

"At the time of making the last annual report, it was confidently expected that by the opening of the new experimental institution for the incurable and harmless State paupers at Tewksbury, a still further reduction in the numbers at the State Hospitals would ere this have taken place. This expectation has not yet, however, been fully realized, while the erection of the building and the preparations for its use have given rise to much controversy as to the propriety and expediency of the plan, which has not been confined to this State, nor to New England. I still entertain the opinion expressed in the last annual report, that such an institution, if rightly inaugurated and judiciously carried on, will be a benefit to the State in an economical point of view, *will*

DR. CHOATE'S OPINION.

raise the character of the State hospitals, and will subserve the interests of the insane generally. Theoretically there can be no question that the State lunatic hospitals, as at present organized, afford the best facilities for the care of all classes of the insane; but as the accommodations which they offer are limited to less than half of the whole number of the insane in the State, and the choice for the remainder is between such an institution and the ordinary almshouse provision, at least for such as are supported at the public charge, the selection would seem to be clear and easy. *The new institution is not to be considered as in any sense a substitute for a lunatic hospital, but as simply an addition or appendage, and as being an improvement in the care and provision for that class, whom it will receive.* It is to be hoped that the rule will be rigidly enforced, that none shall be admitted into it who have not first passed through one of the hospitals, and have been pronounced, as in all human probability, beyond the aid of medical skill. *In one point of view, I am satisfied that the new institution, from its connection with and vicinity to a large almshouse, may have an advantage over the hospitals in the care of the demented insane.* In bringing to bear upon them the great remedial power of labor, there will be an opportunity of associating a few insane with many sane laborers, which is the reverse of what necessarily occurs here, and the influence and example of the latter will in some cases be effectual in inducing the performance of daily labor by the former, and consequently in procuring that improvement which is almost sure to follow a regular and habitual exercise of the physical powers. Judging from the disfavor with which this project has been generally received by those connected with the care of the insane throughout the country, it seems probable that Massachusetts must make the experiment alone; but, as in some other cases in which she has been the pioneer, I believe it will ultimately be found that the new plan will prove to be an advance, and the new classification which it will afford will be deemed beneficial, and will be followed by other communities, when the demands upon the public provision for their insane become as urgent and as large as they are with us."

It is to be hoped that the expectations of such judicious friends of the new Asylum as Dr. Choate, will not in any respect be disappointed; and I believe they will not if the same care and good judgment which prevail now are exercised in its future management.

The Hospitals for the Sick.

Another beneficial change in the arrangements at this Almshouse is still going on, but will be completed before your Board will be called upon to report to the Legislature. I refer to the removal of the acute cases of sickness from the main building to those lately occupied as workshops, but now undergoing the needful alterations to fit them for hospitals. These alterations, and this proposed removal of patients, are both in accordance with the wishes of your Board, as expressed in a vote passed in September last, which the Inspectors have cited in their Report.

It has always been the desire of the Board of Charities to see the sick removed from the main buildings at the Almshouses, and placed where they could be cared for with greater comfort to themselves, a decreased mortality and more safety and convenience to the other inmates. This can, to a great degree be done, by means of the new hospital buildings at Tewksbury, and I trust a like change may speedily be made at Monson and Bridgewater.

The Physician in charge at Tewksbury is Dr. Horace P. Wakefield, who succeeds Dr. Brown, for many years the devoted Physician of the Almshouse. Dr. Wakefield reports 1,625 cases of disease and 231 deaths out of a (nominal) total population of 3,148. The average number supported has been but 717, while the average number on the sick list has been 153. The only year in which a larger number of deaths took place was 1855, when the whole number supported was 3,150, the cases of disease, 1,311, the deaths, 280, and the average number supported, 838. The principal cause of this increase of mortality within the past year has been the withdrawal of the more healthy portion of the inmates, whose places were supplied by invalids from the other almshouses, or sent in directly from towns and cities. At Bridgewater the mortality has greatly decreased, although hardly more than the number of inmates has decreased; and the same thing in a greater degree takes place at Monson. The total mortality of the three Almshouses is 432, against 456 in 1865, and that of the four Pauper Establishments is 474, against 529 in 1865. Of the 231 who

THE TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE.

died at Tewksbury, 76 were under a year old, and 7 were upward of eighty years ; 36 were insane, or partially so, and three of the whole number were infants.

The Schools at Tewksbury.

In consequence of the opening of the Primary School at Monson, the number of school children at Tewksbury has been considerably reduced, and will be kept down, at least for the present, by the transfers made under the law. But apart from this, there has been a large reduction in the number of children admitted and supported, as compared with the number for 1865. For example,—on the 30th of September, 1865, there were 803 boys and girls in the four pauper establishments ; on the 30th of September, 1866, there were but 709, a decrease of nearly 12 per cent. Within the same time the men have increased from 385 to 390, and the women decreased from 591 to 500, that is, about 18 per cent.

The number of school children has diminished yet more, if we look at the average number through the year, which in 1865 was 600, and for 1866 was less than 500, in the three Almshouses. At Tewksbury, the average number of school children in 1865 was 168 ; in 1866 it was 145. The number present on the 1st of October was 109, against 151 last year.

This diminution in numbers has led to a decrease in the number of schools,—only one school, with two teachers, being now maintained, instead of two schools with four teachers. The Principal of the Schools at Tewksbury has become Principal of the Schools at Monson, where he has upwards of 400 pupils under his direction. It is a subject for congratulation that this gentleman, Rev. Charles F. Foster, has continued to labor for the instruction of these poor children, though under circumstances somewhat changed. His zeal and experience fully qualify him for his new position, where he has a greater scope for usefulness.

The Annual Expenses at Tewksbury.

By a reference to Tables XI. and XIII., it will be seen that my estimate of the yearly cost at Tewksbury is largely in excess

of the amount set down as the cost by the Superintendent,—the difference being nearly \$5,000. One reason for this difference is the fact that the Superintendent aims to give the cost *to the State*, and so admits only the sums drawn from the State Treasury, in addition to the cash on hand, among his receipts; while I have wished to exhibit the *actual* cost, and so have noted down the receipts from Towns, Individuals, etc., as well as those from the State. A like discrepancy, and owing in part to the same cause, appeared last year. My own theory of these statements contemplates two distinct things,—*first*, the immediate cost *to the State* of carrying on the establishment, by means of direct payments from the Treasury; and, *second*, the entire cost to the community, which also, in the end, is a cost to the State, and which often exceeds the amount drawn from the Treasury, even in a series of years. I can, perhaps, best illustrate what is meant by taking the case of the State Prison. That establishment, besides direct drafts from the Treasury, receives large sums for Labor, for Rent, from Visiting Fees, etc. Now, according to my mode of computing, all these receipts would be (as they are,) taken account of in getting at the amount expended. They go to diminish the sum drawn from the Treasury, (when the balance has been struck,) but they also go to swell the amount expended, as will be seen by referring to the figures on pages 105–6. It will appear, on page 107, that the sum actually drawn from the Treasury for Construction and Prison Expenses, was \$105,099.30, of which \$10,852.94 was for Repairs and Construction, leaving \$94,746.36 for the current expenses. But, after deducting \$1,618.61 paid in for sale of old buildings, etc., the earnings of the Prison were \$88,641.71, which, being paid into the State Treasury, reduced the *cost to the State* for current expenses to \$6,104.65.

Now if, as before 1864, the State Prison had kept its own earnings, (which is practically done at Tewksbury,) and only drawn on the State for the balance, or deficit, its account, made up on the principle of that of the Superintendent at Tewksbury in his Annual Report, would stand something like this:—

FINANCES AT TEWKSBURY.

Dr.

Inventory of 1865,	\$70,000 00
Cash received of State Treasurer,	14,838 98
Cash on hand, October 1, 1865,	5,000 00
	<hr/> \$89,838 98

Cr.

Inventory of 1866,	\$70,000 00
Less cash paid for construction,	8,734 38
Cash on hand, October 1, 1866,	5,000 00
Total cost for the year,	6,104 65
	<hr/> \$89,838 98

This statement might be perfectly correct, and represent exactly what it had cost the State to support the Prison, but it would give no hint of the expenditure of more than \$100,000, and the receipt of more than \$90,000, and would thus imperfectly set forth the financial transactions of the establishment. A view of what risk would be run by accepting such statements, year after year, probably led to the State Prison Act of 1864, (cited on page 76.) It is true that the necessary details of the financial transactions at Tewksbury are given in the Annual Report, (Statements No. 6, 7, 8, 9, on pages 22-26,) but not being summed up in one account, they do not give so clear an idea of the whole expense as would thus be done, while in the summary statement on page 12, no account is taken of the receipt of \$4,345.49 mentioned on page 23 as having been received for board and for articles sold. In my table of Receipts, on page 117, these sums are included, and go to make up the total of \$125,832.58, the sum really passing through the hands of the Superintendent in the last year. By my table of Expenditures, on page 119, the total amount expended at Tewksbury is \$121,487.09, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$4,345.49. Besides this, there is the further sum of \$5,138.55 reported as due for shoes sold, or in the hands of the agent. In the Summary Statement (No. 1,) of the Tewksbury Annual Report, this is counted as so much cash on hand. But in a market fluctuating in price, this entire sum cannot be

assumed as cash. Making allowance, therefore, for these various circumstances, I believe that my estimate of \$74,000.00 is really below the annual cost at Tewksbury.

The accumulation of so much personal property at this Almshouse, increasing, as it does, greatly, from year to year, gives occasion for much doubt in regard to the true annual cost of support. It is to be hoped that another year will witness a change in this respect, and that it will be easier then to ascertain satisfactorily the average cost of supporting the different classes of inmates here received. We ought to know approximately, at least, how much the insane cost, how much the sick, how much the children, etc.

The Monson Almshouse.

Less obvious to the casual visitor than the changes at Tewksbury, and less satisfactory as yet, in their external aspect, yet the improvements made at Monson in compliance with the Primary School Act, (cited on page 34,) are in their nature more fundamental, and promise more valuable results. By a great step forward in charitable legislation, Massachusetts has raised the poor children under her charge from the condition of paupers to that of pupils, and has made wise provision for their instruction and disposal. But this legislation, in order to be useful, must be thoroughly and humanely carried out. The change enacted must be realized, and these children, in fact, as well as in law, must be no longer paupers. Their food, their dress, their surroundings, and above all, their teachers and supervisors, must be such as their altered condition requires. In respect to them, at least, it is time that those complaints of ill fare and hard usage, which were alluded to in my first Report, and which still continue to be heard, should cease, once for all. If they are without cause, that fact should be made to appear; if, unhappily, they have a good foundation, then the unwise regulation or the offending officer should give way to the welfare of children, and the just sentiment of the community.

THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Organization of the Primary School.

It was the hope of your Board that the new School might open on the 1st of July last, and so it might have done, had the interest of others been equal to your own. But the necessary Rules and Regulations were not submitted to the approval of the Governor and Council until August, and then they were found to need revision, so that they did not finally receive the required signature until the 31st of that month. On the 3d of September, the School was formally opened by the transfer of 345 pupils from the Almshouse at Monson and that at Tewksbury. On the 1st of October, this number had increased to 385; and at that date the Principal, Mr. Foster, took charge of their instruction. They have gone on steadily increasing, in spite of many discharges, and on the 1st of December, the number on the Register was 470, and the number in school 414. At this time, the number of teachers, including the Principal, was seven,—so that each teacher had an average of nearly 60 pupils, a number too large for the best results in teaching. At present there are no more rooms ready for the occupation of additional teachers, but one or two can be prepared without much difficulty or delay, and I trust there will be a better classification of the pupils by the beginning of the new year.

The Rules of the Primary School are appended to the Annual Report of the Superintendent, Dr. Brewster, and have also been printed in a small pamphlet for general circulation.

As already intimated, the material arrangements for the new School have not yet been satisfactorily completed. A separation has been made, as required by law, between the paupers and the school children, and separate yards have been assigned each. Of this and of its results, Dr. Brewster says:—

“In separating the girls from the women, I am happy to report that the change has already been very great and highly satisfactory. The wonder is that the separation was not made years before. The girls are more quiet and easier managed, and are happier and better every way. The boys have always been more by themselves than the girls, and the change of course with them is not so great, and the necessity for it much less.

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

"To take the place of a poorly-ventilated, dark, damp, cheerless basement room, in cold and wet weather, a suitable building, warm, well-lighted and ventilated for summer and winter, conveniently and pleasantly located, and entirely separated from all the other almshouse buildings, is now being erected, which is to be occupied and used by the girls out of school hours for light gymnastics and a general play-room. Though their lodging, dining-hall and school-rooms are in the main buildings, still this new structure will be their little home, and being made neat and comfortable, and under the immediate charge of a competent female assistant, they will there love to cluster."

Visits to Indentured Children.

In connection with the opening of the Primary School, another good work has been begun for the children of the Monson establishment. A Visiting Agent, long recommended by your Board, was appointed on the 24th of September, and has already accomplished enough to cause regret that he was not sooner sent on his worthy errand. Mr. Gordon M. Fisk, one of the Inspectors, has, during the months of October and November, 1866, visited about a hundred of the indentured children, and has exposed a great amount of cruelty, fraud, ignorance and selfishness on the part of those who have taken children from the Almshouse. He has also found much that is pleasing and satisfactory in the circumstances of the children, and he reports that the great majority are doing well. But the chief value of his work consists in his investigating and setting right many cases of hardship which are but the natural result of a system of indenturing children so vague and unguarded as that formerly in use at Monson. He has already seen justice done to a considerable number of poor boys and girls of this class who have been abused, cheated or seduced by some member of the family which had taken them, and he has given all persons concerned occasion to know that the State is looking out for her wards, wherever they may be scattered. I trust this temporary appointment of a Visiting Agent will be made permanent, for the good of the children and of all parties.

The Almshouse Proper.

For the past year it has been needful to consider the Primary School and the Almshouse as one establishment, and to throw

MONSON AND BRIDGEWATER ALMSHOUSES.

together their several expenses, the number of their inmates, their officers, etc. In what follows I shall therefore speak of the whole establishment as it was up to September 3d, that is, as an Almshouse.

The admissions during the year were 1,209, of whom 19 were born in the house, and 228 were transferred from other institutions. The whole number supported was 1,750, the average number, 543.33, and the average number on the sick list, 63. The number of deaths was 67, or only about two-thirds of the number last year. Of the whole number, 594, or more than a third part, were admitted from the town of Palmer, and most of these belonged to the class of vagrants.

The Schools at Monson have been more regular and permanent than for several years. The whole number of school children on the Registers during the past year has been 622, of whom 435 were boys, and 187 were girls. The average number was 265; the average age of the boys was 9.76; of the girls, 8.56 years; and of all, 9.39 years. The teachers have been faithful, and good progress has been made by the pupils.

For other facts and statistics, I would refer you to the interesting Reports of the Inspectors and the Superintendent.

The Bridgewater Almshouse.

Here, too, the year has brought its changes,—most conspicuous in the diminished number of inmates, particularly of children, and in the character of those recently admitted.

These have been chiefly persons sentenced to the new Workhouse, under the law cited on page 37. Before the first of October, owing to constant delays, and the necessity of proceeding with great discrimination in the commitments to the Workhouse, few or none were sent. But since then the commitments have been frequent, and now, on the 1st of December, about 60 sentenced persons are there undergoing the additional restraints imposed by the law. These restraints, however, are by no means so complete as they will be when the proposed alterations in the buildings have been made. The Superintendent, Mr. Goodspeed, thus expresses his opinion respecting the new policy as affecting his establishment:—

"In former reports, your attention has been called to the many evils attending the management of criminal paupers, for the want of system by which they could be legally controlled. It is confidently believed that the one about to be commenced will remove many of the obstacles heretofore in the way of a more successful management of this and all other classes of State paupers.

"The supervising board have not erected any new buildings, or essentially altered any of the present ones, believing it better to learn first what the probable wants will be."

In regard to these alterations and additions, it may be observed here, that so early as the 17th of May last, a meeting of your Board was held at Bridgewater, and the Executive Committee were instructed to procure from the Superintendent and Inspectors certain plans and estimates by which to determine these alterations. But, at the request of Mr. Goodspeed, the matter was deferred until he should learn by a little experience what alterations and additions would be needed. The sooner these are now completed, the better for the inmates, both of the Almshouse and the Workhouse.

The Inmates. Schools and Hospitals.

The number of admissions during the year ending October 1, 1866, was small, being but 901, including 37 births, and 229 nominal admissions. The whole number supported has been 1,383, the average number 482, the average number on the sick list, 101, and the deaths, 134. The number of school children has been but 156, and the average number attending school but 57. Much of the year there has been but one teacher employed, and at present there is none, the few children who go to school at all being sent to the district school near by.

Neither has there been any Resident Physician during a part of the year, Dr. Young having resigned in the spring. Dr. Edward Sawyer is now the Physician. As compared with the whole number supported, the mortality this year is larger than in 1865, but as compared with the average number, it is a little less, and also a little less than the mortality at Tewksbury the present year. But when compared with the whole number supported, the Bridgewater mortality is still the highest of the

THE STATE PAUPERS DECREASING.

three Almshouses, showing that there is something peculiar to occasion a high mortality at that place.

The Four Pauper Establishments.

A few general remarks will be in place concerning the four establishments just spoken of; and first the gradual and great decrease in the number of inmates is to be considered.

On the 1st of October, 1865, there were 1,779 inmates, as already mentioned. This number steadily grew till the 10th of February, when there were 2,134 inmates; it then diminished steadily till the 22d of September last, when it was but 1,591. Since then it has been slowly rising again, and, on the 1st of December, stood at 1,695, including 56 in the Work-house. At the same time last year there were 1,885, or almost 200 more. It does not seem probable that the number will this year get above 2,000 at any time.

The causes of this diminution of State Paupers, as I have said, are various. The passage of the Military Settlement Law, and the law forbidding certain sick persons to be removed from their place of residence, have had a great effect; so, too, has the new State Aid Law. Co-operating with these have been the diligence of your Board in removing persons to their place of settlement, and the fear of the vicious poor that they would be sentenced to the new Work-house. Moreover, the general abundance of work, especially for women and children, has had its effect, especially in the large towns near the seaboard. That this is the fact will be seen by noticing how small has been the increase of pauperism in the towns and cities, while the number of State paupers has been decreasing. The Tables in the Appendix will show that the average number fully supported in towns and cities has rather diminished, as well as the number relieved, while the number of vagrants has been larger. The cost of pauperism in the towns and cities has increased very much, however,—far more than at the State Institutions.

The number of school children at the three Almshouses, as already stated, has been less than in 1865, but still large. In all, 992 different children—671 boys and 321 girls—have been

under instruction; 622 of these were at Monson, 259 at Tewksbury, (besides those transferred to Monson,) and 111 at Bridgewater, besides those transferred. Of these thousand children, about 430 were in school on the 1st of October, 1866. About 500 were reported on the 1st of December.

The average number on the sick lists in the four pauper establishments during the year has been 418, or more than twice as many as the full capacity of the Rainsford Hospital, which has sometimes been spoken of as capable of receiving all the sick poor of the State. In addition to these, there has been a number of State paupers, averaging from 50 to 100, under treatment in the towns of their residence, as provided by Chapter 162 of 1865.

The Cost of Support at the Pauper Establishments.

Notwithstanding the diminished number* at these establishments, the annual cost has been rather larger than in 1865, as reported. Then the cost, as estimated by the Superintendents, was but little more than \$150,000; now, by the same estimate, it is more than \$180,000. By my estimate in 1865 it was \$179,000, and now is \$203,000. By either computation, the increase is between \$20,000 and \$30,000, or from 12 to 20 per cent. This must be considered, in part, but a nominal increase, the estimate of last year having been made too low. In part, however, it is a real augmentation of cost, arising from the fall in appraised articles, and from an improved style of living at some of the establishments.

The whole effect of the fluctuations in prices since 1861 has not been felt until now, and it will continue to be felt for some time to come. This is illustrated by the great advance in the cost of supporting the towns' poor.

I do not believe that the poor of the State are too well fed, clothed, warmed or taught at these establishments. In all these respects, but instruction, the convicts in our prisons have the advantage of them, and there are many convicts who prefer

* Among the "whole number supported" at Tewksbury and Bridgewater are reckoned 618 persons sent to various places by the General Agent, but nominally admitted to the Almshouses according to law.

THE WESTBOROUGH SCHOOL.

a prison to an almshouse. It is perilous to society to make the criminal an object of envy to the honest poor, and I trust we may avoid such a reproach. The classification of the poor, this year adopted, will enable us to do this much more easily than before.

III.—THE JUVENILE REFORMATORIES.

The State Reform School at Westborough.

This establishment, the oldest of our State Reformatories, has this year been conducted with better financial results than for some years, at least in respect to the earnings of the pupils and the products of the farm, while its educational and moral results have been equally good. While the average number of pupils has been the same as last year, and but little greater than in 1864, their earnings have been at least 25 per cent. greater than in 1865, and more than thrice as great as in 1864. The Superintendent says in his Annual Report:—

“Although the receipts from the farm and garden exceed those of last year, they are more than balanced by our increased expenses.

“In the Congregate department we have earned \$750 more than last year, having had constant employment, for the first time for many years. The number committed and discharged, during the year, is nearly one-third greater than that of last year. This has greatly increased our labors, and diminished our receipts for work, as new boys can earn but little for the first few months.”

In this connection it may be noticed that the pupils in the Family Houses, (about one-fourth of the whole number,) not only learn more and conduct themselves better than those in the main building, but also do more work and earn more.

No change has been made in the arrangement of families, etc., but the Trustees, in their Report, repeat their recommendation to build more family houses. They say:—

“We feel sure it would add very much to the usefulness of the institution to increase the number of families, either by erecting more houses on our present grounds, or establishing such, in connection with it, in some of the more distant counties. In the the latter case, the tried and

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. I.

trustworthy boys of the school could be placed in them, and thus be brought near those with whom we desire to place them; and farmers and mechanics in distant parts of the State would thus be able, without much outlay of time or money, to visit those schools and supply themselves with the help they need, and which they are at present often deterred from doing by the expense of a long journey to this place. An arrangement of this kind would, we think, enable us to place more of our boys among farmers and mechanics remote from large cities, where temptations to crime are much less numerous, and where they would be so far from their former evil associates that they would seldom be brought under their influence again."

The prominence here given to the plan of small reformatories scattered through the State, is an evidence of the growing feeling in favor of that plan. By proper action on the part of County Commissioners, the proposed County Houses of Reformation might answer the purpose here indicated by the Trustees, whose argument in favor of small and separate families is a very strong one.

The commendation bestowed on the Westborough School by those experienced persons from other States, who met there in June last, at one of the sessions of the *Reform School Conference*, was gratifying in itself, and the more useful because it was mingled with some judicious criticism. The State may well be proud of this School, where so much good is done, and so much evil prevented. There is still room for improvement, however; the time spent by the pupils in the establishment is too long,—averaging nearly two years and a half,—while the term of service of the teachers is too short, owing to the frequent removals and resignations. The first defect can be remedied by the Governor exercising his power of transfer, upon recommendation of your Board, as provided in Section 6 of the Primary School Act. No such transfers have yet been recommended to His Excellency, because the condition of things at Monson is not yet such as to make it advisable, but I would suggest that this measure should be adopted as soon as it is feasible. The second defect can be remedied by the Superintendent and the Trustees, who are doubtless aware of its existence.

THE LANCASTER SCHOOL.

It seems desirable that the sum paid by towns and cities sending boys to the Reform Schools should be increased from fifty cents to one dollar, since the latter sum bears no greater proportion to the whole cost of support now than the smaller one did at the time it was fixed by law. Since then the average weekly cost has very nearly doubled, and cannot, probably, be very much reduced at present.

The State Industrial School at Lancaster.

Although, in former Reports, I have explained the nature and purpose of this admirable School, the following concise statement of them which is found in the Report of the Trustees for this year, will still be acceptable to you and to the public:—

What is the Lancaster School?

"1. It is a reform school for girls, from seven to sixteen years of age, who have 'committed an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, or are leading an idle, vagrant or vicious life, or have been found, in a public place, in circumstances of want, suffering, neglect, exposure, abandonment, or beggary.' They may be retained till 21, or 'indentured at the discretion of the Trustees.

"2. They are not convicted before a criminal court, but by commissioners and judges of probate.

"3. It is a place of detention, but not of confinement by bolts or walls, and no uniform is worn.

"4. Therefore, the inmates are encouraged to feel that they have not been disgraced, and are not criminals to be punished, but are pupils needing education, and children needing reformation and a home.

"5. The home or family system is adopted: there being five families, of thirty girls each, in five separate houses, each under charge of a matron, teacher and housekeeper; the whole under a superintendent, the families uniting only in chapel exercises.

"6. The industrial and educational features consist of the domestic duties of the family, sewing, knitting and braiding, and three hours' schooling each day.

"7. The graded system is not attempted, girls of all ages and degrees of moral and intellectual culture being associated in each house."

It may be added that the number of pupils has this year been larger than ever, and the public interest taken in the School has

been more active. At the *Reform School Conference*, which held one of its sessions here, the opinions expressed were highly favorable to the plan and management of the Institution; and the Commissioners of Vermont and Connecticut have since added their testimony to its excellence.

Changes in 1866.

The most marked events in the experience of this School during the present year have been the visit of the Superintendent and one of the Trustees, for four months, in Europe, where they examined several similar establishments, and conferred with persons of experience in the work of reforming young delinquents; and the energetic administration of Mr. Fay, the Acting Superintendent, during the absence of Mr. Ames. No better evidence of the good effects of Mr. Ames's discipline, than the ease with which the School was carried on in his absence, and no better opportunity could have been afforded to the generous and practical wisdom of his temporary successor. The results of Mr. Fay's experience are given in the Annual Report. One of his suggestions is specially worthy of your notice, as being in accordance with the settled conviction of your Board. After quoting the opinion of Mr. Ames, that the practice of indenturing girls should continue, Mr. Fay says:—

"This, it seems to me, is the correct theory. Where, then, is the difficulty? You will say, to find 'truly good families,' who are desirous to take our girls. I know well that this has been a source of anxiety to Mr. Ames and to your board. And I believe that here is where our work should begin. *We have waited for the homes to present themselves, waited for applications, and accepted the best, when we should have sought the homes and convinced the possessors of them that their duty in this direction rises into a privilege and becomes a blessing, especially to those who have had no children of their own or whose homes have been bereft.*"

The School Ships.

The nominal connection between these Ship Reformatories and the School at Westborough has been gradually and quietly severed, until they are nearly as distinct as the Worcester and

THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

the Northampton Hospitals from each other. A similar separation is taking place between the two ships which receive the nautical pupils. The *Massachusetts*, after much deliberation, was last June sent to anchor in the waters of New Bedford, while the new ship, the *George M. Barnard*, remains in Boston Harbor, under the command of Captain Matthews. It remains to be seen what will be the permanent effect of this measure; but thus far it seems to have aided in procuring good places on board vessels for the pupils on their discharge. Captain Matthews and several of the Trustees saw objections to the removal of the *Massachusetts*, concerning which the Captain writes as follows in his Annual Report:—

“The ship ‘George M. Barnard,’ having been fitted up for a school ship, was dedicated on the 28th of February, 1866. On the 7th of March, one hundred of the most experienced and oldest boys were transferred from the ‘Massachusetts’ to the ‘George M. Barnard.’

“From that time till the ‘Massachusetts’ sailed for New Bedford, (June 11th, 1866,) the plan was acted upon of having all the boys committed to the ‘Massachusetts,’ and from thence drafted on board the ‘George M. Barnard,’ a plan which enabled us to grade and classify the boys, and which was working well when the governor and council fixed the location of the ‘Massachusetts’ in New Bedford Harbor. By that arrangement we were put to some inconveniences.”

What these inconveniences were, and what are the counter-vailing advantages, can be learned from the Report of the Trustees:—

“The expense of sending boys to New Bedford is generally greater than the cost of committing them to a ship in Boston; but something is saved in the reduced cost of supplies. There is some inconvenience in having the ships separated, and some trouble in visiting the two vessels, but the liberality of the railroad companies prevents these visits from being a source of expense to the Trustees or to the State. We could transfer from one ship to another more readily, and could sometimes act more promptly about discharging or shipping a boy, if both vessels were in Boston. This separation of the ships hinders the classification of the boys, and the promotion of the deserving from one ship to another.”

The Trustees say further of the results of the removal:—

“One object in making this change was the opportunity for shipping the boys on whaling voyages. These being much longer than merchant voyages, are much more beneficial to the boys, who are kept under restraint, and preserved from their former temptations until they reach an advanced age. In this respect the experiment has met fair success. Twenty-one boys have been shipped at New Bedford,—a port from which no school ship boy ever sailed before. If the transfer of the ‘Massachusetts’ could have been made a few weeks earlier, this number might have been more than doubled. The news from the vessels in which our boys have sailed gratifies their comrades, who compute the gains of their old shipmates, and feel encouraged by the hope of like good fortune. The ‘lay’ of some of these young sailors already exceeds the wages of any seaman or mate in the school ship. A striking effect of this is found in the contented disposition of the boys, not one of whom has escaped from the ‘Massachusetts’ since she was stationed at New Bedford.

“A second motive of the executive in removing the ship was the fact that the benefits of this State institution have been almost monopolized by the immediate vicinity of Boston: Suffolk heretofore sending one-half of its inmates, while the maritime counties in the southern part of the Commonwealth were hardly represented at all. The courts have now begun to remedy this inequality, although Suffolk and Middlesex still send more than one-half of our scholars.”

The divided fortunes of these two ships will be watched with interest by all who desire to see them accomplishing their assigned work as a part of the correctional system of the State.

Number and Disposal of the Pupils.

The capacity of the new ship being greater than that of the *Massachusetts*, it is supposed that the number of pupils will eventually be double what it formerly was. This year it has reached an average of 218, the whole number being 424, and the commitments rising to 242. In 1865 the whole number was but 335, and the average number, 160.5. On the 1st of October, 1866, there were 143 boys on board the *Barnard*, and 116 on board the old ship, making 259 in all. The division of this large number between two ships, and among two sets of

THE FOUR PUBLIC REFORMATORIES.

officers, lessens some of the risks and evils which were spoken of in the Report of your Board for 1865 ; while the increased length of time spent on board gives the boys a better chance to be instructed and reformed. In these respects there has been a real improvement in this institution, which, with all its defects in plan and discipline, I regard as indispensable in the present organization of our prisons and reformatories.

It is worthy of notice, however, that the number of the pupils who follow the sea appears to be decreasing. Usually it has been about one-half, but this year, out of 168 discharged or escaped, only 66 went to sea, or about two-fifths.

The Public Reformatories of Massachusetts.

In commenting upon the general condition of the three State Reformatories, I may also make mention, incidentally, of the Boston House of Reformation, the statistics of which will be found in the Appendix along with those of the three establishments just spoken of.

In regard to these four establishments, of which the House of Reformation is the most ancient, it is proper to observe that their management has lately been influenced, more or less, by the growth of public sentiment in favor of the Family System. Thus we find the Westborough School, at first congregate, now partly divided into families, and its government desirous of completing the division ; the House of Reformation, at first congregate, now placing its female pupils in a small family outside the main building ; and the Nautical Reform School, slipping its cables and running down the coast, in order to establish a separate family at New Bedford. The Lancaster School alone, having started right, has no occasion to change in this respect.

Again, with respect to the period of detention of the pupils, we find some approach toward uniformity. The tendency at Westborough and Lancaster, even though the last published statistics may not show it, is towards shorter periods—on board the School Ships, towards a longer period. In the House of Reformation, which has occupied an intermediate position, there has been little change.

The circumstances of these establishments during the past year have been various with regard to the number of pupils. At Westborough there has been little change from last year; at Lancaster, a slight increase; on the School Ships, a large one; while in the House of Reformation, in consequence of the repeal of the Truant Law of 1862 in its application to Boston, the present number is much less than at the same period last year. Then it was 232, now only 175; so that the falling off here is almost equal to the increase on the School Ships; leaving the total number of pupils at present in Reformatories but little larger than at the same time last year.

CHAPTER II.—THE INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

THEIR NUMBER AND CHARACTER.

These are at present *nine* in number, being the same as last year, with the exception that the *Home for the Friendless*, in Springfield, takes the place of the *New England Hospital*. Their names are as follows, in order of the date of their establishment, and with the amount of the appropriation made for the *calendar year, 1866*:—

	Established.	Appropriation.
(1.) <i>The Massachusetts General Hospital,</i>	1811	None.
(2.) <i>The American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb,*</i>	1816	\$18,100 00
(3.) <i>The Eye and Ear Infirmary,</i>	1824	3,500 00
(4.) <i>The Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind,</i>	1829	20,000 00
(5.) <i>The Massachusetts School for Idiots,</i>	1848	12,000 00
(6.) <i>The Washingtonian Home,</i>	1859	6,000 00
(7.) <i>The Discharged Soldiers' Home,</i>	1862	20,000 00
(8.) <i>The Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners,†</i>	1864	2,500 00
(9.) <i>The Home for the Friendless,‡</i>	1865	2,000 00
Total sum appropriated,		\$84,100 00

* In Hartford, Connecticut.

† In Dedham.

‡ In Springfield.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL.

Six of the above named Institutions are in the city of Boston, although a branch of the General Hospital is located at Somerville.

These appropriations, in the aggregate, are somewhat larger than those for 1865, and so, likewise, has been the expenditure for the year ending October 1, 1866, on which I have to report. But in regard to some of these Institutions it is difficult to make a financial report up to that time, for the reason that their year does not close until the first of January. This is the case, for example, with

(1.) *The Massachusetts General Hospital.*

I cannot, therefore, lay before you its condition, financial or otherwise, since the date of the last published Report, (January 31, 1866,) but some facts therein contained may be mentioned. At that time the productive property of the Corporation was \$361,058.28, of which \$247,546.01 was restricted to the use of the Hospital proper, and \$60,510 to the use of the McLean Asylum at Somerville, while \$53,002.27 was invested for such general purposes as the Trustees should approve. Of this whole sum, \$40,000, or about *one-ninth*, was given by the Commonwealth, but no annual appropriation from the Treasury has been made for many years. Four Trustees out of twelve represent the Commonwealth in the management of the Hospital, one of whom, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, is the Chairman of your Board.

Besides the productive property, the Corporation owns upwards of \$700,000 worth of unproductive property, consisting, in great part, of real estate and the furniture and equipment of the two establishments, in Boston and in Somerville. The income of both establishments for the year ending December 31, 1865, was \$197,000.91, and the expenses, \$178,854.64, showing an excess of income amounting to \$18,146.27. The debt of the Corporation at that time was \$68,369.97, having been reduced more than one-fifth during the year 1865. Since the date of the Report I believe it has been still further reduced, and perhaps extinguished.

It appears by the statement of the Trustees that while the Asylum is very near self-supporting, taking into account the

income from its special funds, the Hospital, on the other hand, is far from meeting its own expenses, which are very large. The average weekly cost of a patient at the Asylum for the year 1865 was \$12.50; at the Hospital it was \$9.86.

Further statistics of this Institution will be given in the Appendix.

(2.) *The Hartford Asylum.*

Certain statistics of this Institution will also be found in the Appendix. It has this year received a larger number of Massachusetts pupils than ever before; the average number of State beneficiaries being nearly 100, while there have been also a few private pupils from our State; so that it may truly be said that well nigh half of the pupils are sent by Massachusetts,—the whole average number for the past year being but 212.

It has not been generally known what proportion of these children were born deaf. In a recent visit to the Asylum, I examined the records kept there of 119 pupils from Massachusetts, most of whom are still at Hartford, and I was surprised to find, that 60 of these were recorded as having lost their hearing after birth. Only 43 were recorded as having been born deaf, while in the case of 16 pupils no record was made in this particular. From these figures it is evident that one-half and perhaps three-fifths of the Massachusetts pupils at Hartford are not congenital deaf mutes. I also learned that a considerable number lost their hearing after they had learned to talk, and some of these retained the habit of articulation even after a residence of several years at the Asylum. Others, who were born deaf, had learned to articulate imperfectly, and a considerable number of both descriptions could read the lips with some ease. These things being so, there seems to be no good reason why those who can be taught to articulate and read the lips with tolerable facility should not receive special instruction in this,—a branch of their education which is now much neglected at Hartford.

With what facility articulation can be taught and used with children who have learned to talk before losing their hearing, may be seen from the progress of the pupils of Miss Rogers,

DEAF MUTE SCHOOL AT CHELMSFORD.

who has opened a small school at Chelmsford for teaching articulation to deaf mutes. When I visited her school, on the 1st day of November, 1866, I saw, listened to, and talked with most of her pupils, and among them, the lad whose progress I am about to describe. I held a conversation of some minutes with him—could understand him without the least difficulty, and could make myself understood by him through speech alone.

Performance of R. G., a Speaking Deaf Mute.

R. G., of Providence, R. I., who became deaf at the age of seven years and three months, entered this school, June 22, 1866, at the age of seventeen years and seven months. Not being strong and well, he had attended school only seven months previous to entering this school, but had studied at home. In Written Arithmetic he had an average knowledge of the Elementary Rules, Reduction and Common Fractions; but had never studied Mental Arithmetic and Grammar. He understood but few words from the lips, (perhaps a dozen,) but beyond that, others communicated with him by the manual alphabet or by writing, while he spoke distinctly enough to be understood by any one. Since entering this school, *one hour* a day has been devoted to his instruction in reading from the lips and from books; the same length of time (*one hour*,) to recitation in Mental Arithmetic and Grammar. After three days' instruction he was able to read the alphabet from the lips. After four weeks he read it in forty-five seconds, and after two months, read it in *thirty* seconds. On the 27th of November, after five months' instruction, he had completed Colburn's Mental Arithmetic and Tower's Elementary Grammar, and parsed simple sentences understandingly. His teachers now communicate with him entirely by the lips.

Soon after my visit, Miss Rogers put the powers of her pupil to the following test:—She read to him from the November number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, (page 540,) a passage which R. G. wrote down as follows:—

“Now a cat bird is mewing at no great distance then the shadow of a bird flits across a sunny spot. there is a peculiar impressiveness in this

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.

mode of being made acquainted with the flight of a bird it impresses the mind more than if the eye had actually seen it. As we look around to catch a glimpse of the winged creature we behold the living blue of the sky & the brilliant disk of the sun broken & made tolerable to the eye by the intervening foliage. Now when you are not thinking of it the fragrance of the white pines is suddenly wafted to you by a slight imperceptible breeze which has begun to stir now the breeze is the softest sigh imaginable yet with a spiritual potency in so much that it seems to penetrate with its wild ethereal coolness through the outward clay & breath upon the spirit itself shivers with gentle delight now the breeze strengthens so much to shake all the leaves making them rustle sharply but it has lost its most ethereal power—and now again the shadows of the boughs lie as motionless as if they were painted on the pathway. Now in the stillness is heard the long melancholy notes of a bird.”

This was written November 5, 1866, by lamplight by R. G., at a distance of four feet from his teacher. He had never seen the article from which this extract was taken, not even knowing its name, but *read* it from the lips of his teacher and wrote it as it now stands in exactly twenty-nine minutes. This is the same length of time occupied by the class of Professor Vaisse, mentioned in the “American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb,” for June, 1861, pages 104 and 105. The story there quoted as written by two members of his class, who had been respectively seven and eight years under instruction, contained 174 words, while this passage, written by R. G., contains 210.

The class of Professor Vaisse were taught the sign language and the manual alphabet, both of which are rejected by Miss Rogers.

As presenting some strong points of contrast to the case just given, I may be allowed further to mention the progress of a boy received at an age too young for admission at Hartford, and deprived of his hearing so early as to make him, in the opinion of the teachers at Hartford, to all intents a congenital deaf mute.*

* It is proper to notice that about one-third of the pupils of Miss Rogers were born deaf.

HISTORY OF ARTICULATION IN EUROPE.

Performance of A. K., a Connecticut Pupil.

"A. K., of Stafford Hollow, Connecticut, who lost his hearing when two years old, entered the school of Miss Rogers September 13, 1866, at the age of seven years and nine months. In seven days he learned twelve letters; then his attention was directed solely to counting, that he might be prepared to enter a class already formed in numbers. After eleven weeks' instruction, he reads from the lips and prints all the letters of the alphabet, and articulates all but *j* and *g*. He can give the *k* sound, which is one of the most difficult in our language; he accomplished this before he had been in school two months. He reads from the lips and spells, (in the same manner as children who hear,) seventy words. He also reads forty-five sentences and explains their meaning. These sentences he understand from the lips. He asks at table, 'May I have some bread?' 'May I have meat?' etc. He reads from the lips, writes and counts the numbers to one hundred. He learned to speak and know the meaning of six of his words from seeing the children say them. He has completed his first writing book."

On the 1st of November I heard this boy count up to eighty, and understood him without difficulty.

The Teaching of Articulation in Europe.

The success thus far achieved by Miss Rogers may not be judged sufficient to serve as a test in deciding the vexed question of the propriety of teaching articulation to deaf mutes. But if we look at the history of the matter and the experience of numerous persons in Europe, we shall, I think, be convinced that, to a considerable number of the deaf mutes, articulation is desirable, not too difficult, and greatly beneficial. The early history of deaf mute instruction, like that of most inventions by which mankind have profited, is obscure. Cases in which deaf mutes were taught to speak, are mentioned by Bede as having occurred about A. D. 650, by Rodolphus Agricola in the fifteenth century, by Jerome Cardan in the early part of the sixteenth. These instances, occurring in different parts of Europe, show that attention was called to the subject in many places, and that the way had thus been prepared for the benevolent and gifted person, who, while Cardan was yet alive, carried into practice the principles of that brilliant and unscrupulous Italian.

The earliest systematic instruction given to this class appears to have been in Spain, about three hundred years ago, a Spanish monk, Pedro Ponce de Leon, being the teacher. So much interest was soon after excited in that country, that a book containing a manual alphabet for deaf mutes was published at Madrid in 1620;* and it was a Spaniard, residing in France, a century later, who reduced the method of teaching articulation to a modern science. I quote from Dr. Edward Séguin, the biographer of Pereire. †

“Long before the idiotic taught us that a training founded on physiology was the only one good for them, because it was natural, in the year 1734, a young Spanish Jew, a stranger to our profession, to teaching, to society, to the modern natures, undertook, for the sake of a young deaf and dumb lady, to teach the deaf and mute to speak. To accomplish this he took the bold step of teaching speech by tact, instead of the common method of acquiring it by audition. He soon astonished the French Academy, composed at that time of men not easily astonished, Buffon, Mayrau, Bezout, Lecat, Ferrein, La Condamine, Bernouilli, etc., by the exhibition of pupils born deaf mutes, yet speaking not only to perfection, but with the southern accent peculiar to a resident of Bordeaux. This lone enthusiast, comprehending and raising to the potency of a principle the induction of Jerome Cardan, that ‘all the senses are a modification of the tact or touch,’ treated, educated and perfected the tact itself to the point that his pupils could hear the speech vibrate through their own muscles up to the brain, as distinctly as others through the delicate tympanum. Buffon, in his *Natural History*, vol. 1, ‡ writes with eloquent eulogy, the name of that teacher of speech to the deaf mute, through physiological training,—Jacob Rodriguez Pereire,—but people at large pronounce it now De l’Epee or Sicard. Jacob Rodriguez Pereire died in 1780, having practised his art on many pupils for forty-six years. His school was near the residence of Jean Jaques Rousseau, his intimate friend, and, like himself, an illustrious name in the history of education. His brother, David Pereire, who taught under him in that school, came to

* By Juan Pablo Bonet, Secretary to the Constable of Castile, who can hardly have been ignorant of Pedro Ponce and his success, but who nowhere mentions him. He is spoken of, however, by three contemporaries: Valles, who wrote in 1587; Castaniza, in 1588; and Morales, in 1575. Pedro Ponce died in 1584.

† In his pamphlet of 1864, entitled, *Idiocy*, pages 3, 4 and 5.

‡ Lecat has also praised Pereire in his *Traité des Sensations*.

PEREIRE AND HIS METHOD.

the United States at the opening of the French Revolution, with the family of one of his pupils, M. Lecouteaux, and died in Buffalo, New York. * * *

Pereire taught congenital deaf mutes to speak; communicating to them not only a natural voice and a correct pronunciation, but even his *accent gascon*, or peculiar southern emphasis. So says every one who followed his admirable teachings, Buffon, Lecat, Bezout, Diderot, etc. So can we say ourselves, with many living witnesses, Carton, Carnot, Leroux, etc., who have seen and heard in 1831, in the *salons* of the *rue Monsigny*, M^{lle} Marois, the last surviving pupil of Pereire, when she came from Orleans to visit the then unknown grandsons* of her beloved teacher. Yes, we heard, decrepit, that voice which Buffon heard in its silvery tones of youth. Unfortunately we were too young and ignorant to pay due attention to this wonder; and our reminiscences of it are bare of the particulars which could make them valuable.

“In this teaching Pereire entered into communication with his pupils by the use of, first, the manual alphabet, engraved in the curious Spanish book of Juan Pablo Bonet, ‘*Reduction de las Letras, y arte para enseñar á hablar los mudos*. Madrid, 1620.’ Second, of another syllabic manual of forty-odd signs, of his own invention. Third, the natural resources of expression offered by pantomime. As soon as Pereire was understood by his pupils with the help of these temporary means of communication, he commenced to teach them to speak the speech proper, derived from the consciousness of the reciprocal nature of language. This consciousness could only be given to the deaf by a physiological discovery. Pereire analyzed the speech into two elements—the sound and the vibration which produces it; the first, which the ear alone can appreciate; the second, that any flesh vibrating itself may be taught to perceive. He conceived that ordinary men hear the sound, without, most of the time, noticing the vibrations; but that the deaf, who cannot hear the sound, may nevertheless be made the recipients of vibrations. Hence, a given vibration producing only a given sound, the deaf taught to perceive the vibration could not imitate it without reproducing likewise the corresponding sound of language. It is thus that he practically made his pupils hear through the skin, and utter exactly what they so heard. By this discovery Pereire demonstrated to the physiologists of his day, that all the senses are modifications of the tact—all touch of some sort.

“Buffon, taken by surprise at the sight of the deaf-speaking pupils, Pereire, and though knowing only a part of their mode of education

* Now famous bankers in Paris.

PART IV.]

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.]

confesses to the novelty of the discovery in these terms: 'Nothing could show more conclusively how much the senses are alike at the bottom, and to what point they may supply one another.' *"

Dr. Séguin adds with significant emphasis, though, perhaps, without doing justice to the successors of Pereire:—

"The deaf mutes did not gain by this discovery, because their succeeding teachers could not even understand what it meant."

The system of Pereire, at all events, seems to have perished with him, or to have lain dormant for three-quarters of a century. In other countries a different result had been seen. Sir Kenelm Digby, who accompanied Charles I., when Prince of Wales, in his journey to Spain, saw and talked with a pupil of Bonet, and has left an account of the fact. In 1648, John Bulwer published in London his *Philocophus, or the Deafe and Dumb Man's Friend*, a treatise on articulation. About 1660, Dr. John Wallis, in England, taught deaf mutes to speak, and in Holland, soon after, Van Helmont and Amman did the same. But neither in England nor Holland did these experiments, for many years, lead to a school of articulation. In Germany, always a kindly soil to the instruction of children, it was otherwise. Her learned men, from the time of Cardan and Acquapendente downward, (whose works they studied,) kept themselves informed of the art of deaf-mute instruction, concerning which many details may be found in the *Polyhistor* of Daniel Morhoff. By the opening of the eighteenth century, Kerger had begun to teach articulation in Silesia; and he was soon followed by Raphel, Lasius, Arnoldi and others. The most famous of his successors, however, was a self-taught Saxon, Samuel Heinicke, who, in 1778, became Director of the first public establishment in the world for the instruction of deaf mutes—that founded by the Elector of Saxony, at Leipsig. Since his death, in 1790, the teaching of articulation to deaf mutes has become almost universal in Germany, and is practised also in Holland, Belgium and other countries.

In Great Britain, about a century after the experiments of Dr. Wallis, the teaching of articulation was resumed by

* *Natural History of Man*, 1st vol., 1st ed.

DR. JOHNSON COMMENDS ARTICULATION.

Thomas Braidwood, in Edinburgh, and Joseph Watson, in London, both of whom became successful instructors. Braidwood was visited in his school at Edinburgh by Dr. Johnson, on his return from the Hebrides in 1773; and the great scholar, who then for the first time witnessed the instruction of deaf mutes in articulation, has left this opinion on record:—

“The improvement of Mr. Braidwood’s pupils is wonderful. They not only speak, write and understand what is written, but if he that speaks looks towards them, and modifies his organs by distinct and full utterance, they know so well what is spoken, that it is an expression scarcely figurative to say they hear with the eye.”*

Dr. Watson was the founder of the London Asylum, established in 1792. Both there and at the Edinburgh Institution, founded in 1810, articulation was the original and approved system, and, we may suppose, gave reasons to justify its adoption. In several of the ten other Institutions for deaf mutes in England, the sign language has been introduced, particularly at Edgbaston, near Birmingham.

Articulation has never found much favor in France since the days of Pereire, until, of late, it has gained a new impulse from the energetic labors of Dr. Blanchet, the successor of Itard, for many years the physician of the Imperial Institution for Deaf Mutes in Paris. Itard himself strove long to extend the teaching of articulation, and at his death left a fund which was to be devoted in part to this object.

At the present time, both the teaching of articulation and the plan of placing deaf mutes in the common schools, appear to be gaining ground in England and on the continent of Europe. The Abbé Carton, founder of the deaf mute Institution at Bruges, in Belgium, has declared in favor of both, but especially of the latter, which is advocated also by Dr. Blanchet. The long experience of Carton, (for more than forty years devoted

* See the *Journey to the Western Isles*. Dr. Johnson adds, in his peculiar manner:—“Whatever enlarges hope, will exalt courage; after having seen the Deaf taught arithmetic, who would be afraid to cultivate the Hebrides?” In our day he might have continued, “or to defend articulation in Hartford.”

to the instruction of deaf mutes,) and his high position in his specialty give great weight to his opinions.

Notwithstanding the authority and evidence on the side of articulation, (only a small part of which has here been cited,) the government of the Hartford Asylum persistently disparage and discountenance it. In this respect, it seems to me, they are very much at fault, and I hope we may take measures to convince them of their error.

(3.) *The Eye and Ear Infirmary.*

This institution, under the charge of Dr. Hooper, has remained substantially the same as previously described. The appropriation for 1866 is \$3,500 from the State Treasury. A somewhat larger sum has been received from other sources; but I must refer you to the Report of the Superintendent, to be made to the Legislature according to law, for the details of admissions, expenditures, etc. I would renew my suggestion, that this Report be made one of the series of public documents, unless it should be deemed best to have it made to the Legislature through the Board of State Charities.

(4.) *The Blind Asylum.*

For the past two years I have been unable to exhibit in a suitable analysis the finances of this Institution. But I am now enabled to do this; and both for convenience and because the two establishments are under one management, and are in some degree connected, I give in the same table the finances of the Idiot School. These establishments are situated within a hundred rods of each other in South Boston. The appraisal being made this year for the first time in this form, it is impossible to compare their returns strictly with those of the ten institutions already tabulated.

INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

TABLE XVI.—*The Finances of the Idiot School and the Blind Asylum.*

	Idiot School.	Blind Asylum.	Totals.
I.—ASSETS.			
Real Estate,—			
Buildings,	\$35,000 00	\$150,000 00	\$185,000 00
Land,	*	5,000 00	5,000 00
Totals,	\$35,000 00	\$155,000 00	\$190,000 00
Personal Property,—			
Supplies on hand,	—	\$9,795 11	—
Furniture,	\$5,079 71	7,766 42	\$12,846 13
Musical Instruments, . . .	—	—	—
Library and School Apparatus,	—	16,380 20	16,380 20
Funds,	—	4,954 87	4,954 87
Total Personal Assets, . .	\$5,079 71	\$38,896 60	\$43,976 31
Total Assets,	\$40,079 71	\$193,896 60	\$233,976 31
II.—RECEIPTS.			
Cash on hand, October 1, 1865, .	\$1,120 15	‡	\$1,120 15
Total from State appropriations, .	12,000 00	\$18,130 12	30,130 12
From sale of stocks,	—	18,462 03	18,462 03
“ “ articles manufact'd, . . .	93 75	928 91	1,022 66
From States, towns & individuals, .	3,467 92	9,617 99	13,085 91
“ legacies,	—	1,067 50	1,067 50
“ all other sources,	185 08	2,710 60	2,895 68
Total receipts,	†\$16,866 90	\$50,917 15	\$67,784 05
III.—EXPENDITURES.			
Salaries, wages and labor, . . .	\$3,086 09	\$11,763 87	\$14,859 96
Provisions and supplies, . . .	4,844 27	10,596 28	15,442 55
Clothing,	868 84	155 82	514 66
Fuel and Lights,	1,801 19	2,479 09	4,280 28
Medicine and medical supplies, .	56 26	47 77	104 03

* Included above. † Exclusive of \$11,800 borrowed and paid. ‡ Not stated.

TABLE XVI.—Concluded.

	Idiot School.	Blind Asylum.	Total.
Furniture, beds and bedding, .	\$595 18	\$1,989 92	\$2,585 10
Transportation and travelling expenses,	50 34	90 82	141 16
Ordinary repairs,	554 96	921 99	1,476 95
All other expenses,	2,925 77	6,379 56	9,612 54
Total current expenditures, .	\$14,282 90	\$34,427 12	\$48,710 02
<i>Extraordinary Expenditures.</i>			
1st. Buildings and improvements, .	—	\$240 00	\$240 00
2d. Extraordinary repairs, . .	\$1,206 62	2,460 57	3,667 19
3d. Miscellaneous expenses, . .	315 40	216 35	531 65
Total extra'y expenditures, .	\$1,522 02	\$2,916 92	\$4,438 94
Total expenditures,	\$15,804 92	\$37,344 04	\$53,148 96
Current expenditures, as estimated by the Superintendents, .	\$14,282 90	\$34,427 12	\$48,710 02
Average number of inmates, . .	70	123	193
Average annual cost of inmates, .	\$204.04.9	\$279.89	\$253 97
Average weekly cost of inmates, .	3.92.5	5.38	4 85
IV.—RESOURCES & LIABILITIES.			
Cash on hand, October 1, 1866, .	\$168 39	\$4,954 87	\$5,143 26
Debts due the Institution, . . .	750 00	8,074 03	8,824 03
Unexpended appropriation, . .	3,000 00	5,869 88	8,869 88
Total resources,	\$3,938 39	\$18,898 78	\$22,837 17
Total liabilities,	2,927 70	4,941 68	7,869 38
Balance in favor of the Institutions, .	\$1,010 69	\$13,957 10	\$14,967 79

From this Table it appears that the real and personal estate of these Institutions amounts to nearly a quarter of a million; their receipts to nearly \$68,000; their total expenses to more than \$53,000, and their current expenses to less than \$49,000. Their resources are nearly \$15,000 in excess of liabilities.

THE BLIND ASYLUM.

The receipts and expenses of the Blind Asylum make up the larger part of these sums; the former being nearly \$51,000, and the latter less than \$38,000; while the balance of liabilities in favor of the Asylum is nearly \$14,000.

The average weekly cost at the Blind Asylum is much higher than at most the establishments supported or aided by the State. This is due in part to the elaborate education given to the pupils, and in part to other causes.

What the Asylum Has and Wants.

From the Annual Report of the Trustees for the past year, I take the following passages to show what has lately been done and what is desired at the Blind Asylum:—

“The changes and improvements in the buildings and grounds, which have involved great expense and consumed the surplus funds, are now completed and found to be of great advantage. The only things wanting to make the premises entirely satisfactory are, first, a removal of the brick stable on to the land lately purchased, so as to give an easy and commodious access to the main building; and, second, a heating apparatus more safe, commodious and economical, than the present one. When these are done, the Institution will possess unequalled advantages in respect to material arrangements and conveniences as of school-rooms, music-rooms, sleeping-rooms, workshops and the like, and second in respect to location. The first can be had anywhere by money enough; but the latter must exist; they cannot be bought. The location of the Institution is not only salubrious, but it possesses many rare advantages. It is within the city, and yet has singular advantages of room and air. It is upon the summit of a dry, gravelly peninsula, which slopes away on all sides to the sea-shore. There is space and opportunities for all sorts of exercises, and, besides, great facilities for bathing, swimming and rowing,—of all of which our pupils avail themselves,—many of them being good swimmers and good oarsmen.

“The facilities for attending churches, lectures, concerts, &c., are uncommonly great and duly improved.

“The advantages of easy access to musical performances of the highest order are of very great importance to those who are to become musicians. Boston presents many such, and the persons who conduct them are generally very kind and liberal towards our pupils.

"Two things are now especially wanted: first, the means of giving a supplementary course of instruction in the higher English to those who wish to pursue a more advanced course of study than is given in ordinary institutions for the blind, and a more thorough musical education to a select number of pupils who have the capacity and disposition for high culture. The details for a plan to effect this are given in the report of the Director. Second, the means of printing of books in raised letters."

(5.) *The Idiot School.*

This establishment has varied little from its usual course in the past year. It remains where it was established in 1855; but there are many reasons why it should be removed into the country. The blind may profit by the resources of a great city, but the idiotic are better instructed and provided for in rural places.

The publication by Dr. Séguin of an elaborate work on Idiocy, during the present year has drawn unusual attention to this subject. It is gratifying to learn from his pages, that the United States have made earlier and better provision for this helpless class of persons, than any other country in the world as yet. In an earlier treatise Dr. Séguin says:—

Idiot Schools in the United States.

"Prior to 1837, idiocy was pronounced by the highest medical authorities incurable. At that time Itard, Guersaut and Esquirol, the last named, however, strongly incredulous of any successful result, advised the first trial of methodical treatment of an idiot; and, after nine years of incubation, that method of treatment was published in Paris in 1846. Its publication was speedily followed by the opening of experimental schools, for the training of this unfortunate class, in the States of Massachusetts and New York. Among the pioneers in this noble work, the names of Doctors Backus, Wilbur and Howe, will be associated and never forgotten by the gratitude of their countrymen. Then came Doctors Brown, Richards, Parrish, Patterson, Knight and others, beside the erudite and indefatigable writer on idiocy in our papers, reviews and cyclopædias, till the cause of the idiot became almost as popular as that of our public schools. Soon asylums sprung up in many of the States, —private enterprise competing with State munificence,—till the Republic, in the midst of a gigantic renovation, supported more institutions for idiots than all the nations of Europe together. When the heroes of

AMERICAN SCHOOLS FOR IDIOTS.

that fight against idiocy began, there was nothing to illumine their path, except some faint rumors of success and a book written in a strange language. What had been done in France was undone; what was doing in Prussia, Switzerland, England and Belgium, was not published, and the American physician had as much to invent for the erection and organization of asylums for idiots, as Esquirol did for the creation of the first insane asylum worth naming. So that all the organizations and methods for the instruction of idiots in this country, are entirely American. There is, very naturally and properly, a great diversity in the details of structure, management and methods of these institutions; but with, or without these differences, the American asylum for idiots, with its grounds and rooms, its attendants and its teachers, its order and its regulations, is the offspring of the American genius.

“Let us pause here for a moment, to indicate to you a few of the interesting features of these institutions: Every one notices at once the gentle and elevated character of the employees; nearly all are females, all according to their station, with the pleasant expression of young women devoting themselves freely and cordially to a work of Christian charity and love. What a change, to one who has seen the low-typed and brutal people employed in the care of the idiots in some of the European hospitals, to look upon these bright, happy faces! Another peculiar feature of the American asylum is, the separation of the sexes, while engaged in such labors and duties as they are able to perform, and their reunion to engage together in exercises in music, recitation, imitation, gymnastics, &c., a measure which preserves the moral habits, yet imparts to the pupils the stimulus attending large and varied assemblages,—a stimulus so necessary to arouse idiots to attention and action. Another subject of congratulation is, the skill and good sense which has governed the selection of the pupils for training. Instead of mixing,—as has been done elsewhere,—the young and old, the idiot, the epileptic, the imbecile, the lunatic, &c., the subjects chosen here have been young, and as nearly as possible of the type idiot, and those afflicted with any incurable infirmity have been rejected. The results of this selection and discrimination in behalf of idiots, have been published in the annual reports of each institution, by men most competent and reliable.”

This general description of the American Schools and Asylums for Idiots, will answer very well for our own School at South Boston, which was the first public establishment of the kind in America. In the same year (1848,) in which it was

opened, in connection with the Blind Asylum, a private school for the same purposes was started by Dr. H. B. Wilbur, at Barre in Worcester County. This still flourishes, under the charge of Dr. George Brown.

In 1851 the State of New York established an experimental school at Albany, under Dr. Wilbur, with results so satisfactory that a permanent State institution was erected at Syracuse in 1854.

In 1852 a private school had been founded in Germantown by Mr. J. B. Richards, which soon became the *Pennsylvania Training School for Idiots*, at Media. The States of Connecticut and Ohio opened their institutions, respectively, in 1855 and 1857, Kentucky in 1860, and Illinois in 1865. Thus the United States has eight of these schools, in which nearly one thousand children are constantly in training.

The largest of these establishments is the New York State Asylum, at Syracuse, of which Dr. Wilbur is still the efficient Superintendent.

Idiot Schools in Europe.

The largest asylum for idiots in the world, however, appears to be that at Earlswood, Surrey, near London, and not far from the celebrated reformatory at Red Hill. Here the number of inmates is upward of 400, and measures are in progress for increasing the capacity of the buildings until they will receive from six to eight hundred. The corner-stone of the Earlswood Asylum, (which is a private establishment, supported by subscriptions,) was laid by Prince Albert in 1853. The first English school of this kind had been opened at Bath in 1846, and in 1848, Sir Morton Peto had opened his own house of Essex Hall, at Colchester, for a similar school. In Scotland a school for Idiots was opened in 1852.

Although the greatest practical results have thus been achieved by the Anglo-Saxons in this branch of philanthropy, yet the origin of it was in France, where from 1800 to 1807, Dr. Itard of Paris was conducting and explaining the education of the singular being, (an idiot,) known as the *Savage of the Aveyron*. A generation later, Dr. Séguin carried on the experiments of Itard, his master, to a more successful issue, and became

THE TRAINING OF IDIOTS.

the object of benevolent curiosity to our countrymen, Messrs. Horace Mann and George Sumner, about 1843, by whom the facts were made known in Massachusetts.

In Switzerland, Dr. Guggenbühl began to study Cretinism in 1839, and opened his school on the Abendberg in 1842, simultaneously with that of Dr. Saegert, at Berlin; both, it is said, without having any knowledge of Dr. Séguin's experiments, or of his four successive pamphlets on the treatment and education of idiots, published before 1843.

In 1846, Dr. Kern established a school at Leipsig, and elsewhere, both in Germany and France, the work of teaching idiots has gone on. Especially is this the case in Southern France, where M. Bost, at Laforce, has established a noble charity of this kind.

Necessity for Further Efforts in Massachusetts.

So much having been accomplished in this new and most difficult of all the branches of education, I submit to you, Gentlemen, the question whether there is not occasion for renewed and increased efforts in this direction in Massachusetts. Our School, though of great service to the public, has for several years remained nearly stationary in point of numbers, and has come to depend almost entirely on the State for support. It does not secure by any means all the children who should be sent, and it makes little or no provision for adults and for those who have been discharged from it. Perhaps it is not desirable that it should, but I have long believed that something can be done to improve the condition of the adult idiots in the State, and that a greater number of the children of this class could be trained to habits of decency and industry in our School.

I would therefore suggest for your consideration these two propositions: 1. That the Idiot School shall be removed from South Boston to some convenient location in the country, and that the property now held shall be sold, and the proceeds used to purchase or build convenient houses on the new site.

2. That efforts shall be made by private subscription, and by requiring towns to support certain classes of their idiotic poor

at a training school, to increase the resources and the number of inmates of the Idiot School.

These propositions are independent of each other, and can be adopted separately, if advisable. I am well aware that your Board have no authority in the matter, save what is derived from your familiarity with the wants of the dependent classes, and your experience in measures for their relief. But the discussion alone of these suggestions, in the Legislature, and in the community, will be of service to this unhappy class.

(6.) *The Washingtonian Home.*

This establishment also, as mentioned in my Report of last year, is in an unfavorable location, and will probably soon be removed and enlarged. It is doubtful whether it would be wise to increase very much its capacity for receiving inmates, lest by so doing its usefulness might be impaired, rather than extended. It remains under the superintendence of Dr. Albert Day, and its condition, financial and otherwise, will be made known to the Legislature in its Annual Report, which has not yet come into my hands. It receives this year a larger appropriation than ever—namely, \$6,000.

(7.) *The Discharged Soldiers' Home.*

I was last year in error when I stated that this was the most recent of all the institutions aided by the State, it having been established in 1862, before the *Temporary Asylum* in Dedham was incorporated. It has now been aided by the State for four years, and for the past two years has received a yearly appropriation of \$20,000, which has been expended with good judgment and humanity. It has received, besides, considerable donations from individuals, and from the city of Boston the use, rent free, of the commodious building in Springfield Street which it now occupies. It is understood that the city will soon resume its occupancy of the building, or will sell it; so that it becomes a question what shall be done in regard to the continuance of the institution.

An average number of nearly a hundred persons has been supported here for the past two years, and it is believed by

FEMALE REFUGES.

some that there is need of such a home for at least that number of our discharged soldiers. Others hope to avoid entirely the necessity for congregating so many of this class in a public establishment, and believe that the law of Military Settlement will make the further continuance of this charity needless. My own opinion inclines to the maintenance of such an establishment,—perhaps on a smaller scale,—until the results of this and other legislation shall fully appear.

(8.) *The Temporary Asylum at Dedham.*

The third Annual Report of this excellent establishment has been made, and some of the results can there be read. It is managed with economy, and with that greater efficiency which experience has taught the benevolent ladies who control it. As the first of a group of Refuges for female prisoners, I have regarded it with great interest, and have taken pleasure in commending it to the notice of the Legislature. I look upon such establishments as a necessary part of our prison system, and as perhaps the most available means for the reformation of the criminal. In the decrease of crime among women, there will be less apparent need of such establishments; yet it will be long, I fear, before we can receive persons enough in them to make their influence widely felt throughout the State. The appropriation for the present year in aid of this Asylum is \$2,500. The total Receipts have been \$6,618.32, and the Expenses \$3,112.20.

(9.) *The Home for the Friendless at Springfield.*

A somewhat smaller amount (\$2,000,) was last spring granted, for the first time, in aid of a similar Refuge at Springfield. In one respect, the plan of this establishment differs from that at Dedham; the inmates at Springfield not being exclusively discharged prisoners, but including children and indigent women who have no other home. It is probable that this difference will not long continue, since the managers of the Springfield Refuge find that they will have need of all their rooms, and all their resources, for the vicious persons whose cases are brought to their notice.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[CHAP. II.

The first and only Report of this new institution was published in March, 1866, at which time the receipts had been \$2,598.11, and the expenditures \$1,662.07; leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$936.04. The receipts and expenses of the current year will be much larger. The Home has been visited, since the Legislature adjourned, by the Chairman and Secretary of your Board.

Cost to the State of Eight Institutions.

The following figures will show the sums actually drawn from the State Treasury for the aid of the above named establishments, between September 30, 1865, and September 30, 1866:—

(2.)	<i>The Hartford Asylum,</i>	\$17,244 14
(3.)	<i>The Eye and Ear Infirmary,</i>	*3,500 00
(4.)	<i>The Blind Asylum,</i>	19,000 00
(5.)	<i>The Idiot School,</i>	12,000 00
(6.)	<i>The Washingtonian Home,</i>	5,500 00
(7.)	<i>The Discharged Soldiers' Home,</i>	18,000 00
(8.)	<i>The Temporary Asylum at Dedham,</i>	*2,500 00
(9.)	<i>The Home for the Friendless,</i>	*2,000 00
Total,						\$79,744 14

Patronage of Discharged Convicts.

To the above sum ought to be added what has been paid for the expenses of the Agent for Discharged Convicts. This has been \$1,276.08, including \$551.11 for the salary of the Agent, Mr. Daniel Russell, during the period from January 22 to September 30, 1866. The salary and expenses of Mr. Peck, of which I have no account, would probably increase this sum to \$1,700.

* The full sum for the calendar year has been drawn by these Institutions.

IN-DOOR RELIEF.

PART FIFTH.
THE PAUPER RETURNS.CHAPTER I.—IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF
IN THE TOWNS AND CITIES.

The customary Tables, to be found in the Appendix, will show what has been the number, cost, mode of support, etc., of the poor of the Towns and Cities of this Commonwealth, during the year ending October 1, 1866. It will be noticed that the expenditures for these purposes have risen this year to a point never before reached, amounting, without reckoning interest on the value of the Almshouse property, to upwards of \$700,000. Since this valuation is about a million and five-eighths, (\$1,650,000,) the addition of interest would make the total cost more than \$800,000. This sum (\$700,000,) may be regarded as almost equally divided between the two principal modes of aiding the poor, namely,—*In-Door Relief, or Full Support*, and *Out-Door Relief, or Partial Support*.

(1.) FULL SUPPORT, OR IN-DOOR RELIEF.

This is given in various ways and places, but chiefly in three, namely, in the *Town Almshouses*, in the State and City Lunatic Hospitals, and in private families in the several municipalities. The average number fully supported in Town Almshouses is this year above 2,800; the average number in Hospitals is about 500; the average number fully supported in private families is uncertain, but probably about 600. At all events, the number in Almshouses is considerably more than two-thirds of the whole average number fully supported.

In previous Reports I have spoken of the condition and character of the Town Almshouses. They seem to be gradually improving, although this is by no means true of all of them. They are also increasing in number, though there has

been no great change in this respect since 1860. The number of towns in the State steadily increases, but the proportion of these which have Almshouses is somewhat larger this year than ever before.

The number of towns and cities having Almshouses has this year been increased by *five*, namely, Dana, Edgartown, Hudson, Mattapoisett and Raynham, and diminished by *one*,—North Chelsea. The whole number having almshouses and using them is now 222; the number of towns which make use of the almshouses of other towns is *six*. The whole number of towns and cities in the State is 336. Of these a few have failed to report at all; six have reported that they have no paupers, and just about one hundred are reported as providing full support in Hospitals and in private families, without using any town almshouse.

The number of acres of land in the Almshouse farms is above 22,000,—several new farms having been purchased or brought into use since last year. Changes are also annually taking place in the towns which have long owned farms, either by buying or selling. In Ashland, for example, the old farm has been sold and a new one bought, of different extent and in another locality. This town, by the way, is remarkable for containing two Almshouses, that of Holliston being situated within the limits of Ashland, and its Superintendent being one of the Overseers of the Poor of Ashland.

The 500 persons supported by towns and cities in the Lunatic Hospitals of this and the adjoining States, are treated like other patients of the same form of insanity. A majority of them are incurable, probably four-fifths of the whole number.

Of those fully supported in private families, the majority are in towns which have no Almshouses, but a considerable number in other towns and cities are supported in this way.

The population of the towns and cities supporting their poor in Almshouses is nearly 1,100,000, or more than six-sevenths of the whole population of the State. The money expended in these towns and cities is about nine-tenths of the whole sum expended, and the number of persons supported is between six-sevenths and nine-tenths of the whole number.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

(2.) Out-Door Relief or Partial Support.

The modes of bestowing this charity are more numerous than the modes of full support. In many cases the applicants receive a fixed sum for every week in the year; in others, only for certain months of the year. Some receive supplies of food, clothing, fuel, etc.; others are relieved by individuals who are re-imbursed by the Overseers, so that the money paid does not go into the hands of the person relieved. Many of those returned as partially supported are at Reform Schools, Prisons or other places where the Overseers pay a part of the cost of their support; and in some cases, the sums paid out to feed and lodge vagrants are included in the expenditure for out-door relief, as well as those paid for the relief of sick State Paupers, mentioned by the General Agent.

By comparing the Tables in the Appendix with those for 1865, it will appear that while the sums paid for out-door relief are considerably in excess of those paid in 1865, yet the number of applicants and the whole number of persons relieved have much diminished, except in Suffolk County, where there has been a great increase. I have no doubt that this diminution of numbers is owing in part to the new State Aid law. The increased expense reported is partly due to the fact that the returns grow more complete each successive year.

Some attempt has been made by me to ascertain how much of the sums paid, and what proportion of the persons relieved are likely to vary much from year to year, and what proportion are more permanent. From my investigations I conclude that at least three-fifths of the amount expended goes to a class of poor persons as permanent from one year to another as the class of persons fully supported, while the remaining fraction is in the nature of casual relief. The number of persons in the whole State receiving stated out-door relief I estimate at 13,700; the number occasionally receiving it at 9,000; the whole number, excluding duplicates, being less than 23,000. Of the whole sum paid, which probably exceeds \$300,000, above \$200,000 was probably for stated, and \$100,000 for casual out-door relief.

CHAPTER II.—VAGRANTS IN THE TOWNS AND CITIES.

An evil already alluded to in my Annual Reports—that of vagrancy—which was checked by the war, now seems to be again largely on the increase. The whole number of vagrants this year reported, outside of Boston, and exclusive of State paupers sent to State Almshouses, is 18,000, or double the number reported in 1865. Nor does this include the whole number of appearances, for from some of the larger towns, where these persons are lodged at police stations, I have very incomplete returns. The number of different persons is, of course, much smaller than the number of appearances, but it is large enough to make a formidable army, especially when it is recollected what sort of persons many of these vagrants are. Ten to one of them in the larger towns, and nearly eight to one in the country towns, are males; more than half of them are between the ages of 15 and 30, and more than two-thirds are under 40. Many of them are vagrants by profession, and some are guilty of worse offences.

In Boston, the apparent number of these vagrants, or “lodgers,” as they are called in the Reports of the Chief of Police, is about as great as in all the rest of the State together;* but so many of these thousands are counted several times, that the number of different persons represented by this great number of appearances, is probably less than half the number reported. In the rest of the State, the disproportion between appearances and persons is not so great. But out of nearly 40,000 appearances of vagrants in the whole State, I think we should find at least 18,000 different persons, of whom certainly not more than 8,000 were honestly and reputably poor.

In the latter part of 1865, and early in the present year, the Poor Law Commissioners of England undertook to inquire into the condition of vagrancy in that country, where it is far more prevalent, and a greater curse than with us. The revelations made by an amateur “casual,” or vagrant, in a London newspaper, were fully verified by the official returns.

* 18,807 according to the Police Reports.

VAGRANCY IN ENGLAND.

Although in some respects our vagrants differ, as a class, from those of England, there is a large number of them who would come within the descriptions given by the master of the Chester Work-house, in the west of England, and cited by Mr. Doyle in his Report to the Poor Law Board, made in December, 1865. This officer says:—

“The public are totally unaware what class of persons apply for this kind of relief. Estimated roughly, I am decidedly of opinion that 75 per cent. of them *never* work, but spend their time in tramping from union to union. In fact, I have at this moment the names, or rather the nick-names, of between thirty and forty men and women, who are known as the ‘Long Gang,’ and who ‘work’ Cheshire and North Wales in pairs, visiting Liverpool when they get possession of anything that they cannot dispose of safely elsewhere. (You must understand that the most of those are thieves, robbing clothes-lines, stables, &c.) While I have been writing this, one of the ‘Long Gang,’ ‘Connaught Tom,’ has been brought in by a police officer, charged with stealing a web of cloth. He informed me that he is ‘tired of the road,’ and wants to be ‘lagged,’ (transported.) He came here to-night to meet ‘The Cure,’ another of the gang. He had ascertained from a ‘writing on the wall,’ at the Nantwich vagrant ward, (a common mode of communication with these people,) that ‘The Cure’ had been there on the previous night, and intended to apply for a ticket to spend the Sunday here. I venture to say that out of the 5,000 relieved, not five per cent. were genuine cases of distress. The number is made up of professional tramps, who never work, but beg and steal, staying in the vagrant wards at night, or, in summer time, in the fields. Large numbers of discharged soldiers—ten years’ men—present themselves; hulking fellows, who never worked, and have almost invariably left the army in disgrace, the ‘tail’ being cut off their official discharge.

* * * * *

The master of another Work-house in the same district, says:—

“The greater part of them (vagrants,) I find, from experience, too idle to work and get an honest living. They prefer travelling about from town to town; begging and stealing chiefly occupy their time, making regular circuits of the country. I have had the same parties five or six times in the course of a year, giving a different name almost

every time, and have frequently had occasion to take them before a magistrate, either for disorderly conduct, refusing to work, or destroying their own clothing in hopes to get better."

The master of a Work-house in Shropshire, says:—

"The average age of the vagrants admitted into this house is about 30 years, and there are about as many youths under 20 as there are men above 40. Very few old men indeed, and still fewer old women; in fact, we have but few women at all, and what we have are young ones, going about with the men as their wives; but no one who sees them can doubt that five out of six are prostitutes of the lowest class."


Many of these statements are true of our vagrants.

The mischiefs which must result from mixing up these dregs of society with the virtuous poor, who may happen to be travelling from place to place without means, will be obvious to every one. Equally obvious are the dangers of allowing such a class of wretches free range and gratuitous support throughout the State. It is much to be desired, that some uniform regulation should be made requiring these vagrants, when able bodied, to work at least half a day to pay for their lodging and meals, and, that the law previously cited, (page 40,) should be rigidly enforced throughout the Commonwealth. As a means of evidence against the professional vagrant, I have on file the names of more than 20,000 persons who, within the last thirty months, have been lodged in town almshouses and police stations in all parts of the State.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL RESULTS DERIVED FROM THE RETURNS.

State of the Laws.

The law of 1864, (chapter 307,) under which the towns and cities make return of their poor to this office, has now been in force a little more than two years and a half, and it has been found possible to arrive at conclusions sufficiently accurate respecting the number, classification and cost of relieving these poor of the municipalities. The law has imposed much labor



RETURNS UNDER THE LAW OF 1864.

on Overseers of the Poor, and may now, I think, be safely amended so as to relieve them of a part of this labor. I would therefore suggest, that the Legislature be recommended to repeal the exact provisions of the present law, and instead thereof, to require answers to such questions as the Board of Charities may see fit to ask. Should this be done, some of the present questions, which are no longer necessary, could be dropped, and others could be substituted as occasion should arise.

The method of return which has been in use since 1864, is believed to have had good results besides the information which it has afforded to the public through your Board. It has led the Overseers of the Poor, in many towns, to adopt more exact modes of registering their paupers and keeping account of the money expended, and it has given opportunity for drawing up a tolerably complete list of all persons fully supported in the towns and cities, which can hereafter be referred to in cases of disputed settlement.

It is now most desirable that this work should be supplemented by a carefully prepared register of all the soldiers of Massachusetts who, under the Military Settlement Law of 1865, are entitled either to a full settlement, or to relief in the towns for which they were credited. To prepare such a register would be a great work, but it can better be done now than years hence, when much of the evidence may be lost.

In September last, under a vote of your Board, I drew up and distributed among the Overseers a small pamphlet giving instructions and explanations concerning the required returns and some of the pauper laws of the State. There is need of a full digest or manual of all these laws, for the use of Overseers and all other persons having business of this kind. I would suggest that the General Agent, who, from long experience is very familiar with them, be requested to draw up such a manual.

The Returns for 1866.

Most of the towns and cities have made the returns required by the law of 1864, but a few are still delinquent. Among these are some which have always been dilatory, and have lately

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almost entirely neglected to comply with the law. I would suggest that the Legislature be asked to give your Board authority to hold back the sums due to towns for the support or burial of State Paupers until the returns required are received. A penalty of this kind, it is believed, would be more likely to secure prompt returns than that now nominally in force.

The returns, so far as received, show that the whole number of paupers fully supported in town almshouses during the past year has been considerably greater than last year, being upwards of 4,500 ; although the average number is hardly so great. The whole number fully supported throughout the State during some part of the year has been nearly 6,000 ; the number partially supported, about 23,000, and the number of vagrants, probably about 18,000. This makes a total, exclusive of State paupers sent to State almshouses, of a little less than 47,000 ; of whom about *half* received out-door relief—about one-eighth received in-door relief—and about three-eighths were vagrants or poor travellers.

The total cost to the towns of supporting and relieving these 47,000 persons has been, as stated, upwards of \$700,000 in money, and upwards of \$100,000 in interest on the Almshouse property. The average weekly cost of town paupers fully supported has been about \$2.00 ; the amount paid for superintendence of the Almshouse property has risen to upwards of \$87,000, or more than *two and one-half* times as much as has been paid for salaries and wages in the State pauper establishments. The average number of persons in each family receiving partial support, is between two and three, but in some counties this number is greater. The amount of money reported in the appropriate Table, for this species of relief, is considerably too small, as may be seen by comparing it with the figures in the Tables preceding that.

PAUPERISM AND ITS CAUSES.

PART SIXTH.

PAUPERISM, CRIME, DISEASE AND INSANITY.

CHAPTER I.—PAUPERISM.1. *Is Pauperism Decreasing in the State?*

From what has been said it is apparent that obvious and legal pauperism is very considerably diminishing in Massachusetts. There are fewer State paupers, and there are fewer town paupers than in 1861, so far as can be judged from the imperfect returns then made; and although larger sums are paid for their relief now than then, yet this is chiefly owing to the condition of our currency and the state of prices. But when we consider how great is the number of persons drawing their support in whole or in part from pensions, from State Aid, etc., it may be well be doubted whether this check given to pauperism is anything more than nominal, while it is certain that the whole cost to the State and the General Government, of all their charitable measures is very far beyond what it was five years ago, after all allowance is made for a depreciated currency. It is one of the inevitable results of war to increase the number of disabled and dependent persons, and thus to increase the burdens of those who are able to labor and to be taxed.

2. *The Questions of Labor and of Currency.*

The permanent causes of Pauperism are to be sought in moral and physical conditions upon which no transient event can exercise much influence. Want of health, want of mental vigor, intemperate habits, improvidence, an unjust division of the burdens of society, oppressive laws, and the like, will always throw a larger or smaller number of mankind into that dependence which is abject Pauperism. But with these causes there may be a co-operation of men and circumstances, or there may be an opposing tendency which will neutralize their influence. It is no small check upon pauperism,

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[CHAP. I.

for example, to place men in a new country, where labor is in great demand, where castes are almost unknown, where the ways of life are simple, and the means of support easily secured. For this reason, our Western States are comparatively free of paupers, and so, too, are those portions of the Eastern States which resemble the West in their circumstances.

But on the other hand, it is favorable to the growth of Pauperism when labor becomes degrading, or the supply of it excessive; when the state of the currency is such as to make prices high and variable; when taxes are heavy, and so imposed as to bear hard upon the poor; and when it is easier to get into debt than to pay what we owe. Debt, which in ancient times made men slaves, now makes them paupers, and to incur debt is not difficult where the whole fabric of finance is built upon uncertainty. Many believe this to be the condition of America to-day, and advocate a reduction of taxation and a return to specie payments, because the poor, and those who live by manual labor, are the greatest sufferers by any inflation of the currency. Such seems to be the view taken by the Secretary of the Treasury, and there is reason to fear that he is correct. In spite of the apparent prosperity of all classes, there are influences at work which tend to place the laborer more and more at the mercy of the capitalist, and so to derange the balance which ought to exist between Labor and Capital. A perception of this state of things has led, of late years, to an agitation of the question of Labor, which cannot fail to produce good results. Although some of the measures proposed are in the highest degree crude and unsatisfactory, yet the demands of Labor, when deliberately made, after careful examination of the facts, will be found reasonable, and necessary to be complied with.

Such measures as teach our poorest citizens habits of forethought and self-control, and make them avoid all waste and improvidence, will be the most effective to improve their condition. Savings Banks, Life Insurance, Loan Funds, what is known in Europe as *Co-operation*, and other means of converting the laborer into a capitalist, are far more useful than plans for regulating the hours that men shall work, or the wages that they shall receive.

COMMITMENTS IN 1866.

CHAPTER II.—CRIME.

The Alleged Increase of Crime.

We hear on all sides complaints that Crime is on the increase ; that the war has demoralized the country ; that there is need of stern punishments and severe laws. There must be some foundation for an opinion so wide-spread ; yet I apprehend that the actual increase of crime is much less than is commonly supposed.

That there has been a greatly augmented number of convictions for crime during the past year is true, when compared with the figures for 1864-5. In 1865, the number of commitments to all our prisons reported was less than 10,000 (9,917 ;) and the number of persons committed was less than 8,500. In 1866, the number of commitments has risen to 12,633,—an increase of more than twenty-five per cent.,—while the number of persons committed has been nominally 11,260, and really upwards of 10,000,—an increase of nearly twenty per cent.

It should be remembered, however, that the commitments in 1864-5 were much fewer than they had been before the war, and that the number for the past year is by no means unprecedented. The reported whole number in prison in 1858 was 16,502 in the county prisons alone ; in 1866, it is but 13,387 in all the prisons ; while the actual number, after deducting the duplicates, is less than 12,500. We have not, then, by any means come up to the amount of detected crime existing before the war.

In some respects, indeed, there has been a positive falling off in crime since 1865. The number of females committed is reported as 2,828, against 3,051 in 1865 ; and the number of children under 15, which in 1865 was nominally 464, is now but 345 ; that is to say, crime among women has diminished *ten* per cent., and among children nearly *twenty-five* per cent. This certainly is a gratifying result.

The Education, Property, etc., of Criminals.

It is notorious that the great mass of criminals is made up of the poor, the ill-taught, the ill-conditioned, and, in a double

sense, the unfortunate. In Massachusetts, too, it is well known that the majority of those arrested and convicted are foreigners by birth or extraction. But perhaps few are aware to what extent these things are so.

The proportion in the Commonwealth of those who cannot read and write among persons capable of crime, is between *six* and *seven* per cent., while the proportion of criminals who cannot read and write, for the last ten years, has been between *thirty* and *forty* per cent., or more than five times as great.

In respect to Property, the following facts appear. Out of 11,260 prisoners, only 429, or less than one in twenty-five, are reported as ever having owned the value of \$1,000. In the State Prison, the proportion was greatest, being about one in *nine*, while in the House of Correction it was one in *twenty-seven*, and in the jails, one in *fourteen*. Of the 429, only 33 were females.

The nativity of 3,007 prisoners, or a little more than *one-fourth*, was in Massachusetts, but the number whose parents were both Americans was but 2,589—considerably less than one-fourth. 151 are reported as being the children of convicts. 7,343, or about *two-thirds*, are set down as intemperate, but this number is known to be too small. Probably more than 80 per cent. come within this class,—Intemperance being the chief occasion of crime, as it is of Pauperism, and, (in a less degree,) of Insanity.

The whole number of Recommitments in 1866 was 4,498, or, including 138 persons who had been sent to Reform Schools, 4,636. This is about 41 per cent. of the whole number committed, or, excluding the State Prison, where there are few recommitments, 42 per cent.; somewhat less than the percentage for the past four years, but about the average for eight years.

As intimated in my Special Report, (pages 137-8,) too much care cannot be taken in dealing with statistics of recommitment. A different basis will give a very different result, in comparing one prison with another, and it is not safe to rely too much upon such comparisons. An illustration of this is found in the Report of the Warden of the Charlestown Prison for the past year. Speaking of the Irish System, (which he praises,) Mr. Haynes says, (page 19,)—

RECOMMITMENTS.

"The only means I have of comparing the results of their system with ours, is what I gather from their Ninth Report. From that I learn that the recommitments from those discharged from the beginning of 1856 to the close of 1862 were 12.44 per cent., while during the same period in our prison they were only 8.21 per cent."

Now, excluding deaths, but including nine persons sent to insane hospitals, the number *discharged* in the years 1856-62 was 1,061, while the number of recommitments was 155, or 14.6 per cent. Out of these 1,061 persons, the Warden has ascertained that only 87 had been recommitted in 1856-62, (leaving 68 recommitments of persons discharged in previous years,) but it is proper to notice that during the whole period, 1829-1866, (which is a more accurate basis of computation,) the percentage of recommitments was at least 10.9 per cent. when reckoned by *persons* discharged, and 13.8 per cent. when reckoned by *commitments*. And it must not be forgotten, that the means of tracing and recommitting relapsed criminals are much more efficient in Ireland than in Massachusetts,—perhaps more so than they can ever become here.

PRISON DISCIPLINE AND PENAL LEGISLATION.

In this, as well as in former Reports, I have drawn your attention to the important subjects of Prison Discipline and a Penal Code. In respect to both, I believe that we have much to learn and much to do. Allow me here to sum up, in a form different from that heretofore adopted, what I regard as essential to a perfect Prison System:—

- I.—*A Gradation of Prisons.*
- II.—*A Classification of Prisoners.*
- III.—*Thorough Inspection, and the Careful Selection of Officers.*
- IV.—*A Proper Construction and Location.*
- V.—*The Means of Voluntary and Compulsory Employment of Prisoners.*
- VI.—*A Method of Apportioning Sentences, with regard to the Conduct of Prisoners in Confinement.*
- VII.—*An Accurate Mark System.*

VIII.—*Provision for the Instruction of all Prisoners, and for the Mental Occupation of such as do not labor.*

IX.—*Judicious Prison Rules.*

X.—*Proper Appliances for Restraint and Punishment.*

XI.—*A Method of Conditional Pardon.*

XII.—*Strict Supervision and Liberal Assistance of Discharged Prisoners.*

To these should be added such improvements in our Criminal Administration as would secure the identification of second-comers and old offenders ; the speedy trial of all arrested persons, especially such as are charged with light crimes ; and the most liberal system of admitting to bail that is consistent with the public security.

The great merit of the *Irish System* is that it aims at, and has already secured, most of the objects here indicated. I do not overlook, and, I trust, have never underrated the many good features of our own system ; but all who are familiar with it know how inoperative it is in preventing crime.

A complete revision of our Penal Code would give occasion to introduce such changes as experience has shown to be needful. The first, and therefore most important, is the substitution of a single Inspector for the fourscore or hundred persons who now perform that duty.

CHAPTER III.—DISEASE AND INSANITY.

The four topics of this last division of this Report are so closely connected as to make any exact separation of them difficult. Pauperism and Crime ; Pauperism and Disease ; Crime and Disease ; Insanity and Crime ; Insanity and Pauperism,—how frequent are the permutations and combinations of these evils ! Like Sin and Death, in Milton's allegory,—what are they indeed but forms of sin and death ?—they breed from each other a mixed and woful progeny. Insanity, to be sure, is but a species of disease, but for convenience, it may be treated separately.

A FOUNDLING HOME.

There is here no occasion to speak generally of diseases,—although much might be said on that topic. But there is one special subject coming under this head, to which I beg leave most earnestly to direct your notice.

A Foundling Home.

Our Almshouses are manifestly unfit places for the reception of one class of their inmates,—I mean the foundling and neglected children, who are sent there in considerable numbers, and who die generally before they are a year old. Until the community can provide better receptacles for these children, it is responsible for the death of many; for there is no doubt that a well ordered foundling hospital would save the lives of a good number.

I know well that there is an unwillingness in the minds of many to consent to the establishment of such a hospital, for fear that it will encourage vice, and that it would not be well managed. But I have been making inquiries of physicians and others familiar with this class of cases, and I find them almost unanimous in favor of some establishment of the sort in the vicinity of Boston. Drs. D. H. Storer, Henry G. Clark, Samuel A. Green, H. R. Storer, Marie Zakrzewska, and Lucy Sewall, the physicians at the Almshouses, and others have expressed an opinion decidedly to this effect. Mr. T. J. Marsh, Superintendent of the Tewksbury Almshouse, who sees the distressing results of the present system, is equally an advocate of a special establishment.

The following suggestions have been offered me by one of the lady managers of the *New England Hospital for Women and Children*:—

“The objection frequently made to a Foundling Hospital, that it encourages vice, always seemed to me very doubtful, even with the indiscriminate shelter given there; but I think any establishment should be based on the idea of helping mothers to support their babies,—not of taking them out of their hands. We have many women willing to support their children, but they cannot do it. No child can be decently boarded for less than three dollars per week, and only a very superior servant, or wet nurse, can earn that beside her board, leaving clothing

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[CHAP. III.]

out of the question. There are many unfit for wet nurses. Of the babies who leave our Hospital, we *know* that one-third die,—we *think* more than one-half,—for we know very little of the worst cases often. When a child was left on our hands by the death of the mother, we sent to the City Hall to ask about sending it to Tewksbury. We asked, ‘How long will it live?’ ‘A week, perhaps,’ was the answer of the official. Dr. Sewall is paying its board in hopes of getting it adopted.

“I think the State *ought* to establish, or at least provide for, this experimental institution. It should be small, and, they should always be small, and placed in different towns. Perhaps twenty children is enough for one household. It should be partly self-supporting, and, I think, a lawyer could often get money from the guilty fathers. The whole community should be taxed for the remedy of an evil produced mainly by a vice so widely spread and so little heeded,—not the charitable few who are now so burdened with the constant appeals for money. Far from wishing any connection between this Hospital and a proposed Foundling Home, we believe it would be very unwise. The Home would be an immense relief and comfort to us; but we should not wish women to suppose they could certainly go, or send their babies there, because they went from our hospital.” * * *

I trust that this question of providing special receptacles for deserted infants will be brought at once before the Legislature and the public for examination. I do not agree with the lady whose letter I have cited, that the State ought to establish such institutions and maintain them; but I do most fully believe, after much inquiry and reflection, that the State ought to authorize and aid in their establishment. I am convinced, also, that the reception of these children at our present State Almshouses is little better than consenting to their death; and that it is the duty of the Legislature, as soon as possible, to stop this lamentable waste of human life.

Better Provision for the Chronic Insane.

The Asylum for Harmless Insane, at Tewksbury, has already been mentioned, and allusion has been made to the controversy among experts in Insanity regarding the expediency of such establishments. A year ago I gave some notice of a discussion at Pittsburg on this subject. The question was again taken up

THE SO-CALLED INCURABLES.

by the Association of Medical Superintendents, at their meeting in Washington last April, and in course of the discussion statements and assumptions were allowed to pass unquestioned which the gentlemen making them, I apprehend, would find it hard to maintain by evidence. The actual character of the Tewksbury Asylum, and the motives of the authorities establishing it, seemed to be misunderstood, if not misrepresented, while the condition of the chronic insane in other States was not accurately set forth. Vermont, for instance, was held up to admiration by one speaker as a State making ample provision for all her insane; the fact being, (by the statement of Dr. Rockwell, Superintendent of the Vermont Asylum,) that not more than half the insane persons of that State, are or can be maintained at Brattleboro'. In New Hampshire, the same is true, Dr. Bancroft having assured me that not more than half the insane of his State are under his charge at Concord. In every other State east of the Mississippi, I venture to say, the case is as bad or worse,—a great mass of incurables, to be maintained by the public, without sufficient Hospital room for them, nor ever likely to be.

Strongly impressed with these facts, as existing in Massachusetts, the Board of Charities and other official persons have undertaken to make an improvement in the condition of these chronic insane, and the Tewksbury Asylum is the first step in that direction. I had supposed that such a measure would at least escape the aspersions of those having the welfare of the insane at heart; and I perceive some indications that the Association referred to will not long maintain its present attitude towards this necessary separation of the recent and the chronic insane. Besides Dr. Choate, who has been quoted,* Dr. Butler, of Hartford, Dr. Walker, of South Boston, Dr. Workman, of Toronto, Dr. C. A. Lee, of Peekskill, and other members, have declared their dissent from the views of the majority. Dr. Workman has laid before the Canadian Board of Inspectors a well-considered plan for such a separation, and Dr. Lee has published his own opinions in a valuable pamphlet.

* See page 150.

CONCLUSION.

In the preceding pages the subjects assigned me have been treated, some of them less fully than I could wish, and all less adequately than their consequence demands. Allow me here to recapitulate some of the more important suggestions made:—

- I.—An amendment of our Registration Laws, and of the method of reporting the information collected.
- II.—A careful revision of the State Aid Law.
- III.—A revision of our Penal and Prison Codes, with a view to establishing a better Prison System, and of reaching and checking crime.
- IV.—That the teaching of Articulation to such deaf mutes as can profit by it, be encouraged.
- V.—The removal of the Idiot School into the country, and the adoption of means for its enlargement.
- VI.—The establishment of a Foundling Home or Hospital.

A Supplement will contain the lists of officers at the various Institutions making returns to me, and the customary Tables will be found in the Appendix.

In conclusion, I would return my thanks to all those who have assisted in the preparation of the statistics herewith submitted, and in the other labors of my department. I have been much indebted to gentlemen in various parts of this Commonwealth, and of the Union, for facts communicated and suggestions made, and to several correspondents in Europe for timely co-operation. I would specially name, among my American correspondents, Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Dorchester, who has not permitted his own unwearied labors to prevent him from aiding mine very materially.

F. B. SANBORN,

Secretary of the Board of State Charities.

No. 12 STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, }
December 26, 1866. }

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS, PRISONS, ETC.

I.—THE WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Merrick Bemis,	Superintendent,	\$1,050 00
Caroline A. Bemis,	Matron,	
Joseph Draper,	Assistant-Superintendent,	1,000 00
Mrs. Draper,		
Rev. George Allen,	Chaplain,	225 00
Janette W. Wright,	Clerk,	300 00
Daniel W. Bemis,	Steward and Treasurer,	300 00
Marshall S. Green,	Supervisor,	370 00
Thomas E. Wood,	"	300 00
John Johnson,	Engineer,	900 00
William Sherman,	"	900 00
George T. King,	Baker,	354 94
Amos Wood,	Carpenter,	600 00
James W. Holmes,	Mechanic,	237 50
Mrs. Holmes,	Chambermaid,	79 00
Frederick Lane,	Farmer,	280 00
Albert Bartlett,	Coachman,	300 00
Nelson J. Adams,	Attendant,	
Mrs. Adams,	"	91 18
Frederick J. Bliss,	"	282 20
Mary E. Carney,	"	27 02
Jennie M. Cowing,	"	43 91
Lucie C. Darling,	"	81 02
L. B. Chickering,	"	146 81
Marion Day,	"	22 00
Emily Day,	"	16 50
Emma Kellogg,	"	20 89
Eadora H. Keep,	"	73 07
Joseph G. Maynard,	"	281 24
Edgar M. Martin,	"	23 83
Charles V. Merrick,	"	298 39
William F. Merriam,	"	23 83
John F. Nourse,	"	271 60
Elizabeth Newton,	"	22 00
Fanny Redhead,	"	91 12
Edward E. Richardson,	"	300 00
Alfred Sanderson,	"	336 00
Daniel E. Twichell,	"	23 25
Clarissa F. Vinton,	"	128 00
Sophronia A. Walker,	"	22 00
Pamela Williams,	"	161 50
Nettie Woodburn,	"	150 00
John D. Avery and wife,	Cooks,	112 20
Sabrina Flagg,	Cook,	128 05
Augustine Hapgood,	"	213 09
Persis Boynton,	Care of Laundry and Sewing-Rooms,	110 00

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Worcester Hospital—Continued.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Charles L. Bacon and wife,	Care of Laundry and Sewing-Rooms,	\$400 00
Mary E. Mellen,	" " " "	165 00
Addie Blake,	Table Girl,	63 00
Convers Francis,	Mason,	644 25
Frederick K. Austin,	- - - -	5 00
Carrie Austin,	- - - -	33 84
William S. Bickford,	- - - -	75 00
Ellen Brown,	- - - -	33 78
Victoria Bolton,	- - - -	98 03
Lucy E. Brown,	- - - -	66 99
E. P. Childs,	- - - -	232 38
Abbie F. Coburn,	- - - -	19 23
Mary L. Cook,	- - - -	57 97
Sarah Campbell,	- - - -	27 50
Nellie Castle,	- - - -	28 13
Minnie Curtis,	- - - -	33 33
George Cheney,	- - - -	20 41
John H. Demming,	- - - -	148 29
Edward Davis,	- - - -	31 25
Lottie V. Drinkwater,	- - - -	21 92
M. A. Evans,	- - - -	138 00
Evander French,	- - - -	289 22
Rosella Fairbanks,	- - - -	16 50
Mary D. Frost,	- - - -	91 42
Emma Frost,	- - - -	18 06
W. H. Foster,	- - - -	50 00
William Follett,	- - - -	339 64
Clara E. Foster,	- - - -	31 78
Cornelia Fisher,	- - - -	27 89
Ira Foster,	- - - -	85 69
Charlotte A. Garfield,	- - - -	22 00
A. Goldthwaite,	- - - -	46 53
Jessie Gunn,	- - - -	33 84
Frederick Gale,	- - - -	65 87
Myrick Holden,	- - - -	296 64
Horace A. Hapgood,	- - - -	169 29
Irving M. Howard,	- - - -	211 42
John Johnson, Jr.,	- - - -	32 70
George F. Jordan,	- - - -	29 15
William E. Keep,	- - - -	21 68
Frederick Kinsley,	- - - -	33 30
J. F. Mellen,	- - - -	16 12
Antoinette Miles,	- - - -	65 62
Sarah R. Morrison,	- - - -	46 48
Henry S. Mullett,	- - - -	76 94
Albert Newhall,	- - - -	32 22
James W. Powers,	- - - -	141 28
Juliette L. Prentiss,	- - - -	16 66
F. F. Powers,	- - - -	9 96
I. C. Richardson,	- - - -	210 68
Fannie Richardson,	- - - -	104 98
Carrie F. Ranger,	- - - -	77 96
Daniel W. Roberts,	- - - -	26 36
Jennie M. Raymond,	- - - -	7 70
Abbie E. Scriptor,	- - - -	132 16
Mary R. Sawyer,	- - - -	43 16
Sidney Sibley,	- - - -	129 01
George C. Sibley,	- - - -	97 96
J. M. Sanderson,	- - - -	135 00
Carrie C. Smith,	- - - -	24 38
Gilman Scott and wife,	- - - -	14 17

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Worcester Hospital—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Josephine A. Stone,	- - -	\$5 50
George E. Smith,	- - -	50 00
Alice F. Tidd,	- - -	137 64
Jessie C. Taft,	- - -	40 80
Abner F. Titcomb,	- - -	19 93
M. B. Thurston,	- - -	51 47
Alfred Wetherby,	- - -	171 54
Hattie L. West,	- - -	90 14
Horace Wood,	- - -	121 57
Charles Wordie,	- - -	54 10
Albert Wetherby,	- - -	31 91
Total, 121 persons,		\$18,168 95

II.—THE TAUNTON HOSPITAL.

George C. S. Choate,	Superintendent,	\$1,800 00
" " " " " " " "	Treasurer,	300 00
Floyd W. Hixon,	Assistant-Physician,	725 00
Norton Folsom,	" " " " " " " "	133 33
John Kittridge,	Clerk,	800 00
Edward N. Dalton,	Supervisor,	500 00
Mary B. Poor,	" " " " " " " "	300 00
Sarah J. Robinson,	Housekeeper,	300 00
Eliza Fild,	Seamstress,	164 00
Annette M. Hardy,	" " " " " " " "	8 33
Truman B. Hardy,	Engineer,	480 00
Hugh Gilmartin,	Baker,	270 00
Michael Carlan,	" " " " " " " "	100 00
Abby Gilmartin,	Assistant-Baker,	78 01
George N. Sawyer,	Coachman,	8 33
James R. Hamilton,	" " " " " " " "	35 00
Thomas V. Hunt,	" " " " " " " "	225 00
William O. Dinsmore,	" " " " " " " "	50 00
Oscar Sibley,	Farmer,	90 00
Wells C. Youngman,	" " " " " " " "	233 33
A. F. C. Moore,	" " " " " " " "	50 33
Stephen W. Caldwell,	" " " " " " " "	113 36
Levi B. Cox,	" " " " " " " "	120 00
Crowell Whitehouse,	" " " " " " " "	84 17
David Murray,	Fireman,	116 66
John Mack,	" " " " " " " "	164 16
Enoch W. Cleasby,	Attendant,	305 00
Jewett B. Sweetser,	" " " " " " " "	300 00
Thomas V. Hunt,	" " " " " " " "	25 00
Edward D. McKenna,	" " " " " " " "	250 00
William O. Dinsmore,	" " " " " " " "	250 00
Alna M. Gove,	" " " " " " " "	300 00
George A. Hardy,	" " " " " " " "	139 17
Chester W. Hall,	" " " " " " " "	300 00
Charles E. Lyon,	" " " " " " " "	238 67
Thomas S. McKenna,	" " " " " " " "	90 83
Madison C. Sweetser,	" " " " " " " "	60 00
Frederick N. Lufkin,	" " " " " " " "	60 00
Charles E. Sherman,	" " " " " " " "	43 33
William N. Lyon,	" " " " " " " "	133 33
Margaret R. Mercer,	" " " " " " " "	168 00
Lizzie Mercer,	" " " " " " " "	168 00

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Taunton Hospital—Concluded.

N A M E.	D U T Y.	S A L A R Y.
Vesta J. Bridges,	Attendant,	\$42 00
Rhoda A. Belden,	"	21 00
Carrie B. Smith,	"	35 00
Lois M. Bridges,	"	21 00
Clara Hallett,	"	38 73
Sarah E. Barton,	"	86 27
Fanny G. Eaton,	"	146 53
Dora E. Bean,	"	65 33
Sarah A. Currier,	"	65 33
Clementine E. Sherburn,	"	50 40
Lydia P. Barton,	"	48 52
Abby B. Tibbetts,	"	83 55
Carrie M. Boynton,	"	41 55
Elmina N. Cox,	"	83 55
Ellen A. White,	"	83 55
Fanny Rockwood,	"	18 67
Etta J. Moore,	"	31 27
Emma J. Terrell,	"	25 13
Isaac Bailey,	Carpenter,	40 00
Susan E. Woodward,	Laundress,	47 33
Nettie A. Cox,	Attendant,	83 55
Vesta J. Bridges,	Laundress,	66 66
Mary A. Dodge,	"	41 66
Catherine Monnegan,	Laundress Girl,	78 01
Margaret McMannus,	"	7 71
Mary McMannus,	"	72 02
Mary E. Clark,	"	20 00
Joanna Flynn,	"	100 66
Ellen A. Dodge,	"	34 38
Mary Payne,	Cook,	57 08
Ellen Monnegan,	"	19 43
Bridget Muldrain,	"	19 29
Ellen E. Stein,	"	94 87
Annie E. O'Connor,	"	31 72
Margaret Wafer,	"	25 35
Ellen McGinnis,	"	61 71
Margaret Mahan,	"	8 57
Mary Sullivan,	"	65 72
Ellen Summers,	"	26 73
Mary Ryan,	House Attendant,	137 10
Mary Ann Gowan,	"	5 43
Annie E. O'Connor,	"	77 72
Bridget Fitzgerald,	"	7 14
Clergymen, for services on Sunday,	- - - -	318 00
Total, 85 persons,	\$12,579 10

III.—THE NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.

Pliny Earle,	Superintendent,	\$1,800 00
C. K. Bartlett,	Assistant-Physician,	775 00
C. M. Moody,	Clerk,	825 00
S. M. Smith,	Treasurer,	300 00
Ass Wright,	Farmer,	600 00
Stiles Smith,	Farm Hand,	300 00
Pliny W. Sanderson,	"	260 00
W. E. Hall,	"	168 17
Philip Wall,	"	68 38

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Northampton Hospital—Continued.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
E. W. Strong,	Carpenter,	\$588 70
Danford Morse,	Engineer,	560 00
L. M. Blodgett,	Assistant-Engineer,	171 43
M. L. Newcomb,	" "	128 46
M. L. Harris,	" "	186 00
Charles Zichlke,	Baker,	415 00
J. F. Rice,	Cook,	375 00
M. L. Newcomb,	Hostler,	60 00
Peter Rice,	Pumper,	87 42
Alfred Parento,	Painter,	552 75
Gilbert Parento,	" "	15 10
Albert McMaster,	Kitchen Hand,	68 71
Nelson A. Cadwell,	" "	96 50
Jerusha Howe,	Cook,	141 30
Lydia Osgood,	Kitchen Hand,	144 00
Mary Loomis,	" "	18 00
Lucy A. Gilbert,	" "	72 67
Lola Cadwell,	" "	20 90
Nellie Griswold,	" "	18 00
Helen W. Lea,	Laundress,	140 90
Angie Whitbeck,	" "	168 00
Harriet Whitbeck,	" "	22 12
Sarah R. Phelps,	Seamstress,	210 00
Mary A. Lafargue,	Care of Rotunda,	75 63
Jennie B. Morse,	" "	68 90
Emma G. Clark,	House Attendant,	64 78
R. Champion,	" "	21 05
Jeremiah E. Shufelt,	Supervisor,	317 34
Edwin Whitman,	Attendant,	110 71
George Foster,	" "	94 71
M. L. Harris,	" "	121 71
Milton A. Crad,	" "	28 57
Daniel E. Heath,	" "	22 90
Jonah Stiles,	" "	120 00
Henry E. Miner,	" "	100 71
Albert Wetherell,	" "	100 00
George Bardwell,	" "	52 83
Joseph Bartlett,	" "	122 23
Percy Davis,	" "	124 69
George W. Wood,	" "	80 40
W. E. Hall,	" "	60 00
H. W. Kenny,	" "	77 04
Walter B. Nelten,	" "	126 76
R. A. Crittenden,	" "	127 89
Henry D. Hamilton,	" "	82 24
Andrew B. Owen,	" "	51 08
James Price,	" "	103 22
Leander Bartlett,	" "	50 00
Ass P. Wheeler,	" "	99 33
Henry Tillson,	" "	91 33
Pliny F. Nims,	" "	87 44
Stephen Valcour,	" "	85 33
Samuel Hodge,	" "	58 71
Albert Hobbs,	" "	48 66
Mingo Lewis,	" "	21 61
Clinton Wetherby,	" "	28 38
Amos Barnes,	Watchman,	100 71
Jonah Stiles,	" "	120 00
Jane L. Rice,	Supervisor,	200 00
A. Maria Norris,	Attendant,	114 80
S. F. Norris,	" "	113 00
Agnes S. Wilson,	" "	144 00
Julia A. Cook,	" "	143 81

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Northampton Hospital—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Addie Sawin,	Attendant,	\$130 10
Jennie B. Black,	"	61 97
Lizzie C. Moulton,	"	144 00
Helen Hodgman,	"	139 13
Julia D. Bemis,	"	131 62
Sarah A. Orcutt,	"	140 84
Lucy L. Taylor,	"	65 92
Lucretia McDonald,	"	142 00
Mary A. Williams,	"	56 65
Elizabeth S. Berry,	"	61 30
Charity S. Crowley,	"	61 30
Ann E. Allen,	"	33 33
Mary Tillson,	"	36 40
Caroline S. Haskings,	"	18 19
M. M. Moore,	"	16 67
Total, 37 persons,		\$14,368 46

IV.—THE RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.

J. M. Churchill,	Inspector,	\$180 00
J. I. Baker,	"	37 50
William J. Dale,	"	112 50
H. Burr Crandall,	"	112 50
Jonathan D. Wheeler,	"	37 50
George L. Underwood,	Superintendent,	1,500 00
J. W. Newcomb,	Assistant-Superintendent,	500 00
Mary M. Patterson,	Matron,	240 00
Andrew Irwin,	Baker,	300 00
A. Anderson,	Steward,	300 00
C. Lomeaney,	Gardener,	75 00
Dan Leary,	Laborer,	104 00
B. Bass,	"	20 00
S. A. Williams,	Carpenter,	53 00
W. Griffin,	Cook,	150 00
Ann Scanlan,	"	74 00
L. E. Clement,	"	40 00
W. Langley,	"	20 00
R. Jennings,	"	50 00
Sarah Brown,	"	40 13
Abby Brown,	"	17 14
John Asmuth,	"	5 00
James Faba,	Nurse,	100 00
Bridget Broderick,	"	36 00
John Barter,	"	70 00
Francis Ray,	"	50 00
Ann Farrel,	"	12 00
Daniel Ivers,	"	20 00
John McQuade,	"	110 00
Maria Alexander,	"	11 00
W. Lany,	"	20 00
Servants at Superintendent's house,		128 00
Francis Morris,	Teamster,	50 00
G. Brown,	"	42 50
M. Kelley,	Washer,	44 00
B. Bennet,	"	26 00
Mary Murray,	"	26 00
Mary Harrigan,	"	16 00
Mary Crowley,	"	16 00
M. Conlin,	Chambermaid,	28 80
Total, 39 persons,		\$4,766 57

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

V.—THE TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Horace P. Wakefield,	Inspector,	\$180 00
George P. Elliot,	"	180 00
Francis H. Nourse,	"	180 00
Thomas J. Marsh,	Superintendent,	1,500 00
Mrs. Marsh,	Matron,	225 00
Jonathan Brown,	Physician,	678 00
Thomas J. Marsh, Jr.,	Assistant-Superintendent and Clerk,	678 00
Mrs. Marsh,	Seamstress,	678 00
Charles F. Foster,	Chaplain and Teacher,	300 00
Mrs. Foster,	Teacher,	480 00
Henry J. Moulton,	Assistant-Clerk,	600 00
James Poor,	Farmer,	600 00
Simon P. Adams,	Engineer,	219 08
Charles H. Trull,	Assistant-Farmer,	400 00
Mrs. Trull,	Laundress,	156 00
Thaddeus P. Bartlett,	Watchman,	114 00
Mrs. Bartlett,	Nurse,	17 77
Martha B. Marsh,	Dairy-Maid,	15 00
Sarah A. Winsby,	Nurse,	88 37
Nancy M. Foster,	Assistant-Matron,	156 00
Sophia L. Larkin,	Teacher,	300 00
Emma S. Marston,	"	287 50
Fannie L. Crosby,	"	511 00
Helen M. Marsh,	Seamstress,	442 50
Abraham S. Barnard,	Cook,	390 00
George G. Safford,	Teamster,	140 00
Abel G. Whidden,	Instructor in shoe-making and Su- pervisor in Asylum for Insane,	717 77
Mrs. Whidden,	Supervisor in Asylum for Insane,	90 27
Augustus F. Whidden,	Instructor of shoe-making and Su- pervisor of Asylum for Insane,	
John H. Whidden,	Instructor of shoe-making,	
Abel G. Whidden,	Extra Watchman,	
Horace P. Wakefield,	Medical services,	
Mrs. Wakefield,	Nurse,	
Elisha Huntington,	Consulting Physician,	
Total, 34 persons,		\$2,992 24

VI.—THE MONSON ALMSHOUSE.

G. M. Flak,	Inspector,	\$180 00
George Chandler,	"	180 00
Eleanor Porter,	"	180 00
John M. Brewster, Jr.,	Superintendent,	1,500 00
Mrs. Brewster,	Matron,	100 00
William K. Vail,	Chaplain,	100 00
E. M. Haynes,	"	100 00
Joseph D. Nichols,	Physician,	700 00
Joseph H. Brewster,	Assistant-Superintendent and Clerk,	625 00
Harriet E. Dart,	Teacher,	250 00
Lacy M. Colton,	"	78 00
Jane E. Hastings,	"	147 00
M. Augusta Colton,	"	78 00
Frances J. Phelps,	"	81 00
Irene J. Burnett,	"	156 00
Hattie E. Kellogg,	"	78 00
Mary W. Kellogg,	"	78 00

James Ford,	Inspector,	\$180 00
J. B. Thaxter,	"	180 00
J. H. Mitchell,	"	180 00
L. L. Goodspeed,	Superintendent,	} 1,500 00
Mrs. Goodspeed,	Matron,	
S. L. Young,	Physician,	
M. Robinson,	"	533 33
Edward Sawyer,	"	120 00
J. E. Harlow,	Consulting Physician,	100 00
P. L. Cushing,	Chaplain,	100 00
W. C. Howland,	Assistant-Superintendent,	200 00
E. B. Ellis,	Farmer,	500 00
E. A. Harlow,	"	400 00
Galen Conant,	"	150 00
J. H. Hamblin,	Engineer,	48 00
H. E. McCollen,	"	200 00
S. H. Linton,	"	206 00
George Banks,	Watchman,	78 00
Francis Murdock,	"	72 00
A. B. Fuller,	Nurse,	180 00
John Smithick,	"	135 00
Joseph Corrie,	Clerk,	15 00
Margaret Youndell,	Assistant-Matron,	115 00
Julia Decker,	"	225 00
Ann Youndell,	"	208 00
Carrie Patten,	"	184 00
Belinda Palmer,	"	156 00
Sarah Franks,	"	124 00
Adelaide Patten,	"	48 00
Frances Robinson,	Teacher,	144 00
	"	100 00
Total, 30 persons,		\$8,331 33

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Westborough Reform School—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Lucia A. Cook,	Teacher of farm-house family,	\$126 37
Rufus King,	Farmer,	375 00
Marcus N. Putnam,	Farmer and Fireman,	337 50
Michael Sullivan,	Farmer,	90 00
Charles Hayden,	"	234 77
George Jarwell,	"	179 02
Total, 66 persons,		\$14,525 33

IX.—THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LANCASTER.

Marcus Ames,	Superintendent,	\$1,725 00
L. A. Procter,	Assistant-Superintendent,	400 00
A. E. Boynton,	Farmer,	709 00
Susan L. Wood,		137 50
J. Logan,		152 00
Isabella N. Spaulding,		231 25
Harriet F. Perry,	Matron,	231 25
Mary K. Jones,		137 50
Harriet P. Abbott,		256 25
E. G. Longfellow,	Matron,	143 75
Mary A. Rowley,		82 69
Lucy E. Case,		231 25
Sarah M. Procter,		231 25
Aseneth R. Gage,		121 87
Ellen J. Carlton,		231 25
Margaret Anderson,		192 00
Ellen F. Dascomb,		158 25
Anna M. Rice,		45 25
Anna F. Spaulding,		192 00
Martha Boyd,		192 00
Carrie Boynton,		118 75
Lucy E. Goodwin,		53 59
E. M. Spaulding,		87 72
L. E. Dodge,		33 66
E. S. Fisher,		7 00
A. M. Rice and E. S. Fisher,		45 25
C. J. Walton,		28 80
F. N. Abbott,		9 73
E. H. Fisher,		12 00
Mary Willsby,		24 37
Sarah E. French,		18 12
Lydia A. Gibbs,		33 65
J. M. Gordon,		12 09
Abbie S. Farnsworth,		5 76
Sybil Wallace,		11 73
Margaret Kent,		13 92
S. E. Dodge,		35 02
Jacob Fisher,	Steward,	100 00
Frank B. Fay,	Treasurer,	200 00
Total, 40 persons,		\$6,749 45

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

X.—THE SCHOOL SHIPS.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Richard Matthews,	Superintendent,	\$1,725 00
M. L. Eldridge,	Assistant-Superintendent,	1,425 00
C. W. Reed,	Treasurer,	200 00
Daniel Russell,	First Officer,	278 22
Sidney Brooks,	Teacher,	569 03
Asa Blaney,	First Officer,	840 00
Edward Baker,	" " " " " " " "	519 42
G. P. Smith,	Second Officer,	550 15
William Jenkins,	" " " " " " " "	364 28
Charles Howard,	Third Officer,	260 00
C. H. Barbour,	Steward,	369 00
S. Stanton,	" " " " " " " "	25 50
Henry Barclay,	" " " " " " " "	15 00
Julius Leath,	" " " " " " " "	120 50
W. S. Tighman,	" " " " " " " "	265 00
John Pennington,	Third Officer,	105 00
William S. Perry,	" " " " " " " "	205 00
S. Shepard,	Cook,	440 00
James Fairweather,	" " " " " " " "	187 50
P. Nelson,	" " " " " " " "	30 00
Andrew Green,	Carpenter,	174 16
Nelson Lund,	" " " " " " " "	480 00
R. Harp,	Captain Berth Deck,	314 00
William Grant,	" " " " " " " "	258 00
George Andrew,	Captain Mess Deck,	203 52
B. Mahoney,	" " " " " " " "	55 00
B. Brown,	" " " " " " " "	6 00
John Adams,	" " " " " " " "	143 00
D. P. Caswell,	" " " " " " " "	146 00
P. Murphy,	Assistant-Teacher,	} 87 50
D. Minohan,	" " " " " " " "	
J. J. Kepler,	" " " " " " " "	
William Willshaw and others,	Coxswain,	455 60
E. Thurston and others,	Boatswain,	80 00
Jonah Stevens,	Ship-keeper,	150 00
Sixty seamen,	Employed at different times,	1,513 88
Total, 95 persons,		\$12,530 26

XI.—THE BLIND ASYLUM.

S. G. Howe,	Director,	\$3,000 00
A. W. Mulliken,	Teacher, (with board,)	300 00
M. C. Green,	" " " " " " " "	300 00
M. S. Cobb,	" " " " " " " "	300 00
M. C. Moulton,	Matron, " " " " " " " "	250 00
F. J. Campbell,	Music Teacher, (with board,)	1,600 00
Thomas Reeves,	Assistant Music Teacher, (with b'd,)	500 00
D. L. Bradford,	Steward, (without board,)	680 00
Edward Trobitz,	Baker, (with board,)	530 00
Charles H. Merrill,	Fireman, (with board,)	516 88
A. W. Bowden,	Superintendent of Boys' Shop,	510 00
Nellie Ford,	Printer, (with board,)	230 00
J. W. Smith,	Care of Boys, (with board,)	} 315 20
Fannie Hartwell,	" " " " " " " "	
Hattie Wood,	Care of Girls,	
—,	Chamber Work,	190 45
—,	Table Work,	80 00

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Blind Asylum—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Mary Knapp,	Music Reader,	\$150 00
_____,	Teaching Work,	143 67
_____,	Cook,	131 64
_____,	Assistant-Cook,	48 00
Ada Ford,	Care of Halls,	101 00
_____,	Waiter,	154 92
_____,	Cleaning, &c.,	96 00
_____,	Book-keeper and Clerks at sales r'm,	938 00
Total, 17 persons,		\$11,171 04

XII.—THE IDIOT SCHOOL.

Mary McDonald,	Matron,	\$399 96
Catherine Spalter,	Teacher,	199 92
M. C. Worcester,	"	199 92
A. E. Dana,	"	303 91
J. W. Lovejoy,	Boys' Attendant,	237 50
L. A. Lovejoy,	Attendant,	128 00
Clara Hamilton,	"	116 40
_____,	"	125 72
Dennis Beardon,	Assistant,	179 50
_____,	"	29 60
C. H. Hubbard,	Teamster,	170 00
_____,	Teacher in Boys' Shop,	30 00
_____,	Cook,	168 40
_____,	Assistant-Cook,	53 20
_____,	Chamber Girls,	191 60
_____,	Table Girls,	112 67
_____,	Seamstress,	72 85
_____,	Paid for labor,	406 94
Total, 9 persons,		\$3,086 09

XIII.—THE STATE PRISON.

Edwin Walden,	Inspector,	\$200 00
Anthony S. Morse,	"	166 67
Estes Howe,	"	200 00
Joseph D. Pinder,	"	33 33
Gideon Haynes,	Warden,	2,500 00
B. L. Mayhew,	Deputy,	1,500 00
William Peirce,	Clerk,	1,200 00
George J. Carleton,	Chaplain,	1,100 00
A. B. Bancroft,	Physician,	700 00
E. S. Darling,	Turnkey,	800 00
Almon Hale,	"	800 00
C. F. Houston,	"	721 42
C. W. Gale,	"	795 74
J. B. Jepson,	"	787 88
G. A. Lounsbury,	"	400 00
E. O. Nichols,	"	773 96
J. B. Rea,	"	783 16
Thomas Richardson,	"	776 02

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

State Prison—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
David Sargent,	Turnkey,	\$782 49
John E. Shaw,	"	784 49
J. W. Averell,	Watchman,	164 11
Francis Beverstock,	"	750 00
C. R. Clark,	"	154 75
Laban Beal,	"	333 83
Henry Lowell,	"	738 88
George W. Norris,	"	750 00
Isaac M. Causaland,	"	750 00
Lucius Patterson,	"	475 80
J. W. Prentiss,	"	750 00
Samuel Poor,	"	744 80
S. I. Pearle,	"	697 92
William B. Ramsell,	"	750 00
Moses F. Rogers,	"	742 89
J. F. Simonds,	"	750 00
J. M. Wyatt,	"	685 50
E. S. Starkweather,	"	810 88
Samuel Patterson,	"	99 00
F. A. Bellows,	Assistant-Watchman,	477 42
Amos Blazo,	"	177 30
William Blanchard,	"	541 93
A. F. Hopkins,	"	559 17
George L. Hoor,	"	118 92
T. W. Lord,	"	355 87
E. I. Newhall,	"	174 20
Charles L. Ramsell,	"	456 86
William H. H. Reed,	"	551 62
Thomas Stayner,	"	86 66
O. E. Patten,	"	27 42
T. C. Vose,	"	294 81
Total, 49 persons,		*\$29,284 71

XIV.—THE BOSTON HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Thomas E. Payson,	Superintendent,	\$1,200 00
Edward A. Whiston,	Physician,	600 00
John W. Dadmun,	Chaplain,	350 00
Bradish B. Clapp,	Clerk,	400 00
Charles C. Page,	Engineer,	720 00
Daniel Hanson,	Assistant-Engineer,	250 12
Stephen G. Connor,	"	148 72
Joel L. Bacon,	Overseer,	480 00
John B. Bacon,	"	315 00
Thomas L. Vose,	"	150 00
William Shackley,	"	75 00
D. C. Wiggins,	"	235 00
Otis Fernald,	"	51 29
Edwin B. Stone,	"	153 79
John Coyle,	"	65 00
John Dunn,	Carpenter,	523 50
Daniel Lahey,	Receiving Officer,	480 00
J. E. Bridges,	Baker,	331 89

* Of the above, there was a drawback paid by contractors of \$762.50. The extra compensation was \$5,144.12.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Boston House of Industry—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
P. C. Dooley,	Teacher,	\$105 20
George M. Rowe,	"	316 67
H. M. Longfellow,	"	76 44
Thomas Payson,	Ferryman,	204 94
A. Haskell,	"	117 12
Lendall Bartlett,	"	83 70
Mariana Payson,	Organist,	104 00
Hannah B. Payson,	Supervisor,	300 00
Mehitable B. Curtis,	Matron,	212 22
Rebecca Burns,	"	240 00
Sarah D. Miller,	"	232 50
Alice Solomon,	"	240 00
Eliza A. Fogg,	"	80 00
A. K. Page,	"	80 00
Hannah B. Hamlin,	"	220 76
Susan F. Green,	"	82 46
Elizabeth Eastman,	"	21 70
Emily F. Fish,	"	69 04
Jennie Burbank,	"	12 81
Frances R. Palmer,	"	12 10
Ellen Page,	"	22 02
Margaret McKay,	"	24 72
Rhoda A. Downer,	"	24 85
Mary P. Wright,	"	23 76
S. K. Page,	"	20 55
Mary Stearns,	"	12 63
Helen M. Wallace,	"	102 74
Jennie Newbert,	"	96 82
Jennie M. Davis,	"	121 67
Susan B. Smith,	"	25 63
E. F. Squire,	"	17 89
Nellie Taylor,	"	17 75
Frances Brigham,	"	23 67
Abby Bacon,	Dairy-Woman,	105 00
Mary F. McTaggard,	Attendant,	48 00
Total, 53 persons,		\$10,126 81

XV.—THE BOSTON HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Thomas E. Payson,	Superintendent,	\$500 00
G. F. Brown,	House Officer,	200 00
Thomas Payson,	"	146 27
William H. Bartlett,	Teacher,	324 24
James H. Eastman,	"	90 72
Joseph T. Moras,	"	57 20
John T. Prince,	"	27 94
George H. Gutterson,	"	31 28
E. F. Payson,	"	46 08
F. E. Eastman,	"	38 12
J. B. Rogers,	"	202 60
W. H. Brewster,	"	159 45
D. A. Caldwell,	"	94 25
Sarah A. Brackett,	"	800 00
John McCabe,	Overseer,	360 00
Phineas Buckley,	"	172 85
H. F. Longfellow,	"	19 72
William F. Chase,	Attendant,	119 83

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Boston House of Reformation—Concluded.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
John O'Neal,	Watchman,	\$300 00
Henry Bailey,	"	26 63
Harriet McWain,	Matron,	90 00
Mary E. Bridges,	"	139 14
Maria R. Adams,	"	127 73
Susan C. Simons,	"	36 29
Total, 24 persons,		\$3,689 25

XVI.—THE COUNTY PRISONS.

Barnstable and Provincetown Prisons, Barnstable County.

Josiah Hinckley,	Overseer at Barnstable,	\$10 00
George A. Wing,	" "	10 00
Eben Smith,	" "	10 00
James Gifford,	Overseer at Provincetown,	10 00
Robert Knowles,	" "	10 00
Albert Eastabrook,	Keeper at Barnstable,	300 00
Joshua Cook,	" at Provincetown,	75 00
David Bursley,	Inspector,	40 00
Total,		\$485 00

Lenox Prison, Berkshire County.

Henry W. Taft,	Overseer of House of Correction,	\$25 00
George J. Tucker,	" " "	25 00
Samuel H. Sears,	" of Convicts, 228 days,	342 99
Albert H. Northrup,	" " 137 days,	212 01
Phineas Cone,	Keeper of Prison,	\$1,350 00
Warren Little,	Chaplain,	18 66
G. M. Smith,	"	8 84
William Sabin,	Physician,	86 25
William Deming,	"	35 00
W. H. Wentworth,	"	18 75
Total,		\$2,121 00

New Bedford Prison, Bristol County.

James D. Thompson,	Overseer of House of Correction,	\$100 00
John B. Baylies,	" " "	100 00
Charles D. Burt,	Keeper,	\$1,400 00
George Baylies,	Turnkey and Clerk,	6 000 00
John Valentine, Jr.,	Instructor in Shoe Department,	912 50
Henry W. Sampson,	" " "	877 50
Henry Humble,	Officer " "	123 50
Daniel D. Saley,	Instructor in Basket Department,	30 00
Francis C. Ring,	" " "	462 50
Isaac B. Tompkins,	Officer " "	140 00

George Roundy,	Overseer,	\$100 00
J. H. Parrott,	"	100 00
Aaron Sawyer,	"	100 00
Y. G. Hurd,	Master of House of Correction,	1,000 00
John Pinder,	Turnkey,	450 00
Daniel F. Pinder,	"	450 00
T. B. Fall,	Engineer and Steward,	300 00
Mary A. Hale,	Matron,	200 00
William Burrows,	Chaplain,	150 00
Y. G. Hurd,	Physician,	100 00
Total,		\$2,950 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Lawrence Prison, Essex County.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Nehemiah F. Emery,	Overseer,	\$100 00
Thomas W. Hopkinson,	"	100 00
Eben B. Currier,	"	100 00
H. G. Herrick,	Jailer and Master,	\$1,000 00
George B. Poore,	Steward and Engineer,	\$600 00
Amos Southwick,	Turnkey,	\$450 00
A. T. Potter,	" and Watchman,	\$450 00
Elizabeth Grow,	Matron,	\$200 00
George W. Sargent,	Physician,	125 00
George P. Wilson,	Chaplain,	200 00
Total,		\$3,325 00

Newburyport Jail, Essex County.

John Akerman,	Keeper,	\$700 00
Jona. G. Johnson,	Physician,	15 00
Total,		\$715 00

Salem Jail, Essex County.

John D. Cross,	Keeper,	\$1,300 00
George E. Staniford,	Turnkey, Cook and Steward,	\$500 00
William Neilson,	Physician,	75 00
Total,		\$1,775 00

Total for Essex County, \$8,765 00

Greenfield Prison, Franklin County.

Lewis Merriam,	Overseer,	\$25 00
Rufus Howland,	"	25 00
Samuel H. Reed,	Jailer and Master,	\$600 00
Samuel H. Reed,	Matron, Cook, &c.,	100 00
A. C. Deane,	Occasional Assistants,	100 00
A. C. Deane,	Physician,	68 00
Total,		\$918 00

Springfield Prison, Hampden County.

George Dwight,	Overseer,	\$100 00
John W. Hunt,	"	100 00
Samuel Palmer,	"	100 00
F. Bush,	Jailer and Master,	\$1,000 00
Joseph S. Noble,	Turnkey,	\$800 00
Nancy Ely,	Matron,	\$350 00
A. D. Bullock,	Chaplain,	300 00
H. G. Stickney,	Physician,	150 00
Total,		\$2,900 00

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Northampton Prison, Hampden County.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Daniel Kingsley,	Overseer,	\$15 00
William P. Strickland,	"	15 00
Luke Lyman,	"	18 12
H. A. Longley,	Jailer and Master,	1,000 00
Charles D. Wells,	Chaplain,	104 00
Total,		\$1,152 12

East Cambridge Prison, Middlesex County.

James M. Usher,	Overseer,	\$100 00
Thomas Rice, Jr.,	"	100 00
G. D. B. Blanchard,	"	100 00
Charles J. Adams,	Jailer and Master,	\$1,933 33
Sylvester Harrington,	Clerk,	1,000 00
Rufus R. Wade,	Turnkey at Jail,	\$850 00
Baruch Floyd,	Officer in the lower shop,	900 00
George P. Stevens,	Officer in the yard,	\$420 00
Augustus A. Davis,	Officer in the cooking department,	\$377 85
Amos Jones,	Officer in the upper shop,	\$226 67
Abbie F. Eaton,	Matron in the female workshop,	\$244 28
Sarah A. Durgin,	Matron in the female prison,	\$244 28
Rev. W. R. Stone,	Chaplain,	250 00
John B. Taylor,	Physician,	200 00
Total,		\$6,948 41

Concord Jail, Middlesex County.

Samuel Staples,	Keeper,	\$350 00
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Lowell Jail, Middlesex County.

Charles Kimball,	Jailer,	\$800 00
Jacob G. Favor,	Turnkey,	\$487 50
Thomas Slater,	Chaplain,	104 00
James G. Bradt,	Physician,	60 00
Total,		\$1,251 50

Total for Middlesex County, \$8,547 91

Nantucket Prison, Nantucket County

Alexander Whippey,	Overseer,	\$10 00
Rowland Folger,	"	10 00
Rowland Folger,	Jailer and Master,	50 00
Total,		\$70 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Dedham Prison, Norfolk County.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
C. C. Churchill,	Overseer,	\$100 00
S. W. Richardson,	"	100 00
Moses Gregg,	"	100 00
John W. Thomas,	Jailer and Master,	\$ 1,000 00
Theodore L. Browne,	Under Keeper,	750 00
Henry White,	"	\$ 625 00
Edmund Thomas,	Under Keeper and Clerk,	\$ 500 00
Reed Blanchard,	Watchman,	\$ 400 00
Sandford White,	Overseer of workshop,	\$ 600 00
Olive Huntington,	Matron,	\$ 300 00
W. P. Blackmer,	Chaplain,	300 00
Alfred R. Bullard,	Physician,	140 00
Total,		\$4,915 00

Plymouth Prison, Plymouth County.

William H. Whitman,	Overseer,	\$50 00
Daniel J. Robbins,	"	50 00
Daniel E. Damon,	"	50 00
Charles H. Paine,	Inspector,	13 20
William P. Carthell,	"	13 20
Harrison Staples,	"	13 20
James Bates,	Jailer and master,	\$ 750 00
John A. Blake,	Assistant and Overseer of Shop,	\$ 730 00
W. H. Brooks,	Chaplain,	75 00
Total,		\$1,744 60

Boston Jail, Suffolk County.

John M. Clark,	Jailer,	\$1,000 00
George Booth,	Turnkey,	\$ 969 00
Darius F. Bradley,	Officer and Watchman,	\$ 823 00
Benjamin Richardson,	Yard Officer and Watchman,	\$ 751 37
John F. Bailey,	Guard-room Officer and Watchman,	\$ 701 37
George E. Hibbard,	Steward and Watchman,	\$ 701 37
William P. Drury,	Officer " "	\$ 377 78*
Z. Holmes, Jr.,	Clerk " "	\$ 70 83†
James F. Goodwin,	Extra Watchman,	63 34
A. L. Chamberlin,	Matron,	97 21
George W. Bicknell,	Clerk and Watchman,	693 00‡
S. S. Richardson,	Gate-keeper and Watchman,	300 00§
D. C. Jones,	Guard-room Officer and Watchman,	297 50
A. G. Dawes,	Extra Watchman,	158 34
Z. Holmes,	" "	14 00
T. J. Loud,	" "	8 00
R. C. Cook,	Chaplain,	1,000 00¶
Total,		\$8,023 09

* From April 10, 1866.

† From August 20, 1866.

‡ To September 1, 1866.

§ To April 1, 1866.

|| To March 8, 1866.

¶ Paid by the city.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

South Boston House of Correction, Suffolk County.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Charles Robbins,	Master,	\$1,378 98
Joseph H. Clinch,	Chaplain,	1,300 00
William Bishop,	Clerk,	546 68
James C. Magraw,	"	56 57
J. J. Patterson,	Receiving Officer,	800 00
J. J. Berry,	Shop Officer,	500 00
C. H. Davis,	" "	500 00
Albert Condon,	" "	225 00
O. H. Hildreth,	" "	123 36
Parlin Crawford,	" "	51 23
Martha Robbins,	Female Supervisor,	350 00
Mary A. Young,	Matron,	300 00
Kate Price,	"	300 00
C. L. Winn,	"	300 00
Nancy Wormwell,	"	300 00
Helen M. Wallace,	"	130 75
Anna Rumble,	"	118 54
Matthew Pierson,	Gardener,	500 00
John McKenna,	Baker,	350 00
H. Holt,	Yard Officer,	130 56
Dudley P. Cole,	"	8 23
H. H. Holt,	Prison Watchman,	75 92
S. W. Wallingford,	" "	53 13
Oscar Shaffer,	" "	144 12
De Witt Shaffer,	" "	76 56
Samuel Patterson,	Yard Watchman,	218 15
A. G. Potter,	" "	171 90
John R. Gove,	" "	75 02
Theodore L. Gibbs,	" "	56 57
Samuel Johnson,	" "	4 93
E. F. Houdlett,	Prison Watchman,	98 34
S. W. Wallingford,	Night Watchman,	67 72
J. F. Condon,	Gateman,	115 60
E. R. Davis,	"	50 00
William H. Houdlett,	"	81 57
E. F. Houdlett,	"	55 75
C. H. Hildreth,	"	83
Dudley P. Cole,	Messenger,	178 52
Joshua S. Crowell,	"	2 47
E. Hallahan,	Engineer,	12 00
J. H. K. Downes,	Organist and Vocalist,	224 84
H. F. Wight,	"	53 84
Mrs. Drake,	Vocalist,	23 00
Mrs. Bigelow,	"	21 00
Mr. Biern,	"	21 00
Mr. Smith,	"	61 50
Mr. Kerns,	"	21 00
Miss Davis,	"	54 00
Miss Knapp,	"	40 50
Clement C. Walker,	Physician,	600 00
Total,		\$10,931 64
Total for Suffolk County,		\$18,954 73

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Fitchburg Prison, Worcester County.

NAME.	DUTY.	SALARY.
Alvah Crocker,	Overseer of Prison,	\$100 00
William Baker,	" "	100 00
Alpheus P. Kimball,	Jailer and Master,	\$1,000 00
M. Edwin Day,	Turnkey,	\$440 00
James Harrington,	Overseer,	650 00
N. C. Day,	" "	138 00
Daniel Virgil,	" "	38 75
A. W. Joslin,	Watchman,	650 00
Martha L. Nichols,	Matron,	\$65 00
Eleanor A. Hall,	" "	\$195 00
Martha L. Nichols,	Chambermaid,	\$32 50
Ellen M. Beals,	" "	\$97 50
Margaret Shehan,	Cook,	\$13 50
Alfred Hitchcock,	Physician,	56 25
Total,		\$3,693 50

Worcester Prison, Worcester County.

Julius E. Tucker,	Overseer,	\$100 00
Putnam W. Taft,	" "	100 00
G. D. Daniels,	" (9 months,)	—
Rufus Carter,	Jailer and Master,	\$1,100 00
John Ammidon,	Turnkey,	\$544 00
H. A. Washburn,	" "	\$208 00
Mrs. Lowell,	Matron,	\$208 00
Mrs. Washburn,	" "	\$208 00
Sarah C. Franklin,	Assistant-Matron,	\$425 00
E. H. Kellogg,	" "	850 00
Mrs. Carter,	" "	250 00
Merritt L. Start,	Watchman,	200 00
Cyrus Parker,	Overseer of Shoe-shop,	
R. R. Shippen,	Chaplain,	
Henry Clarke,	Physician,	
Total,		\$3,985 00
Total for Worcester County,		\$7,678 50

Total number of Officers and Employees reported, 936.

In the Prisons,	330
In the Reformatories,	165
In the other Establishments,	471

Total cost of Salaries, Wages and Labor, \$244,776.49, viz.:—

In the Prisons,	\$111,630 06
In the Reformatories,	39,408 14
In the other Establishments,	93,740 29

NOTE.—The salaries, wages, etc., reported on page 118, are incorrect for the West-borough School, the salary of the Treasurer being there omitted. The true amount is \$15,046.07.



THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL AGENT.

PRELIMINARY.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN:—Your General Agent submits herewith his Third Annual Report, containing in full detail, as prescribed by the Statute, an account of the operations and expenditures of his department for the year ending September 30th, 1866. It is also the Ninth Annual Report it has been his duty to prepare since his connection with the State Charities as their executive officer.

Most of the suggestions he has had the honor to make heretofore, have been adopted by the Legislature, and are now incorporated in the Statutes of the Commonwealth. While their practical execution has added materially to his labors, he has found great pleasure in witnessing the results predicted by those with whom he has taken counsel. The experiments now in progress are of the greatest import to Massachusetts, to society and to humanity. They are sufficient of themselves to occupy the whole attention of the Board, its officers and subordinates. He therefore defers to a more convenient season the renewal of the one or two remaining suggestions, and in this Report will confine himself, with a single exception, to facts and figures.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

The permanent force of the General Agent's Bureau consists, besides himself, of four deputies, four clerks and two boatmen. With two or three exceptions, which will appear in the list

 GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

appended, the same officers have been retained as in 1865, and at the same rate of compensation. This compensation is entirely inadequate. Several of them have been more than ten years in the service of the State, and display great industry and skill in managing their specialty, and yet, excepting the percentage added by the Legislature, but two of the ten receive over \$800 per annum, while six are paid \$600 or less. This is on the average, barely half of the sum received by the clerks in other departments, whose hours of labor are fewer and whose duties are neither onerous nor dangerous, nor of a peculiar character, to be learned only by long practice. The undersigned deeply regrets this inequality; but the resources of the Board do not seem adequate for its remedy. The public fails to realize not only the varied and complicated nature, but also the great number of the distinct duties assigned to this Board; and jealous, with good reason from past experience, of the expenses of charitable supervision, it has expected from the Board an example of the strictest economy. With further light will doubtless come increased liberality to the faithful and deserving among the officers of a department which is far more than self-supporting.

The exigencies of business sometimes demand additional assistance. To meet these, temporary officers are employed, and paid from special appropriations. Four different persons have been so employed, as occasion required, during the past year—no one, however, receiving over \$50 per month. It is not proposed to increase the number of permanent clerks, although several more might be employed in the investigations of the sub-department of settlement with decided advantage to the State.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The receipts of the General Agent's office for the
 year ending September 30th, 1866, amount to . \$30,222 30
 Its expenses (including \$174.88, being the expenses
 of the Board for the last three months of 1865,) to 12,106 39

Balance in favor of the office, . . . \$18,115 91

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, 1866.

Of the sum received he has paid into the treasury,	\$30,142 59
To institutions,	79 71
	<u>\$30,222 30</u>
Entire expenses of the Board,	21,588 51
Surplus,	<u>\$8,633 79</u>

Thus it appears that the entire expenses of the Board and all its departments are paid by its receipts, while a handsome surplus remains for the State.

The following is a list of the permanent officers employed by the General Agent, with their respective salaries. The first column gives the regular and ordinary compensation of past years. The second shows the salaries as affected by the legislation of last winter. The increase of twenty per cent. for subordinates affects the current year alone.

1. General Agent,	\$2,000	\$3,000
<i>Department of Immigration, &c.</i>		
2. First Deputy,	\$1,200	\$1,440
3. First Clerk,	600	720
<i>Department of Settlement and Bastardy.</i>		
4. Second Deputy,	\$1,000	\$1,200
5. Second Clerk,	500	600
<i>Department of Transportation.</i>		
6. Third Deputy,	\$800	\$800
7. Third Clerk,	400	400
<i>Department of the Boarding Officers.</i>		
8. Fourth Deputy,	\$800	\$960
9. Fourth Clerk,	500	600
10. First Boatman,	600	720
11. Second Boatman,	510	612
	<u>\$8,910</u>	<u>\$11,052</u>

Average compensation of the persons employed by the General Agent,	\$691 00
Do. as temporarily increased by 20 per cent.,	805 20

 GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Expenses for 1865.

The following is a detailed statement of expenses incurred and paid by the General Agent for the financial year ending December 31st, 1865. As these Reports are made up to and including September 30th of each year, this statement could not be presented in the Report for 1865. Appended are the receipts for the same period.

1.—SALARIES.

1. H. B. Wheelwright, <i>General Agent</i> ,	\$2,400 00
2. S. C. Wrightington, <i>First Deputy</i> ,	1,440 00
3. George F. Howard, <i>First Clerk</i> ,	720 00
4. Alfred W. Baylies, <i>Second Clerk</i> ,	600 00
5. Merritt Nash, <i>Third Deputy</i> ,	1,200 00
6. George J. Dunbar, <i>Third Clerk</i> ,	720 00
7. William J. Stetson, <i>Fourth Deputy</i> ,	960 00
8. Edward Dalton, <i>Fourth Clerk</i> ,	600 00
9. Fred Moro, <i>First Boatman</i> ,	720 00
10. John Crocker, <i>Second Boatman</i> ,	
(part of year,)	170 00
11. James Smith, <i>Second Boatman</i> (part	
of year,)	316 70
12. Other assistance,	10 00
Total for salaries,	<hr/> \$9,856 70

2.—TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

1. Board of State Charities, as a whole,	\$209 93
2. F. B. Sanborn, <i>Secretary</i> ,	191 46
3. H. B. Wheelwright, <i>General Agent</i>	
<i>and Clerks</i> ,	273 93
4. Nathan Allen,	56 75
5. Samuel G. Howe,	50 45
6. Edward Earle,	15 87
7. J. C. Blaisdell,	24 00
8. Merritt Nash, <i>Third Deputy</i> ,	70 64
9. Other Officers,	50 63
Total for travelling expenses,	<hr/> 948 66

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, 1865.

3.—OFFICE EXPENSES.

Rent and taxes,	\$786 90
Fuel,	98 07
Repairs,	16 60
Water rates,	12 00
Ice,	8 00
Stationery,	102 46
Printing,	49 29
Cleaning office,	46 00
Furniture for offices,	186 00
Incidentals, postage, &c.,	101 46
	<hr/>
	\$1,406 78

4.—BOAT EXPENSES.

Wharfage,	37 50
	<hr/>
Total expenses for 1865,	\$12,244 64

Receipts for 1865.

From immigrant head money,	\$16,743 00
From charter of yacht "Whisper,"	57 00
From towns and individuals,	4,474 21
	<hr/>
	\$21,274 21

Balance in favor of Department, \$9,029 57

The appropriation for the General Agent for 1865,
was, \$11,200 00
Increased by 20 per cent. of the amount of salaries
added by the Legislature, it was, \$12,770 00

A comparison of the above figures will show—

- 1st. That the expenses of 1865 have been brought
within the appropriation, of which there
remains an unexpended balance of . . . \$525 86
- 2d. That the office has produced for the State for
the aforesaid year, a net profit of. . . \$9,029 57

Expenses for 1866.

For the year ending September 30, 1866, being the third
year of the Board of State Charities, the expenses were:—

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

1.—SALARIES.

1. H. B. Wheelwright, <i>General Agent</i> , .	\$2,850 00
2. S. C. Wrightington, <i>First Deputy</i> , .	1,440 00
3. George F. Howard, <i>First Clerk</i> , .	720 00
4. Merritt Nash, <i>Second Deputy</i> , .	1,200 00
5. Alfred W. Baylies, <i>Second Clerk</i> , .	600 00
6. Prescott T. Stevens, <i>Third Deputy</i> , from January 1,	600 00
7. George J. Dunbar, <i>Third Clerk</i> , to March 31st, \$330; Stephen D. Howard, <i>Third Clerk</i> , to Septem- ber 30th, \$122.22,	452 22
8. William J. Stetson, <i>Fourth Deputy</i> , .	960 00
9. Edward Dalton, <i>Fourth Clerk</i> , .	600 00
10. Fred Moro, <i>First Boatman</i> , . . .	720 00
11. James Smith, <i>Second Boatman</i> , one month, \$42.50; Patrick Glynn, <i>Second Boatman</i> , eleven months, \$544,	586 50
	<hr/> \$10,728 72

2.—TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

1. Board of State Charities, . . .	\$62 30
2. F. B. Sanborn, <i>Secretary</i> , . . .	12 53
3. H. B. Wheelwright, <i>General Agent</i> , .	70 75
4. Merritt Nash, <i>Second Deputy</i> , . .	75 40
5. A. W. Baylies, <i>Second Clerk</i> , . .	45 74
6. Other officers,	30 00
	<hr/> 296 72

3.—OFFICE EXPENSES.

1. Rent and taxes,	\$521 50
2. Fuel,	92 40
3. Repairs,	14 25
4. Water rates,	12 00
5. Ice,	10 00
6. Stationery and record books, . .	162 93
7. Printing,	42 40
8. Cleaning office,	53 50

EXPENSES FOR 1866.

9. Railway guides,	\$10 50	
10. Furniture for office,	41 50	
11. Postage, telegrams, incidentals, &c.,	96 80	
		\$1,057 78

4.—BOAT EXPENSES.

1. Repairs on boat,	\$17 42	
2. Extra boating,	5 75	
		23 17

Expenses for the year ending Sept. 30, . . . \$12,106 89

Cost of the several Sub-Departments.

The following schedule will show in what proportion the above expense is divided among the several sub-departments:

Of Immigration.—Five officers employed.

Salaries,	\$3,586 50	
Office expenses,	253 61	
Boat expenses,	23 17	
Total,		\$3,863 28

Of Local Business.—Two officers employed.

Salaries,	\$1,440 00	
Office expenses,	385 11	
Total,		1,825 11

Of Settlement, &c.—Three officers employed.

Salaries,	\$4,650 00	
Office expenses,	75 00	
Travelling expenses,	221 89	
Total,		4,946 89

Of Transportation.—Two officers employed.

Salaries,	\$1,052 22	
Office expenses,	244 06	
Total,		1,296 28

Total General Agent's expenses, \$11,981 56

Add expenses of Board incurred in the last quarter

of 1865, and charged to his appropriation, . . . 174 83

\$12,106 89

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Receipts for 1866.

1. From immigrant head money,	\$23,500 00
2. From cities and towns,	8,765 44
3. From individuals,	2,956 86
Total,	<u>\$30,222 30</u>

Balance in favor of department, . . . \$18,115 91

The appropriation for the year ending September

30, 1866, was,	\$14,067 50
Deducting the expenses,	<u>12,106 39</u>

A surplus remains of, \$1,961 11

Comparing the expenses with the receipts, we find a net profit to the State of \$18,115.91, enough to pay the cost of the Board and its remaining department, and leave a balance of \$8,633.79 in the Treasury.

Expenses of the Board and its Secretary.

An appropriation of \$2,500 was made by the last Legislature to cover the expenses of the Board of State Charities. Up to October 1st, there had been expended of this sum \$1,457.17, as follows:—

Travelling expenses,	\$732 04
Rent of offices,	300 00
Fuel,	55 25
Furniture and book cases,	184 00
Stoves,	31 25
Printing,	53 00
Record books,	18 00
Advertising,	<u>83 63</u>
	\$1,457 17

Leaving for the last quarter of the year a balance of \$1,042.83.

For the year ending September 30, 1866, the expenses of the Secretary's department, as shown by his Report, were \$8,024.95, making a total expenditure for the Board and all its departments of \$21,588.51, as given on page 233.

ALIEN PASSENGERS.

BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

An account will next be given in minute detail of the business of this office.

1.—Sub-Department of Immigration and Local Business.

The laws concerning Immigrant passengers are executed mainly by the Fourth Deputy, his clerk and the boatmen, under the immediate direction of the First Deputy. It is the duty of these officers to board all vessels bringing passengers to the port of Boston from foreign parts, to make a thorough examination of these passengers, and report, first, how many are of American birth, or have been before within the State; second, the number, names and physical and mental condition of the remainder. The former are permitted to land at once, and no restriction is placed upon their movements. The latter cannot be landed until bonds are given, satisfactory to the First Deputy, that the parties shall not become a public charge for five years, and in some cases for ten. Heavy penalties are affixed to the violation of these regulations, affecting owners and consignees as well as masters, and no excuses or pleas of ignorance of the Statute are admitted. The exclusion of the lunacy, pauperism and crime of other communities is of the most serious import to our tax-payers, and has been recognized as such by the Legislature, in the enactment of peremptory statutes with stringent penalties. Held to be constitutional by the highest authority in the land, the fundamental law of self-protection demands their thorough and impartial enforcement. Cases of hardship may occasionally arise, but the public good requires imperatively that they should be remedied by an appeal to the Legislature for relief, rather than by a lax execution of the laws on the part of the Alien officers.

As commutation of the bonds above named is provided for, by payment of a sum not less than two dollars in each case, should it be deemed expedient to receive it, it is made the duty of the First Deputy to assess a suitable amount, basing his decision on the investigations of the examining officers. This delicate task is performed by the officer named with great judgment and fidelity, and cases of appeal to the General

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Agent are of rare occurrence. He also collects the sums assessed, and makes monthly payments to your Agent.

If the Commonwealth could be as effectually protected by land as by sea, State pauperism would speedily reach its minimum and certain species of crime be immensely reduced. Of this there will presently be occasion to speak. But in spite of the utmost effort of five zealous and faithful officers, your Agent believes that no inconsiderable loss accrues annually to the State from the landing of passengers illegally, either from ignorance or with fraudulent intent. The only present remedy seems to be a vigorous prosecution of every infraction of the Statutes, through the General Agent and the District-Attorney, till owners and consignees shall awake to the fact that they are not superior to the law of the land, and masters shall be convinced that they cannot perjure themselves at the custom house with impunity.

During the year ending September 30, 1866, the Fourth Deputy has boarded 1,089 vessels, arriving in Boston from foreign ports.

These vessels have brought 21,269 passengers, all of whom have been duly examined, and their names and those of the vessels bringing them, entered in the Registers of the office.

The following table will show the nationality of the vessels bringing passengers, the places whence they sailed and the number brought by each class:—

ALIEN PASSENGERS, 1866.

TABLE No. 1.
American Vessels.

	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.
From Great Britain,	5	293
British Provinces,	182	5,858
West Indies,	89	140
Sweden,	1	1
Mediterranean Ports,	11	26
South America,	6	19
East Indies,	10	34
Coast of Africa,	7	43
Russia,	1	1
Netherlands,	1	2
France,	1	1
Cape de Verde,	1	11
Totals,	215	6,429

British Vessels.

From Great Britain,	66	9,155
British Provinces,	703	4,728
West Indies,	44	96
Sweden,	5	14
Mediterranean Ports,	10	23
Western Islands,	6	516
South America,	13	47
East Indies,	5	29
Coast of Africa,	7	93
Mexico,	4	7
French Provinces,	2	4
Totals,	865	14,712

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Other Foreign Vessels.

	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.
From West Indies,	1—Dutch.	2
South America,	1—Dutch.	1
Mediterranean Ports,	1—Swedish.	8
Sweden,	2—Swedish.	21
Western Islands,	1—Portuguese.	92
French Provinces,	1—French.	2
West Indies,	1—Danish.	1
Mediterranean Ports,	1—Italian.	1
Totals,	9	128
Total number of Vessels, 1,089		
Total number of Passengers, 21,269		

The number of vessels is larger by 172 than in 1865, and the increase in passengers 5,446, or 34½ per cent.

A Depot for Immigrants.

Should this increase continue, not only the interests of the State and the rights of the mercantile community, but common justice and humanity to the immigrant will demand that a depot should be established, similar to that at Castle Garden, under the supervision of the Commissioners of Emigration of New York, where all Alien passengers might be promptly landed, examined, bonded or commuted for, protected from "sharks" and runners, and then forwarded to their place of final destination. The establishment alluded to is most ably and economically conducted and has proved an inestimable blessing to tens of thousands. It is supported entirely from the receipts for head-money, which are sufficient to defray every expense, not only of management, but also of the care and support of those who become a public charge within five years of their arrival, and to leave a large surplus constantly

A DEPOT FOR IMMIGRANTS.

on hand. This financial success is doubtless due in part to the promptness with which so many are transported to the Far West, where, becoming at once producers, they are soon placed beyond danger of pauperism.

The General Agent has no doubt that like results would follow the adoption of a similar policy here; in fact, repeated calculations covering a period of many years, have proved it. And, he is equally confident that, preventing evasion and fraud, and offering inducements for increased immigration, it would so materially add to the annual receipts as to prove an excellent investment for the State. He therefore respectfully suggests to your Board the careful investigation of the subject, so as to be fully prepared with the facts and figures should any emergency arise. He is convinced that the humanity of Massachusetts will never permit a thousand immigrants per week to be thrust into the streets of Boston,—the prey of ruffians and swindlers,—and many of them, unless cared for in advance, the future tenants of jails, almshouses and hospitals.

Perhaps a portion of the premises at Rainsford Island might be set apart for this purpose, while the remainder is reserved for an Immigrant Hospital. Or, if the improvements suggested by the Harbor Commissioners should be carried out, and a series of wharves be extended to the deep water line, the State might reserve upon one of these a suitable site, in close proximity to railway lines running south and west. The immigrant bound farther on could there pass from the ship to the Alien Depot, there be examined, registered and bonded, or commuted for, and thence be escorted directly to the train and forwarded with a genuine ticket, baggage properly checked, and no diminution of his little stock of money, or exposure to the temptations of the city.

This is the only proposition made by the General Agent in this Report, and he urges it upon the Board, not only as a measure of system and economy for all concerned, but on the higher grounds of religion and humanity.

Classification of Immigrants.

The next table will show the results of the examination of the passengers.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 2.

No. of American birth,	3,951
in the State before,	5,786
bonded,	186
who died on passage,	5
commuted at \$2 each,	11,301
extra commuted,	40
	<u>21,269</u>
The sum received for commutation, of 11,301, at \$2	
each was	\$22,602 00
For 40 extra commuted,	398 00
Forfeitures,	500 00
	<u>\$23,500 00</u>

All which has been paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth and the vouchers placed on file.

From October 1, 1854, to September 30, 1866, the	
amount of commutation received was, . . .	\$240,090 00
Expenses of collection,	\$75,370 19
Amount refunded under a statute now	
repealed to those in transit,	24,814 00
	<u>99,684 19</u>

Net proceeds of twelve years, \$140,405 81

The four tables that follow will show the number of vessels boarded, and of passengers arriving at this port, and the amount received for commutation and paid into the treasury for the twelve years and nine months intervening between January 1st, 1854, and October 1st, 1866, with the cost of collection for each year.

TABLE No. 3.

Vessels boarded in 1854, . . . 1,084	Vessels boarded in 1862, . . . 666
" " in 1855, . . . 910	" " in 1863, . . . 770
" " in 1856, . . . 910	" " in 1864, . . . 916
" " in 1857,* . . . 645	" " in 1865, . . . 917
" " in 1858, . . . 760	" " in 1866, . . . 1,089
" " in 1859, . . . 807	
" " in 1860, . . . 872	Total, 11,007
" " in 1861, . . . 661	

* Nine months.

ALIEN PASSENGERS SINCE 1854.

It will be noticed that the number boarded this year continues to be greater than in any year since 1854.

TABLE No. 4.

No. of Passengers in 1854, .	31,006	No. of Passengers in 1862, .	8,430
" " in 1855, .	20,853	" " in 1863, .	13,787
" " in 1856, .	21,912	" " in 1864, .	14,091
" " in 1857,* .	16,467	" " in 1865, .	15,823
" " in 1858, .	11,587	" " in 1866, .	21,269
" " in 1859, .	14,623		
" " in 1860, .	15,721	Total,	217,668
" " in 1861, .	12,099		

Receipts and Expenditures for Fourteen Years.

TABLE No. 5.

Amount received in 1854, \$49,844 00	Amount received in 1862, \$4,336 00
“ “ in 1855, 26,520 00	“ “ in 1863, 10,560 00
“ “ in 1856, 27,822 00	“ “ in 1864, 11,628 00
“ “ in 1857,* 21,301 00	“ “ in 1865, 13,908 00
“ “ in 1858, 10,285 00	“ “ in 1866, 23,500 00
“ “ in 1859, 14,681 00	
“ “ in 1860, 15,611 00	Total, \$240,090 00
“ “ in 1861, 10,144 00	

TABLE No. 6.

Cost in 1854,	\$6,425 94	Cost in 1862,	\$6,071 04
" in 1855,	6,514 39	" in 1863,	5,957 42
" in 1856,	6,848 35	" in 1864,	3,337 00
" in 1857,*	4,855 68	" in 1865,	3,785 83
" in 1858,	6,671 82	" in 1866,	3,863 28
" in 1859,	7,276 22		
" in 1860,	6,997 40	Total,	\$75,370 19
" in 1861,	6,765 82		

* Nine months.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

The receipts of this branch of the business for the year ending September 30, 1866, have been,	\$23,500 00
Its entire cost has been for salaries,	\$3,586 50
For rent and office expenses,	253 61
For boating, etc.,	23 17
	<u>3,863 28</u>
Balance in favor of the Sub-Department,	\$19,636 72

Local Business.

This is conducted at the office of the Board on Long Wharf, and is under the charge of the First Deputy and his clerk. On them devolves the execution of the law of 1860, by which numerous applicants for relief, who would otherwise become inmates of the State Almshouses and Lunatic Hospitals, are authorized to be sent directly to the "places whence they came, or where they belong." They also aid largely in executing the law of 1851, under which Transportation Companies bringing parties into the State are required to support or remove such as become a public burden within one year thereafter.

Here also are kept copies of the Registers of the State Almshouses, and various other public Institutions, for the accommodation of those desiring information of their friends, or seeking to recover them.

During the past year, these officers have examined 1,509 cases, and caused the removal of 1,313 paupers and lunatics.

The expenses have been as follows:

For salaries,	\$1,440 00
Rent and office expenses,	385 11
Total,	<u>\$1,825 11</u>

By this cheap and simple agency, the city and State are saved from a heavy outlay. The average stay of paupers in our almshouses is about 16 weeks. If the above 1,313 persons had been committed instead of removed, the State would have furnished support equivalent to 21,008 weeks for one person.

SETTLEMENT AND BASTARDY.

The average weekly cost being now about \$1.80, it is quite certain that this additional support would have cost at least \$1.25 per week, or over \$26,000. The railway fares alone would have cost Boston one thousand dollars. But when it is considered that very many of the above were life cases, the prevention of expenditure is more apparent.

These details are inserted here, not in the way of self-praise, but in answer to the impatient question, so often repeated, "Of what use is the Board of State Charities?" They show, to the comprehension of any one who can cipher, that in one branch only—one little item, as it were—of the business of that Board, enough is saved to pay its entire expenses, and many thousands over.

2.—Sub-Department of Settlement and Bastardy.

This is made the special charge of the General Agent, assisted by the Second Deputy and his clerk. Occasional aid is given by other officers.

Ever since the State system was established, it has been customary to examine all the inmates of the several institutions, as soon as possible after their admission, to ascertain their birth-place and previous residence, their occupation, habits, and personal history; also the names and residences of their parents, grandparents, and more remote ancestors in the direct line, the civil and pecuniary condition of all these parties, with such other facts as might throw any light upon the question of their settlement; and, if foreigners, the time and mode of their immigration, the port where they landed, and the date of their entry into the State.

During the past year, your Agent, his deputies and clerks, in pursuance of this duty, have made numerous visits to the institutions, as well as to different towns within and without the State, have travelled many thousand miles, and conducted an extensive correspondence.

Examinations for Six Years.

The following table will show the number and places of these examinations for the past six years:—

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 7.

NUMBER OF CASES EXAMINED IN	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Almshouse at Tewksbury, .	1,254	800	964	1,021	848	1,400
Almshouse at Bridgewater, .	649	754	568	146	580	662
Almshouse at Monson, . .	25	79	154	162	212	402
Rainsford Hospital, . . .	262	—	185	196	204	257
Lunatic Hospitals, . . .	227	225	316	776	550	300
Offices of Board, . . .	1,705	1,425	1,301	1,103	1,036	1,424
Totals, . . .	4,122	3,283	3,438	3,404	3,430	4,445

After examination, each case is carefully studied, and all necessary investigation made, with the view to ascertain some possible means of support through a "lawful settlement," or "kindred of ability;" or, failing these, to verify the propriety of removal, by some one of the methods provided by law, and in the next table will be found the result of these labors for the past six years.

TABLE No. 8.

	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Settlements within the State, .	143	94	50	29	28	38
Settlements out of the State, .	643	633	514	307	351	350
Cases where friends have paid or removed,	325	176	243	212	245	413
Totals,	1,111	903	817	553	629	803

Total found for six years, 4,816

Thus it appears that since October 1, 1865, 4,122 cases have been investigated, 143 settlements found in this State and 643 in other States, and 325 persons given up to the proper officer to be sent to their friends, who in a few cases have wholly or in

MILITARY SETTLEMENT.

part remunerated the State for the expense incurred. More than 1,600 others have been placed in the care of the same officer for transportation to the "places where they belong or whence they came."

Expenses of the Sub-Department.

The cost of this sub-department paid from the regular appropriation, has been as follows:—

Salary of General Agent,	\$2,850 00
Salary of Deputy,	1,200 00
Salary of Clerk,	600 00
Travelling expenses,	221 89
Record books and office expenses, . .	75 00
Total,	<u>\$4,946 89</u>

The receipts have been,—

From cities and towns,	\$3,765 44
From individuals,	2,956 86
Total,	<u>6,722 80</u>

Balance in favor of the sub-department,	\$1,775 41
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The Law of Military Settlement.

Viewed from the stand-point of your Board, this has proved a most beneficent statute, though it is neither natural nor likely that it should be so regarded by the local authorities.

Families of soldiers, numbering in the aggregate many hundred souls, have been saved from the State Almshouses and aided at home, thereby lessening the chance of their permanent pauperization.

It is, however, liable to two objections, foreseen by your Agent from the outset. First, it changes pre-existing settlements. This he strenuously opposed, insisting that the thing needed was to settle somewhere every unsettled but yet resident soldier. If already settled, no interference was required. But he was overruled, and the inevitable results appeared within a few months. Secondly, after the lapse of some years, it will

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

be almost impossible to prove a military settlement. Action promptly taken now will remedy this defect, as far as can reasonably be expected, and the undersigned is maturing a plan therefor, for the consideration of the Board.

The only change so far made in the law is to provide that the months required to make up the year of service need not be continuous. It arose from the following circumstance.

A citizen of a certain town enlisted on its quota in a nine months regiment, and after an actual service of about eleven months, was honorably discharged. Having rested awhile at home, he again enlisted on the town's quota for three years, but just before completing the first year's service, was honorably discharged with his regiment, on account of the close of the rebellion. He had thus actually served about 22 months, and the town had received credit for him at Washington for three years and nine months. But his wife and children having fallen into distress in a neighboring city, the aforesaid town disclaimed them, on the ground that the soldier had not served for twelve successive months, and the family was sent to the State Almshouse. The indignant superintendent, to his credit, be it said, refused to receive them, on the ground that the parties had a known settlement in the Commonwealth. The local authorities insisting on their right to send, and the duty of the superintendent to receive, a bill was introduced into the Legislature, then in session, providing that the term of service should not necessarily require a continuous year, and rejected on the ground that such was the true intent of the existing law. The danger of litigation, however, and of hardship to soldiers and their dependents before a decision could be reached, having been represented, it was passed as a defining Act, thus settling finally the question in dispute.

A more liberal policy on the part of some towns towards the families of settled soldiers, would in the end prove more economical for the one, and of lasting advantage to the other. Let the towns be forbidden to send any settled soldier, or any of his family, to the local almshouses, so long as they are persons of good behavior; let all the disabilities of pauperism be removed by statute from any such who call for and receive

BASTARDY CASES.

assistance ; let it be understood that this local aid is a right, and not a charity ; that it is just as “ respectable ” to receive it from the tax imposed by the town, as from that levied by the State, and assessed upon the towns ; and the millions now paid out as “ State aid,” and squandered, so much of it, in pandering to vice, will dwindle to an endurable figure, and all the really deserving will be more judiciously, and just as surely provided for.

Bastardy.

In his last Report, the undersigned gave full expression to his feelings concerning this most disagreeable and embarrassing portion of his duties. It is needless to repeat it here. To secure any improvement in the laws seems quite hopeless, committees and legislators, wherever addressed, finding it convenient forthwith to “ change the subject.” Even an attempt last winter to secure some definite penalty for the desertion of infants by heartless mothers,—a crime fearfully on the increase,—was utterly abortive. He can only execute the existing statute in the few cases where it is practicable, and witness with painful apprehension the physical and moral effects of this criminal neglect on our social fabric.

At the close of last year, four cases only were pending, which have since been terminated. During this year, only fourteen others have been commenced. Of these one has been settled by the marriage of the parties, and six have been compromised by the payment of a fixed sum, a part of which has been paid to the mother for the support of the child, when there was reasonable ground to believe that it would be properly expended. All receipts not thus disposed of have been paid into the State treasury, from which have been drawn the sums due for costs and expenses. One case has gone to the supreme court on exceptions. In another, the defendant was convicted, and is serving out his time in jail, and five are still pending.

The sum of \$778 collected from this source has been paid into the State treasury. The expenses for suits of the present year have been so far \$169.55. Each prosecution costs on an average about \$30, unless the case goes to the Supreme Court, which materially adds to the expenditure required.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

The State Work-House.

Upon recommendation of this Board, a bill establishing the above institution was reported to the Legislature, received with great favor and passed unanimously. Other important business has caused its opening to be deferred till the first of October, but, at the date of preparing the final pages of this Report, about 85 persons have been sentenced. The effect has been most visible and positive. The vicious poor manifest the greatest dread of a commitment, and eleven persons have absconded from Tewksbury in a single week for fear of arrest and conviction. Perhaps the opening of a work-house may explain the considerable reduction in the number of State paupers the present fall, for which there appears to be no other adequate cause. In the next Annual Report, it will be possible to give a full account of its operation and results.

But there is one class which neither the Work-house nor Primary School can reach: the fast-growing horde of juvenile offenders who cannot be kept in the almshouses, and for whom the Reform Schools and School Ships are insufficient. Some new policy must be adopted to provide for the surplus forthwith, if only to prevent the future multiplication of penal institutions.

3.—Sub-Department of Transportation.

This is assigned to the Third Deputy and his clerk, but much of its business is done directly by the General Agent, and, in the frequent exigencies that occur, all the employés are expected to lend their aid. During much of the year, it is necessary to employ an extra officer.

Its expenses for the past year are as follows:—

For salaries,	\$1,052 22
For rent and office expenses,	244 06
Total,	<u>\$1,296 28</u>

It is hardly worth while to repeat what has been said so often as to the vital necessity of this sub-department to the property-holders of Massachusetts. It is sufficiently suggestive to state,

REMOVAL OF STATE PAUPERS.

that in the eight or nine years past, over 17,000 paupers and lunatics have been removed from the State, or otherwise legally disposed of, and that, since this policy was adopted, no new institution of charity has been projected, while one—and a most costly one too—has been closed.

The expenses of transportation are paid from a special appropriation, which is usually eight or nine thousand dollars, and is seldom entirely expended; not that the supply of persons suitable for removal gives out, but because the force of examining and transporting officers is entirely insufficient; there being for all our institutions only five, including the General Agent, to complete the three processes of examination of inmates, outside investigation to verify or disprove their statements, and final removal. As in temporary cases the cost of these processes averages about one-tenth of the cost of support, to say nothing of life cases, where, by expending twenty dollars, an outlay of two or three thousand is cut off, the true policy is to supply assistants enough to examine each institution thoroughly every week and make the outside investigations and removals immediately.

The whole number of removals for the year ending September 30, 1866, was 1,965; of transfers, 451, in all 2,416. The expense of sending the above number, including their necessary food, clothing and outfit, has been \$9,517.18; the removal to places beyond the sea costing \$1,229.43, or an average of \$11.08 for each person sent; to other places, \$7,775.19, or \$3.87½ for each. The transfers have cost \$2.46 each. The above aggregate also includes the amount paid for the compensation of all extra officers employed. The appropriation for this purpose for the financial year 1866, was \$9,000.

Details of Transportation.

The following is an analysis of the expenditure from the appropriation for transportation:—

Amount expended, \$9,517 18

1. Cash paid fares to transatlantic ports
and British Provinces, (by water,) . \$1,035 87

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

2. Cash paid fares in the United States and the Canadas,	\$5,968 00
3. Board and provisions,	754 69
4. Clothing and outfit,	94 06
5. Cartage and express,	38 65
6. Postage, telegrams, &c.,	21 96
7. Assistance,	591 89
8. Transfers,	1,012 56
	<hr/> \$9,517 18

The following Table will show the number and destination of the persons removed :—

TABLE NO. 9.

Sent to friends in the State,	822
transatlantic ports and British Provinces,	111
Canada,	29
other States,	745
	<hr/> 1,207
<i>Under Law of 1831.</i>	
Sent to Maine via Boston and Maine Railroad,	16
Maine via Eastern Railroad,	14
Maine via steamer,	63
New Hampshire via Boston and Maine Railroad,	15
New Hampshire via Eastern Railroad,	1
New Hampshire via Lowell Railroad,	13
New Hampshire via Fitchburg Railroad,	4
Vermont via Fitchburg Railroad,	8
Vermont via Lowell Railroad,	10
Rhode Island via Boston and Providence Railroad,	28
Connecticut via Boston and Providence Railroad,	4
Connecticut via Western Railroad,	17
New York via Stonington Railroad,	235
New York via Newport Railroad,	156
New York via Norwich and Worcester Railroad,	53
New York via Western Railroad,	83
Canada via Boston and Maine Railroad,	15
Canada via Eastern Railroad,	6
Canada via Boston and Lowell Railroad,	12
Canada via Fitchburg Railroad,	4
Canada via Connecticut River Railroad,	1
	<hr/> 758
Total removals,	<hr/> 1,965

REMOVALS AND TRANSFERS.

Transfers in Detail.

The various transfers will appear in

TABLE NO. 10.

<i>Lunatic Hospitals to State Almshouses.</i>		
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital to Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	23	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	11	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Monson Almshouse, . . .	1	
		35
<i>Transfers between Lunatic Hospitals.</i>		
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital to Northampton do., . . .	24	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Northampton do., . . .	8	
		32
<i>From State Almshouses, &c., to Lunatic Hospitals.</i>		
From Monson Almshouse to Northampton Lunatic Hospital, . . .	4	
Tewksbury Almshouse to Worcester Lunatic Hospital, . . .	2	
Tewksbury Almshouse to Taunton Lunatic Hospital, . . .	1	
Bridgewater Almshouse to Taunton Lunatic Hospital, . . .	1	
Rainsford Island Hospital to Taunton Lunatic Hospital, . . .	1	
		9
<i>Transfers between State Almshouses, &c.</i>		
From Tewksbury to Monson,	157	
Bridgewater to Monson,	82	
Rainsford to Monson,	3	
Monson to Tewksbury,	62	
Rainsford to Tewksbury,	23	
Bridgewater to Tewksbury,	4	
Rainsford to Bridgewater,	18	
Tewksbury to Bridgewater,	5	
Tewksbury to Rainsford,	11	
Bridgewater to Rainsford,	1	
Monson to Rainsford,	1	
		367
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
From Rainsford Hospital to Soldiers' Home,	5	
Hartford Asylum to Tewksbury,	2	
Bridgewater to Idiotic School,	1	
		8
Total,		451
Whole number of removals and transfers,		2,416

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Removals from Lunatic Hospitals.

The pressure of other business has compelled your Agent to omit in great measure, his usual examinations at the Lunatic Hospitals; but they seemed at the close of last year, in a better condition than any others to endure a temporary neglect. He has only removed sixty inmates since October 1st, 1865, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the number then remaining; but the rapid increase of inmates warns him to resume his labors, though at the sacrifice of other important business. That number had risen on October 1, 1866, in spite of the removal of 60, from 478 to 548, and at this time of writing exceeds 580.

Those removed were disposed of as follows :—

TABLE NO. 11.

Sent from Taunton Lunatic Hospital to State Almshouses, .	23	
from Worcester Lunatic Hospital to State Almshouses, .	12	
		85
Sent from Taunton Lunatic Hospital out of the State, . .	12	
from Worcester Lunatic Hospital out of the State, . .	9	
from Northampton Lunatic Hospital out of the State, .	2	
		23
Sent from Taunton Lunatic Hospital to friends, . . .	1	
from Worcester Lunatic Hospital to friends, . . .	1	
		2
Total,		60

The following Table will show the number of this class removed for thirteen years, ending September 30, 1866 :—

REMOVAL OF LUNATICS, 1854-66.

TABLE No. 12.

YEARS.	No. sent to State Almshouses.	No. sent to their places of settlement.	Total.	YEARS.	No. sent to State Almshouses.	No. sent to their places of settlement.	Total.
1854, . .	35	14	49	1862, . .	3	31	34
1855, . .	122	40	162	1863, . .	37	64	101
1856, . .	81	28	109	1864, . .	70	73	143
1857, . .	44	18	62	1865, . .	70	35	105
1858, . .	14	102	116	1866, . .	35	25	60
1859, . .	28	45	73				
1860, . .	9	21	30	Totals, .	551	531	1,082
1861, . .	3	35	38				

The following Table will show the number of State lunatics in the several hospitals on the 1st October, 1858, to 1866, inclusive:—

TABLE No. 13.

HOSPITALS.	Oct 1, 1858.	Oct 1, 1859.	Oct 1, 1860.	Oct 1, 1861.	Oct 1, 1862.	Oct 1, 1863.	Oct 1, 1864.	Oct 1, 1865.	Oct 1, 1866.
Worcester, . .	86	87	130	156	189	175	116	91	129
Taunton, . .	139	175	196	243	271	238	186	152	147
Northampton, .	176	153	221	216	232	248	216	235	272
Totals, . .	401	415	547	615	692	661	518	478	548

Increase since 1865, 70

The undersigned has often declared that if the process of transportation and transfer was suspended, we should require a new lunatic hospital once in every three, or at most four years; but like the words of some ill-boding prophet, his statements have never been believed. He is now able to furnish statistics for the last nine years, for the correctness of which he can personally vouch.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

It must be observed, that in the judgment of experts, three hundred and fifty patients is the largest number that should be congregated in one hospital, and that our own were built to accommodate no greater number. With four hundred inmates they are uncomfortably crowded, and the chances for cure are diminished.

TABLE NO. 14,
*Showing the Accumulation of State Pauper Lunatics from 1858 to 1866,
a period of nine years.*

Removals, 1858,	116	
Increase to 1859,	14	
		<hr/>	130
Removals, 1859,	73	
Increase to 1860,	132	
		<hr/>	205
Removals, 1860,	30	
At close of three years,	<hr/>	365
Increase to 1861,	68	
Removals, 1861,	38	
Increase to 1862,	77	
		<hr/>	115
Removals, 1862,	34	
(No increase to 1863.)			
Removals, 1863,	101	
At close of three years,	<hr/>	318
(No increase to 1864.)			
Removals, 1864,	143	
(No increase to 1865.)			
Removals, 1865,	105	
Increase to 1866,	70	
		<hr/>	175
Removals, 1866,	60	
At close of three years,	<hr/>	378
Total for nine years,		1,061
Or an average of 353 $\frac{1}{3}$ for each period of three years.			

Temporary expedients might postpone for awhile the creation of new establishments, but the final result is inevitable, unless provision is made for the removal of over one hundred a year.

SICK STATE PAUPERS.

BUSINESS OF THE GENERAL AGENT.

Besides the transactions detailed above, there are many duties devolving especially upon the General Agent, too numerous to be mentioned in detail. Among them are the maintenance of an extensive correspondence, consultations with overseers of the poor, auditing the bills of the lunatic hospitals and the ordinary pauper accounts of the cities and towns. He is also directed by statute to execute the recent enactments in respect to supporting the sick poor of the cities and towns without removal, so far as the investigations and bills are concerned. This is becoming a very weighty responsibility, and he needs a special clerk to assist him. The number of notifications of sickness sent in from October 1, 1865, to October 1, 1866, is 498. These appear to cover 538 individuals. There is a corresponding number of investigations to make, (some of them a hundred miles away,) and the same number of bills to audit. This is more than sufficient to occupy his entire time, and unless special arrangements are made, other more important duties must be neglected.

The undersigned has now completed the Annual Report of his proceedings under the direction of the Board. But it would be unjust to them, and an unwarrantable suppression of the truth, to omit an exact narrative of the action he has been instructed to take by His Excellency and the Executive Council, in regard to

RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.

It is the more necessary that he should give the facts, because the Board of State Charities, which has had nothing to do with this action,—which has passed no vote and issued no order in relation thereto,—has been assailed by the Inspectors in their Annual Report, in language which, intended to arraign this Board before the public, is really a sharp criticism upon the course deliberately and advisedly taken by the Governor and Council, the common superiors of either Board. The causes of this onslaught appear to be the closing of the so-called "Military Barracks" at Rainsford, and the removal of the

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

pauper inmates of the Hospital. Of the latter the undersigned has spoken fully in a communication to the Board, which is appended to their Report. He will here detail the facts respecting the closing of the former.

The "Military Barracks."

Like many other strange things, this establishment must have been born of "military necessity." Its early history, as given so faithfully by your Secretary, need not be repeated here. We speak only of its end, and the causes that induced it.

The Inspectors, in their last Report, inform the public that certain soldiers were present illegally on the Island. The Superintendent, in a previous Report, avers that they were there supported without "color of law." One would have thought that the mere existence of this illegality, which they did not cause, and yet for which they were responsible, would have called forth a vigorous protest from the Inspectors. It seems that they failed to make it; but, on the contrary, apparently forgetful of the violation of the law they had just reported, and the solemn obligation of all public officers to terminate such violations within their jurisdiction, they say "the question of the expediency of these removals is with those who caused them!" But they were "caused" by His Excellency and the Council, whose attention was early attracted by the large aggregates of the Bills from Rainsford presented for their approval. Inquiry led to their discovery of the illegality noticed above; and also that while this unlawful expenditure was going on, the twenty-five beds in the Discharged Soldiers' Home, to which the State was entitled, in virtue of its appropriation of \$20,000 thereto, were not used for its benefit. Consultation with Dr. Underwood developed his dissatisfaction with the arrangement, and the additional fact that but few of the recipients of this sumptuous bounty were specially deserving. For these reasons, your General Agent, without your knowledge as a Board, was ordered, as the executive officer of the charities, to put a stop to farther infringement of law, by removing the inmates of the Barracks as speedily as consistent

RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.

with humanity ; and the Superintendent of the "Home" was directed to receive the number to whose support the State was legally entitled. Forthwith the authorities of that Institution made a written request that they might not be compelled to receive any parties expelled by them for good cause ; and an examination revealed the fact that twelve per cent. of the patients at the "Barracks" had been so expelled from the "Home" for drunkenness and violation of its rules. Two others proved to have been thieves, and yet more were afflicted with disreputable diseases. Of the few remaining nearly all belonged to the class known as "bummers." And these were the parties,—“illegally” present on the Island, and “supported without color of law,” at some seven dollars each per week,—the “wisdom” of whose removal by the Governor and Council, is “questioned” by the local Board !

Of the thirty-nine found by the General Agent in the Barracks, all were removed, except those who died, or were discharged by the Superintendent ; and proper provision was made for all but two, who seemed able and willing to take care of themselves. Two “bummers” of the worst class absconded from the officer who was conveying them to comfortable quarters, and these probably were the “patriots” who, the Inspectors say, were “seen piteously asking alms in the crowded streets.” Your Agent is very sure that they were never seen looking at “the face of the enemy.”

The Closing of the Pauper Hospital.

In view of the truths detailed by the General Agent in his communication, appended to the Report of the Board, that the Legislature has chosen to provide for the really sick State paupers within the cities and towns ; that, were it not so, it is inhuman to send a patient from a distant town to Rainsford, when a good Hospital is near at hand ; that, for this reason, and because it costs so much, the municipal authorities would not ordinarily do it ; that consequently admissions were limited to the sick poor of Boston and vicinity who are mainly of the vicious classes, and if they were to be moved at all ought to go to a place of detention ; and finally, that but few even of them could be secured

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

except by illegally providing for them transportation; your Agent submits that the Inspectors have no just grounds of complaint against either the Board of Charities, or the Governor and Council, for terminating, after the emergency had passed, that temporary arrangement, which made Rainsford a State Pauper Hospital.

CONCLUSION.

These lines are written in the spirit of kindness, and simply that the "other side," all-important in every controversy, may be brought fully before the public.

No question is raised as to the sincerity of the Inspectors in the convictions they avow, nor as to their integrity in performing their official duties. On the contrary, the undersigned is confident that every member of this Board entertains for these gentlemen a full measure of personal good-will. But two of them at least have been in service less than a single year; and confined to one institution, and that the smallest and least consequential of the whole, their knowledge is necessarily limited to a small segment of the vast circle of our charities. Without a longer and more varied experience, they would hardly claim to be qualified to define that line of policy which the general good might require. It would seem, then, more appropriate, and quite as modest, if having, as they believe, faithfully and acceptably fulfilled their special trust, they should leave the general duties of suggestion and action where the Legislature has deliberately placed them, and with His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council—the actual controlling head of our system of charities.

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT.

REMOVALS UNDER LAW OF 1860.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Account of Persons sent out of the State, or to places, under the Act of 1860, Chapter 83, and the expense of the same.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1865.			
October 3,	Peasley, John, . . .	Salem, . . .	\$0 50
3,	Anderson, James, . . .	Springfield, . . .	3 00
3,	Murphy, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
3,	Kane, John, . . .	" . . .	4 00
4,	Brown, Chas. E., . . .	Toledo, Ohio, . . .	20 75
4,	Robbins, Charles, . . .	Dexter, Mich., . . .	23 00
4,	Davis, Henry, . . .	Cambridge, Ohio, . . .	23 00
4,	Davis, William, . . .	" . . .	23 00
4,	Hightower, Jas. P., . . .	Xenia, Ohio, . . .	23 95
4,	Reeses, John, . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio, . . .	23 35
4,	Reeses, Margaret, . . .	" . . .	23 35
4,	Shinall, William, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	6 00
4,	Yates, John W., . . .	Reading, Pa., . . .	11 00
4,	Rouistone, James, . . .	Indianapolis, Ind., . . .	21 25
4,	Lovett, Joseph, . . .	Baltimore, . . .	9 00
4,	Cole, Joshua, . . .	Sandusky, Ohio, . . .	19 85
4,	Dyer, Joshua, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	6 00
4,	Malone, Charles, . . .	" . . .	6 00
4,	Malone, Mary A., . . .	" . . .	6 00
4,	Johnson, Joseph C., . . .	Carlisle, Penn., . . .	9 00
4,	Green, Thomas, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
4,	Menery, Elizabeth, . . .	Cannelton, Ind., . . .	46 00
4,	Menery, Isabella, . . .	" " . . .	
4,	Menery, Sarah, . . .	" " . . .	
4,	Menery, Elizabeth, jr., . . .	" " . . .	
6,	Cartwright, Delia, . . .	Waterville, Maine, . . .	11 50
6,	Cartwright, Martha, . . .	" " . . .	
6,	Cartwright, Linda, . . .	" " . . .	
6,	Gamble, Joseph, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
10,	Atwell, Thomas, . . .	South Barton, Vt., . . .	14 75
10,	Atwell, Catherine, . . .	" " . . .	
10,	Atwell, Maria, . . .	" " . . .	
10,	Dacey, George, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
10,	Stutzell, George, . . .	" . . .	4 00
10,	Sullivan, David, . . .	New Bedford, . . .	1 50
10,	Piercer, Philip, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
10,	Smith, Geo. H., . . .	" . . .	4 00
10,	Ballard, Jacob, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	6 00
10,	Cannon, Henry, . . .	" . . .	6 00
10,	Calnan, Joseph, . . .	Trenton, N. J., . . .	6 00
10,	Collins, Jeremiah, . . .	Middletown, Pa., . . .	9 00
10,	Bearman, Wm. H., . . .	St. Louis, Mo., . . .	33 35
10,	Brown, Henry, . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio, . . .	23 35
10,	Selden, James, . . .	Hillsboro, Ohio, . . .	24 00
10,	Burns, Wm. H., . . .	Frankfort, Ky., . . .	30 00
10,	Davis, J. S., . . .	Rockport, Ill., . . .	34 75
13,	Butler, Priscilla, . . .	Alexandria, Va., . . .	10 50
13,	Harris, John, . . .	Chambersburg, Pa., . . .	14 00

APPENDIX TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Oct'r 13,	Watts, Isaac J., . . .	Carlisle, Pa., . . .	\$9 00
13,	Lane, Milton, . . .	" . . .	9 00
16,	Collins, Morris, . . .	St. Louis, Mo., . . .	33 35
16,	Ritchie, William, . . .	" . . .	33 35
16,	Cross, Edwin, . . .	Janesville, Wis., . . .	31 25
16,	Smith, Geo. F., . . .	Indianapolis, Ind., . . .	21 25
16,	Low, David, . . .	Columbus, Ohio, . . .	23 35
16,	Lee, William, . . .	" . . .	23 35
16,	Colton, Willis, . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio, . . .	23 35
16,	Baker, Thomas, . . .	Xenia, Ohio, . . .	23 95
16,	Wheeler, Isaac, . . .	Pittsburg, Pa., . . .	13 75
16,	Farris, W. A., . . .	" . . .	13 75
16,	Bates, N. C., . . .	Wilkesbarre, Pa., . . .	10 00
16,	Mead, Thomas, . . .	Baltimore, Md., . . .	9 00
16,	Wilson, Henry, . . .	" . . .	9 00
16,	Wilson, Webster, . . .	Lancaster, Pa., . . .	8 00
16,	Davis, Thomas, . . .	Buffalo, N. Y., . . .	12 25
16,	Hawkins, Henry C., . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
16,	Hartigan, David, . . .	Providence, . . .	1 35
16,	Scott, Thomas, . . .	Nashville, Tenn., . . .	34 00
16,	Long, Fannie, . . .	England, . . .	} 71 50
16,	Long, Ann E., . . .	" . . .	
16,	Long, Moses H., . . .	" . . .	
16,	Boyle, Owen, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	
17,	McCarty, Eugene, . . .	England, . . .	4 00
17,	Stewart, Francis, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
17,	McDonald, Duncan, . . .	" . . .	4 00
18,	Gordon, Carrie, . . .	Albany, . . .	6 00
20,	Sampson, Henry, . . .	Columbus, Ohio, . . .	23 35
20,	Johnson, John H., . . .	Baltimore, Md., . . .	9 00
20,	Cheswell, Jane, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	6 00
20,	LaGar, Edward, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
20,	Walker, Joseph, . . .	" . . .	4 00
20,	Walker, Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	4 00
20,	Smith, Francis, . . .	" . . .	4 00
23,	Kennedy, Michael, . . .	" . . .	4 00
25,	Huggins, Ann, . . .	Chicago, Ill., . . .	} 44 50
25,	Huggins, Henry W., . . .	" . . .	
25,	Carney, Johanna, . . .	Louisville, Ky., . . .	} 23 35
25,	Carney, Esther, . . .	" . . .	
25,	Turner, Solomon, . . .	Lancaster, Pa., . . .	8 00
25,	Carr, Joseph, . . .	Charleston, S. C., . . .	19 00
25,	Crowell, Armstrong, . . .	" . . .	19 00
26,	Gardner, Charles, . . .	Warner, N. H., . . .	} 16 50
26,	Gardner, Maria M., . . .	" . . .	
26,	Gardner, Lottie, . . .	" . . .	
26,	Gardner, Martha, . . .	" . . .	
26,	Gardner, Charles, jr., . . .	" . . .	} 4 00
26,	Golding, Peter, . . .	New York, . . .	
26,	Pendegrass, Thomas, . . .	St. John, N. B., . . .	Free.
28,	Hinds, Martin, . . .	" . . .	Free.
28,	Smith, Edward, . . .	" . . .	Free.
31,	Clark, Christiana, . . .	" . . .	Free.
31,	Oswald, Durant, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
31,	McGrath, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	4 00
31,	Cook, Julia, . . .	" . . .	} 6 00
31,	Cook, Benjamin, . . .	" . . .	
31,	Cook, Mary A., . . .	" . . .	} 6 00
31,	Fisher, Ephraim, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	
Nov'r 3,	Lafarge, Victor, . . .	Essex, Mass., . . .	1 00

REMOVALS UNDER LAW OF 1860.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Nov'r	3, Friede, Orwed,	Hamburg,	\$49 00
3,	Condon, Thomas,	New York,	4 00
3,	Brittan, Giles,	St. Louis, Mo.,	23 35
3,	Malone, Franklin,	Columbus, Ohio,	23 35
3,	Sawyer, William,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	23 35
3,	Partridge, Euby,	Terre Haute, Ind.,	24 85
3,	Parker, Lot H.,	Mason, Ohio,	23 35
6,	Graves, Charles M.,	New York,	4 00
6,	Harvey, Frederick,	"	4 00
6,	Howland, Louisa,	Providence,	1 35
10,	Harris, Sarah,	Anson, Me.,	15 00
10,	Harris, Margaret,	"	
10,	Harris, William,	"	
10,	Harris, Caroline,	"	
10,	Proctor, Catherine,	Tecumseh, Mich.,	43 00
10,	Proctor, Richard,	"	
10,	Proctor, Caroline,	"	
10,	Morgan, Eliza,	Ireland,	34 00
13,	Bennett, Margaret,	St. John, N. B.,	Free.
13,	Bennett, James,	"	
13,	Bennett, Maggie,	"	
16,	Scott, John,	New York,	4 00
17,	Canova, Isadore,	Savannah, Ga.,	24 00
17,	Goodwin, James A.,	Charleston, S. C.,	19 00
17,	Paull, Theodore,	Philadelphia,	6 00
23,	McCormick, John,	New York,	4 00
24,	Koss, William,	Philadelphia,	6 00
24,	Kohl, Hugo B.,	"	6 00
28,	Hart, Gordon,	Nova Scotia,	12 00
28,	Clark, Charles,	Greenfield, Mass.,	3 60
Dec'r	1, Fenton, George,	New York,	4 00
1,	Sullivan, John,	"	4 00
1,	Begley, Hugh,	"	4 00
6,	Johnson, John R., (col'd,)	"	4 00
6,	Armstrong, Daniel J., (col'd,)	Searsport, Me.,	3 00
6,	Williams, Lemuel,	St. Johnsbury, Vt.,	15 25
6,	Williams, Margaret,	"	
6,	Johnson, Delia,	Mount Vernon, Me.,	8 75
6,	Johnson, Catherine,	"	
6,	Johnson, James,	"	
7,	Alexander, Margaret,	St. John, N. B.,	27 75
7,	Alexander, Catherine,	"	
7,	Alexander, Margaret, jr.,	"	
7,	Alexander, Charles,	"	
7,	Alexander, Martha,	"	
7,	Alexander, William,	"	4 00
8,	Roberts, James,	Windsor, Conn.,	
8,	Lovell, Henry, (col'd,)	New York,	4 00
8,	Holbrook, Samuel P.,	"	4 00
11,	Quinn, Ann,	St. John, N. B.,	6 00
12,	Hamill, Peter,	New York,	4 00
13,	Ryan, Michael,	"	4 00
13,	White, George,	"	4 00
13,	Gaston, George,	"	4 00
13,	Harkness, Catherine,	Albany,	6 00
13,	Harkness, Margaret,	"	
13,	Wagner, Charles,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	23 35
13,	Evans, Thomas,	"	23 35
13,	Sudendorf, John,	"	23 35
13,	Hall, James H.,	"	23 35

APPENDIX TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Dec'r 15,	Smith, Herman J., . . .	Chicago, Ill., . . .	\$22 25
15,	Brown, Charles, . . .	Galesburg, Ill., . . .	26 75
15,	Washington, Peter, . . .	Baltimore, Md., . . .	9 00
15,	Robertson, Geo., . . .	" . . .	9 00
15,	Wright, Alexander, . . .	Annapolis, Md., . . .	10 00
15,	Asburg, Thomas, . . .	Dayton, Ohio, . . .	24 50
15,	Ashport, George, . . .	Columbus, Ohio, . . .	23 35
15,	Williams, James J., . . .	St. Louis, Mo., . . .	33 35
15,	Lowell, Henry, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
16,	McKenzie, Peter, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	7 00
16,	Harper, Mary A., . . .	" . . .	7 00
18,	Smith, Henry, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
19,	Brown, Geo., (col'd.) . . .	Fitchburg, Mass., . . .	1 50
20,	Lee, Nelson, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
20,	McGregor, Daniel, . . .	" . . .	4 00
22,	Sweete, Mary, . . .	Portland, . . .	2 00
22,	Shannahan, Patrick, . . .	New Jersey, . . .	6 00
22,	Marmont, Francis, . . .	" . . .	6 00
23,	Dawce, James, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
27,	McMellen, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	4 00
27,	Smith, Frederick, . . .	" . . .	4 00
27,	Abbott, Willis, . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio, . . .	23 35
27,	Sansburg, Nicholas, . . .	" . . .	23 35
27,	Johnson, George, . . .	Charleston, S. C., . . .	19 00
27,	Anderson, Samuel, . . .	" . . .	19 00
27,	Brown, Mary, . . .	Washington, D. C., . . .	10 50
27,	Bell, William, . . .	Carlisle, Penn., . . .	9 00
27,	Fields, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
1866.			
Jan'y 1,	Smee, Ann, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
1,	Fisher, Charles, . . .	" . . .	4 00
3,	McEwen, Elizabeth, . . .	Hartland, Me., . . .	24 90
3,	McEwen, Jas. E., . . .	" . . .	
3,	McEwen, Charlie, . . .	" . . .	
3,	McEwen, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
3,	Patterson, Isaac P., . . .	Frost Village, Ca., . . .	13 00
8,	Buckingham, Charles, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
10,	Meddleton, Patrick, . . .	" . . .	4 00
10,	Ryan, John, . . .	" . . .	4 00
10,	Brown, George, (col'd.) . . .	Savannah, Ga., . . .	24 00
10,	Karin, Joseph, . . .	Cleveland, Ohio, . . .	16 00
10,	Hilton, Frank, . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio, . . .	23 35
10,	Asmus, Henry, . . .	Newark, N. J., . . .	5 50
10,	Legen, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
11,	Haskell, John J., (col'd.) . . .	Warren, N. H., . . .	3 00
11,	O'Brien, Mary, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
11,	Jarvis, Geo. W., (col'd.) . . .	Greenfield, Mass., . . .	3 60
12,	Kelly, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
12,	Moore, James, . . .	" . . .	4 00
12,	Horton, Emma, . . .	Providence, . . .	1 35
15,	Smith, Charles, . . .	Norwich, Ct., . . .	6 00
15,	Smith, Ellen, . . .	" . . .	
15,	Coburn, Chas. H., . . .	Northfield, Vt., . . .	6 00
15,	Birdsell, Daniel, . . .	Dover, N. H., . . .	2 30
15,	Johnson, James, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	6 50
16,	Morris, James, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
16,	Jones, John, . . .	Great Falls, N. H., . . .	2 50
16,	Davis, Richard T., . . .	New Braintree, Mass., . . .	2 85
16,	Connolly, John, . . .	Lowell, Mass., . . .	1 00

REMOVALS UNDER LAW OF 1860.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Jan'y 16,	Thompson, Martha, . . .	Providence, . . .	\$1 35
16,	Mills, Samuel, . . .	" . . .	1 35
18,	Twilight, Wm. H., . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
18,	Fove, George W., . . .	" . . .	4 00
18,	Sullivan, Margaret, . . .	Newport, R.I., . . .	4 00
18,	Sullivan, Mary A., . . .	" . . .	
18,	Sullivan, Timothy, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Sullivan, John, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Sullivan, Jeremiah, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Sullivan, Florence, . . .	" . . .	2 00
19,	Quinn, Frank, . . .	Portland, . . .	
19,	Bowers, Henry, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
22,	Dunlavy, Wm. J., . . .	" . . .	4 00
23,	Fletcher, John, . . .	Chatham, C. W., . . .	16 00
26,	Hagaman, Mike J., . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
26,	Johnson, Edward, (col'd.)	Cincinnati, Ohio, . . .	23 35
26,	Smith, Perry, (col'd.)	" . . .	23 35
26,	Riley, James, (col'd.)	St. Louis, Mo., . . .	33 35
26,	Moore, George, (col'd.)	Detroit, Mich., . . .	19 00
26,	Duncan, Samuel, (col'd.)	" . . .	19 00
26,	Conway, James, (col'd.)	Indianapolis, Ind., . . .	21 25
26,	Green, Augustus, (col'd.)	New York, . . .	4 00
30,	O'Brien, James, . . .	" . . .	4 00
Feb'y 1,	Doyle, Patrick, . . .	Concord, N. H., . . .	2 75
2,	Wells, John W., . . .	Hartford, Ct., . . .	7 80
2,	Wells, Catherine, . . .	" . . .	
2,	Wells, John J., . . .	" . . .	
3,	McGuire, Julia A., . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	15 00
3,	McGuire, John, . . .	" . . .	
3,	McGuire, William, . . .	" . . .	
3,	Monroe, William, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
3,	Monroe, Catherine, . . .	" . . .	4 00
6,	Brooks, Marion L., . . .	" . . .	4 00
10,	Sheedy, James, . . .	" . . .	4 00
14,	McCormick, Peter, . . .	Providence, . . .	1 35
15,	Wood, William, . . .	" . . .	1 35
15,	Logan, John, . . .	Portland, . . .	2 00
20,	Libbey, John, . . .	" . . .	2 00
23,	Taylor, William, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
26,	Brooks, Frank, . . .	" . . .	4 00
26,	Packard, Martin T., . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	6 00
27,	Doherty, Daniel, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
27,	Mitchell, William, . . .	Portland, . . .	2 00
27,	Anderson, John, (col'd.)	Carlisle, Penn., . . .	9 00
27,	Hallowell, Joseph, (col'd.)	Cincinnati, Ohio, . . .	23 35
27,	Graves, Nancy, (col'd.)	Baltimore, Md., . . .	9 00
27,	Washington, Geo., . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio, . . .	23 35
27,	Washington, Geo., 2d, . . .	Hagerstown, Md., . . .	12 75
27,	Burns, Thomas, . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio, . . .	23 35
27,	O'Neil, Catherine, . . .	Lewiston, Me., . . .	15 00
27,	O'Neil, Margaret, . . .	" . . .	
27,	O'Neil, Katy, . . .	" . . .	
27,	O'Neil, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	
27,	O'Neil, Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	
March 1,	Murphy, Ann, . . .	New York, . . .	6 00
1,	Murphy, Patrick, . . .	" . . .	4 00
5,	Crocker, Daniel P., . . .	" . . .	
5,	Sandy, Gilbert, . . .	Easthampton, . . .	3 50
5,	Weich, Thomas, . . .	Amesbury, . . .	1 40
5,	Cann, James B., . . .	New Bedford, . . .	1 50

APPENDIX TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
March 5,	Douglas, Antoine, (col'd.)	Newbern, N. C.,	\$19 00
5,	Washington, Edw., (col'd.)	Bridgetown, N. J.,	6 00
5,	Higgins, Thomas,	New Brunswick, N. J.,	6 00
5,	Shever, Sarah,	Delaware, Penn.,	10 50
8,	Wardsworth, Nettie,	Portland,	3 00
8,	Wardsworth, James,	"	"
8,	Williams, James,	Ellsworth, N. H.,	"
8,	Williams, Elizabeth,	"	12 00
8,	Williams, James, Jr.,	"	"
13,	Warner, Byron,	Windsor, Vt.,	4 60
16,	Donovan, Mary,	New York,	4 00
16,	Clay, Henry, (col'd.)	"	4 00
16,	Kelly, John,	"	4 00
16,	Kelly, Michael,	"	4 00
16,	Swartz, Jolin,	"	4 00
16,	Morris, Moses, (col'd.)	Philadelphia,	6 00
16,	Hallam, Thomas,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	"
16,	Hallam, Ellen,	"	46 50
16,	Hallam, Mary,	"	"
16,	Hasson, Mary,	England,	Free.
20,	Brown, Charles,	Providence,	1 35
22,	Campbell, John,	New York,	4 00
23,	Scott, Walter,	"	4 00
23,	Grant, Edward,	"	4 00
23,	Crowley, Ellen,	Hartford, Ct.,	2 00
23,	Higgins, Mary,	Abington,	65
23,	Robinson, Catherine,	Elizabethtown, N. J.,	"
23,	Robinson, Maria M.,	"	13 00
23,	Robinson, Ellen R.,	"	"
23,	Robinson, William,	"	"
28,	Mason, Joseph,	Concord, N. H.,	2 75
28,	Whiston, Charles,	Manchester, N. H.,	2 00
28,	Watts, Thomas,	New York,	4 00
28,	Tann, Jas. H.,	Circleville, Ohio,	23 35
28,	Colson, Frank,	New York,	4 00
30,	Gladden, Elizabeth,	Newport, R. I.,	2 00
April 4,	Caswell, Margaret,	Weybridge, Vt.,	"
4,	Caswell, Maria E.,	"	15 00
4,	Caswell, Charlotte,	"	"
4,	Caswell, William,	"	"
4,	Russell, Archibald,	Halifax, N. S.,	7 00
4,	Morrison, Peter,	Gloucester,	1 20
4,	Woods, John,	Easton,	60
6,	Wilbur, William,	Claremont, N. H.,	4 50
6,	Gray, James,	New York,	4 00
6,	Bowen, Edward,	Charleston, S. C.,	15 00
9,	Cummings, James,	Fisherville, N. H.,	3 00
10,	Dowdall, James,	Albany,	6 00
11,	Hascom, Caroline,	Manchester, N. H.,	2 00
13,	Benn, Willis,	Norfolk, Va.,	15 00
13,	Johnson, Moses,	Philadelphia,	6 00
13,	Scott, Lucy,	Charleston, S. C.,	19 00
13,	Miller, William,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	23 35
19,	Benson, Hannah,	Norwich, Ct.,	"
19,	Benson, Celia,	"	6 00
19,	Benson, Mary,	"	"
21,	McCarty, Emma,	New York,	4 00
21,	Hooper, Francis,	"	4 00
21,	Davis, Shepard,	Medway,	75

REMOVALS UNDER LAW OF 1860.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
April 21,	McGuire, Bridget,	Lowell,	\$4 05
21,	McGuire, Michael,	"	
21,	McGuire, James,	"	
21,	McGuire, Thomas,	"	
21,	Barclay, Bridget,	"	4 00
24,	Kierr, Peter,	New York,	
24,	Hodgdon, Amelia,	Ellsworth, Me.,	
24,	Shaw, John H.,	Portland,	
24,	Wallace, Joseph,	Spencer,	1 80
24,	Alexander, Elizabeth, . . .	Taunton,	1 00
26,	Matthews, Dorcas,	St. John, N. B.,	Free.
26,	Matthews, Mary A.,	"	
26,	Matthews, Henry,	"	
26,	Matthews, Michael,	"	
26,	Matthews, William,	"	35 00
26,	Matthews, Charles,	"	
27,	Kirby, John,	England,	
27,	Reynolds, Thomas,	Washington, D. C., . . .	
27,	Hammond, James,	Winthrop, Me.,	15 00
27,	Hammond, Clara,	"	
27,	Hammond, Jane,	"	
27,	Hammond, Julia,	"	
27,	Hammond, William,	"	1 35
30,	Partridge, William,	Providence,	
30,	Partridge, Elizabeth, . . .	"	
30,	Hillman, Frederick,	New York,	
30,	Hand, Patrick,	"	
30,	Bowman, Otta,	"	4 00
30,	Douglas, Georgia,	Millbridge, Me.,	5 00
30,	Swan, Martha,	Newport, R. I.,	3 00
30,	Swan, William,	"	
30,	Swan, Mary,	"	
30,	Smith, John,	Portland,	
May 3,	Broadhead, Walter,	New York,	4 00
4,	Lewis, Samuel,	"	4 00
4,	Runnells, Samuel,	New Durham, N. H., . . .	3 15
4,	Cotter, Margaret,	Portland,	1 50
4,	Cotter, John,	"	
4,	Ryan, Catherine,	New York,	
8,	Coty, Gideon,	Lincoln, Vt.,	
8,	Weaver, Geo. J.,	Concord, N. H.,	2 75
8,	Harris, Julia,	Plattsburg, N. Y., . . .	22 00
8,	Harris, Mary E.,	"	
8,	Harris, Jane B.,	"	
8,	Harris, Clara J.,	"	
10,	Thompson, Jane,	Newfoundland,	8 00
10,	Thompson, Robert,	"	
11,	Williams, Antoine,	Fayal,	
14,	Goodwin, Charles,	Manchester, N. H., . . .	
14,	Orpin, Mary,	New York,	4 00
14,	Evans, John,	"	4 00
16,	Harding, Sarah,	Portland,	1 50
18,	Hart, Clara,	Newport, R. I.,	2 00
21,	Smith, Charles,	Dover, N. H.,	2 30
21,	Walker, James,	Pawtucket, R. I., . . .	1 25
22,	Vilguit, Michael,	New York,	4 00
22,	May, Michael,	New Haven, Ct.,	4 50
22,	Walker, Maria,	Lewiston, Me.,	12 00
22,	Walker, Clara,	"	
22,	Walker, William,	"	
22,	Walker, James,	"	

APPENDIX TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
May 24,	Wilson, William,	St. Johnsbury, Vt.,	\$7 50
24,	Adams, Mary A.,	St. John, N. B.,	Free.
24,	Coyle, Sarah,	" "	
24,	Coyle, Ellen,	" "	
24,	Coyle, Kate,	" "	
24,	Kenney, Mary,	Liverpool,	35 00
24,	Conway, Stephen,	Springfield,	3 00
24,	Cotter, Ann,	New York,	4 00
28,	Stenning, John,	Quebec,	9 00
28,	McGregor, Moses,	New York,	4 00
28,	Lindsey, John,	Chicago, Ill.,	22 25
30,	Russell, Francis,	Stonington, Ct.,	4 35
30,	Russell, Emeline,	" "	
30,	Russell, Herbert,	" "	
31,	Thompson, William, . . .	Grafton, N. H.,	4 60
June 1,	Burtwell, James,	Fisherville, N. H., . . .	12 00
1,	Burtwell, Julia,	" "	
1,	Burtwell, Julia, jr., . . .	" "	
1,	Burtwell, Margaret, . . .	" "	
1,	Burtwell, Elizabeth, . . .	" "	
1,	Burtwell, William,	" "	
1,	Burtwell, James J., . . .	" "	6 00
4,	Hill, James,	St. John, N. B.,	
5,	Jackson, John,	New York,	4 00
8,	McCarty, Jeremiah, . . .	New Haven, Conn., . . .	13 50
8,	McCarty, Honora,	" "	
8,	McCarty, Jane,	" "	
8,	McCarty, Margaret, . . .	" "	
8,	McCarty, William,	" "	4 00
8,	Fayres, Frederick,	New York,	
11,	Henries, Mary,	Manchester, N. H., . . .	3 00
11,	Henries, Elizabeth, . . .	" "	4 00
11,	Flaherty, Mary,	New York,	
11,	Tucker, Elizabeth,	" "	4 00
11,	Ivers, Daniel,	" "	4 00
11,	Arlington, John,	Dover, N. H.,	10 35
11,	Arlington, Betsey,	" "	
11,	Arlington, Louise,	" "	
11,	Arlington, David,	" "	
11,	Arlington, Prudent, . . .	" "	10 00
11,	Wiedman, Ado,	Philadelphia,	
11,	Wiedman, Rosanna,	" "	
11,	Wiedman, Albert,	" "	7 00
11,	Wiedman, Almira,	" "	
15,	Lane, Cornelius,	Hartford, Ct.,	80
15,	Lane, Margaret,	" "	
18,	Potter, Alice,	Concord, Mass.,	3 38
21,	Spencer, William,	Worcester, Mass., . . .	
21,	Spencer, Mary,	" "	
21,	Spencer, William, jr., . .	" "	35 00
25,	Cahill, Mary,	Ireland,	
25,	Clinton, Peter,	Portland,	1 50
25,	Stenick, Adam,	New York,	4 00
26,	Gladden, Elizabeth, . . .	Brunswick, Me.,	7 50
26,	Gladden, Sarah,	" "	
26,	Gladden, Katy,	" "	
26,	Gladden, William,	" "	
26,	Lane, Jeremiah,	New York,	8 00
26,	Lane, Mary,	" "	
26,	Lane, Hannah,	" "	

REMOVALS UNDER LAW OF 1860.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
July 2,	LeBow, John,	Woonsocket, R. I.,	\$1 00
2,	Slocumb, William,	Manchester, N. H.,	2 00
2,	Lydon, Mary,	Milwaukee, Mich.,	} 27 00
2,	Lydon, Agnes,	" "	
2,	Lydon, John,	" "	
2,	Lydon, Mary, jr.,	" "	
2,	Lydon, Kate,	" "	
2,	Swayne, Eliza,	Bradford, Vt.,	} 18 30
2,	Swayne, Amelia,	"	
2,	Swayne, Jennie,	"	
3,	Kenney, Elizabeth,	Quebec,	10 00
3,	Kenney, Jennette,	"	10 00
3,	Kelly, Martin,	St. John, N. B.,	Free.
3,	Powers, Patrick,	Worcester,	1 35
3,	McCaffrey, Cornelius,	Springfield,	3 00
3,	Sellars, Henry,	Providence,	1 35
9,	Rogers, John,	New York,	4 00
9,	McGinnis, Patrick,	"	4 00
9,	Mullen, James,	Exeter, N. H.,	1 75
10,	Wilson, Charles,	Readfield, Me.,	} 10 30
10,	Wilson, Mary,	"	
13,	Shrieder, William,	New York,	4 00
13,	Shrieder, Catherine,	"	4 00
13,	Winters, William,	Bangor, Me.,	4 00
16,	Seeley, Bridget,	St. John, N. B.,	} Free.
16,	Seeley, Andrew,	" "	
17,	Partriguin, Ann,	Halifax, N. S.,	12 00
17,	Johnson, Mary A.,	Providence,	1 35
17,	Long, Michael,	Rockland, Me.,	} 13 50
17,	Long, Mary,	"	
17,	Long, Julia,	"	
17,	Long, Henry,	"	
17,	Long, Ellen,	"	
17,	Long, John,	"	
17,	Long, George,	"	
17,	Long, Elizabeth,	"	} 1 50
17,	Logan, Michael,	Portland,	
17,	Floyd, John,	"	1 50
17,	Fahermachei, Sigismund,	New York,	4 00
18,	Coty, Alice,	Lincoln, Vt.,	} 15 75
18,	Coty, Mary E.,	"	
18,	Coty, Gideon W.,	"	
19,	Atwell, Caroline,	Keene, N. H.,	4 00
19,	Lowery, Joshua,	Portland,	1 50
20,	Bragg, Ann,	Waterbury, Vt.,	} 7 25
20,	Bragg, Rosilla,	"	
21,	Wilson, Jane, (col'd,)	Norfolk, Va.,	} 18 00
21,	Wilson, Joseph, (col'd,)	"	
21,	Pickett, Dennis,	St. John, N. B.,	6 00
21,	Mulhearn, Kate,	" "	} 6 00
21,	Mulhearn, John,	"	
24,	Hussey, Margaret,	New York,	4 00
24,	Hussey, Michael,	"	4 00
24,	Bay, Henry,	White River Junction,	5 00
25,	McCarter, Maria,	Albany,	6 00
25,	McCarter, Mary,	"	6 00
25,	O'Brien, Ellen,	New York,	} 8 00
25,	O'Brien, John,	"	
25,	O'Brien, Margaret,	"	

APPENDIX TO GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
July 25,	Jallion, Isdore,	Montreal,	\$45 00
25,	Jallion, Mary,	"	
25,	Jallion, Julia,	"	
25,	Jallion, Joseph,	"	
25,	Jallion, Xavia,	"	
25,	Jallion, Matilda,	"	
25,	Jallion, Albert,	"	
25,	Jallion, Isdore, jr.,	"	
26,	Waters, Thomas,	New York,	
26,	Sinclair, Andrew, (col'd,)	Philadelphia,	
28,	Vincent, James,	Franklin, N. H.,	3 50
30,	Philbrick, Ellen,	Burlington, Vt.,	16 00
30,	Philbrick, Willie,	"	
30,	Philbrick, Horace,	"	
30,	Philbrick, Charles,	"	
30,	Waters, Margaret,	Providence,	1 35
30,	Challis, Ezekiel,	Bellows Falls,	4 00
30,	Smith, Patrick,	New York,	4 00
31,	Griffin, Ann,	Halifax, N.S.,	12 00
31,	Griffin, Joseph,	"	
31,	Griffin, Mary J.,	"	
31,	Harper, Thomas,	Liverpool,	
31,	Harper, Elizabeth,	"	83 00
31,	Harper, Mary J.,	"	
31,	Harper, Elizabeth, jr.,	"	
August 1,	Marguet, Abraham,	New York,	4 00
2,	Connor, Theodore, (col'd,)	"	4 00
7,	McHenry, James,	"	4 00
7,	Hyland, Julia,	Ireland,	35 00
7,	Welch, Honora,	Troy, N. Y.,	12 00
8,	Welch, Ellen,	"	
8,	Welch, Michael,	"	
8,	Whitten, William,	New York,	
9,	Harden, Thomas,	Concord, N. H.,	2 75
9,	Wingat, Samuel,	Bellows Falls,	4 00
9,	Ormsbee, Adeline,	Saratoga, N. Y.,	15 00
9,	Ormsbee, Augusta,	"	
9,	Ormsbee, Ida G.,	"	
9,	Wiseman, William,	New York,	
9,	Scott, James,	"	4 00
9,	Scott, Jas., jr.,	"	
20,	Lewis, Edmund L.,	Dover, N. H.,	
20,	Lewis, Caroline E.,	"	6 90
20,	Lewis, Elizabeth,	"	
20,	Lewis, Mary A.,	"	
20,	Lewis, Charles,	"	
20,	Fiske, Warner,	Hartford, Ct.,	6 75
20,	Fiske, Emma,	"	
20,	Fiske, Charles,	"	
22,	O'Connor, Patrick,	New York,	
22,	O'Connor, Margaret,	"	12 00
22,	O'Connor, Mary,	"	
22,	O'Connor, John,	"	
22,	O'Connor, Anna,	"	
22,	O'Connor, Margaret, jr.,	"	1 75
22,	Cummings, Charles,	Fall River,	
22,	Crapo, Frank,	"	
22,	Dornody, John,	New York,	
22,	Wing, Frederick,	Vergennes, Vt.,	16 00
22,	Wing, Catherine,	"	
22,	Wing, Anna,	"	

REMOVALS UNDER LAW OF 1860.

Persons Removed—Concluded.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Aug. 22,	McCarty, Hannah,	New York,	\$4 00
22,	Marlow, Walter,	Fall River,	1 75
22,	McCarty, Charles,	Ireland,	34 00
22,	Flaherty, Eugene,	"	34 00
22,	Iverson, Charles,	Attleborough, Mass.,	2 00
22,	Iverson, Mary,	"	
Sept'r 3,	Barrett, Margaret,	Montreal,	15 00
3,	Barrett, Catherine,	"	
3,	Barrett, Maggie,	"	
6,	Salmon, Elizabeth,	Fall River,	1 75
6,	Cotter, Martha,	Franklin, N. H.,	3 75
6,	Gardner, Sophia,	Waterville, Me.,	6 00
14,	Brogan, Patrick,	New York,	4 00
18,	Parmenter, Isabelle,	Troy, N. Y.,	6 25
18,	Parmenter, Maria,	"	
18,	Hancock, Elizabeth,	Warren, N. H.,	16 75
18,	Hancock, Clara,	"	
18,	Hancock, Margaret,	"	
18,	Hancock, William,	"	
18,	Hancock, Walter,	"	1 50
22,	Connor, Thomas,	Portland,	
25,	Hughes, Ann,	Springfield, Mass.,	3 00
25,	Smith, Alexander,	Newport, R. I.,	2 00
25,	Shaw, Thomas,	New York,	4 00
25,	Emory, Charles,	"	4 00
28,	Griffin, Margaret M.,	Pittston, Penn.,	10 00
29,	Miller, Charles,	Providence,	2 50
29,	Miller, Martha,	"	
29,	Miller, Caroline,	"	
29,	Miller, Phebe,	"	
29,	Miller, Willie,	"	4 00
	Total,		\$4,086 78
Cr.			
By cash received from friends of Ann Huggins,			\$18 00
" " " of Eliza Morgan,			30 00
" " " of Martha E. Sparrow,			15 00
" " " of Isaac Patterson,			13 00
" " " of Charles Buckingham,			3 00
" " " of Mike Hussey,			4 00
" " " of Thomas Harper,			58 00
" " " of Julia Hyland,			20 00
" " " of Mike Long,			13 50
" " " of Ann Griffin,			4 00
			178 50

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The following Tables, in addition to those given in the body of the Secretary's Report, will furnish the usual statistical information. Some of those printed last year are omitted, and a few have been added. Certain Remarks, necessary for the explanation of the Tables, will be inserted in their appropriate place. A separate Index of all the Tables will be found at the end of the Topical Index of this volume.

STATE PRISON EXPENSES SINCE 1815.

PART FIRST.—PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

A.—EXPENDITURES.

TABLE XVII.—*Showing the Average Number of Prisoners in the State Prison from 1815 to 1866, and the Gain or Loss to the State in each year.*

YEARS.	Average Number.	Gain.	Loss.	Total Expense.
1815,	—	—	\$10,094 11	—
1816,	—	—	18,085 81	—
1817,	—	—	11,853 28	—
1818,	—	—	8,479 98	—
1819,	341	—	5,372 72	—
1820,	*330	—	6,758 31	\$49,970 10
1821,	*290	—	5,706 31	42,456 84
1822,	*276	—	11,271 61	46,514 27
1823,	*294	—	5,706 31	41,099 89
1824,	298	\$1,212 78	—	41,517 77
1825,	314	10,051 82	—	49,233 01
1826,	313	4,197 37	—	48,188 00
1827,	285	—	6,392 56	42,502 82
1828,	290	—	12,167 07	39,978 44
1829,	262	—	7,599 70	31,360 12
Totals, . . .	299	\$15,461 47	\$104,487 77	\$432,820 76
1830,	290	—	\$6,897 02	—
1831,	256	—	477 81	\$26,491 86
1832,	227	\$4,192 33	—	24,907 19
1833,	250	6,995 57	—	26,126 86
1834,	277	7,646 28	—	29,475 28
1835,	287	7,000 00	—	32,248 27
1836,	285	13,428 25	—	33,754 00
1837,	288	—	2,773 64	40,273 14
1838,	303	56 94	—	38,947 12
1839,	316	4,633 27	—	38,392 05
1840,	318	—	179 48	40,889 32
1841,	333	—	1,015 92	36,856 12

* Real average.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVII.—Concluded.

YEARS.	Average Number.	Gain.	Loss.	Total Expense.
1842,	304	\$931 36	-	\$34,228 86
1843,	*270	-	\$5,022 11	29,213 13
1844,	*271	268 68	-	29,598 56
1845,	*284	807 35	-	30,994 30
1846,	*262	-	504 98	32,692 33
1847,	*262	126 26	-	32,271 71
1848,	*287	-	2,727 22	35,115 04
1849,	*320	-	1,428 23	36,400 57
1850,	*411	-	1,920 68	45,261 82
1851,	*466	-	3,352 26	45,843 78
1852,	*483	5,511 86	-	55,133 56
1853,	*484	-	18,871 02	81,882 45
1854,	*491	-	17,033 31	80,483 26
1855,	*483½	-	15,804 14	88,294 46
1856,	*455	-	7,032 97	93,136 55
1857,	*440½	-	14,709 82	89,165 97
1858,	*469½	-	23,788 62	96,955 68
1859,	*495	-	9,173 97	87,821 88
1860,	*509½	504 86	-	80,243 11
1861,	*520	-	2,377 20	117,728 16
1862,	*505½	-	7,714 88	88,347 23
1863,	*431½	-	9,844 14	80,747 32
1864,	*376½	-	29,404 17	96,084 06
1865,	*359	-	24,902 01	84,965 86
1866,	*470	-	6,104 65	94,746 36
Totals since 1830,	455	\$52,102 51	\$212,559 20	\$1,769,717 72
Grand Totals, .	845	\$67,563 98	\$317,046 97	\$2,202,538 48

Net loss in 15 years before 1830,	\$89,026 30
In 37 years since 1830,	160,456 69
In the last 10 years,	127,514 10
For the whole period,	249,482 99

* Real average.

It thus appears that the loss within the last *ten* years has been nearly fifty per cent. greater than during the first fifteen years, and more than the whole loss from 1815 to 1856 inclusive. During these ten years the Contract System has been that employed almost exclusively for the labor of the Prisoners.

COUNTY PRISON EXPENSES SINCE 1859.

TABLE XVIII.—*Showing the Expenses and the Number of Prisoners in the County Prisons for Eight Years—1859 to 1866.*

YEARS.	Total Expenses.	Earnings of Prisoners.	Balance against the Prisons.	Average No. Confined.	Average Weekly Cost.	Paid for Salaries.	Paid for Provisions.	Paid for Medicines, etc.	Reported Whole No. in Prison.
1859,	\$216,252 70	\$59,902 89	\$156,349 81	1,799.50	1.67.1	\$47,742 80	\$70,874 39	\$2,441 75	15,459
1860,	190,527 58	54,594 29	145,933 29	1,773.	1.58.2	52,749 48	76,014 15	2,894 79	13,626
1861,	177,375 17	43,362 03	134,013 14	1,821.	1.41.5	55,539 34	72,965 67	2,818 55	12,909
1862,	182,006 63	40,007 52	141,999 11	1,433.	1.90.5	53,038 67	71,897 47	2,617 92	11,541
1863,	192,745 84	39,023 76	153,722 08	1,228.	2.40.7	53,106 77	65,883 31	2,307 41	10,643
1864,	223,393 84	34,352 46	189,041 38	1,183.50	3.22.	64,510 49	81,014 57	2,771 86	*9,592
1865,	228,980 69	34,693 79	194,286 89	1,050.61	3.55.3	61,522 64	89,838 09	2,626 42	*8,947
1866,	271,670 30	47,574 06	224,096 24	1,410.84	3.05.5	67,836 61	105,144 44	3,313 25	*10,971
Totals,	\$1,682,952 75	\$353,510 80	\$1,329,441 94	1,443.68	2.77.8	\$456,046 30	\$633,932 09	\$21,791 95	-

* These numbers are known to be too large. Probably 9,000 for 1864, 8,500 for 1865, and 10,000 for 1866, would be nearer the truth.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

B.—THE SEX, EDUCATION, ETC., OF PRISONERS.

The following Table will show the increase and diminution of crime among women in Massachusetts for thirteen years, so far as the facts are reported. For the last two years the Boston House of Industry has been included in the table. If this could have been done for the preceding years, the number of women would appear considerably greater, for a majority of those committed to this large prison are women. The State Prison receives none but males.

TABLE XIX.—CRIME AMONG WOMEN.

Showing the Number of Male and Female Prisoners committed to the County Prisons, for thirteen years, 1854 to 1866, inclusive.

YEARS.	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			TOTALS.		
	Whole No. committed.	Males.	Females.	Whole No. committed.	Males.	Females.	Whole No. committed.	Males.	Females.
1854,	11,526	9,819	1,652	4,734	3,735	999	16,260	13,604	2,651
1855,	12,858	10,819	2,026	4,599	3,550	1,048	17,457	14,369	3,074
1856,	9,419	8,775	626	4,936	3,840	1,090	14,355	12,615	1,716
1857,	7,903	6,675	1,228	5,169	3,974	1,195	13,072	10,649	2,423
1858,	8,603	7,390	1,213	5,996	4,660	1,336	14,599	12,050	2,549
1859,	8,286	6,716	1,579	5,180	4,113	1,069	13,466	10,829	2,668
1860,	6,752	5,756	1,031	5,012	4,000	1,012	11,764	9,756	2,043
1861,	5,693	4,689	1,013	5,424	4,322	1,154	11,117	9,011	2,167
1862,	5,211	3,967	1,244	4,494	3,139	1,355	9,705	7,106	2,599
1863,	5,568	3,708	1,797	3,823	2,374	1,449	9,391	6,142	3,246
1864,*	4,931	3,180	1,751	3,184	1,917	1,267	8,116	5,097	3,019
1865,	5,052	3,640	1,412	2,822	1,826	996	†8,843	†5,792	†3,051
1866,	6,131	4,926	1,205	3,350	2,528	822	†11,013	†8,185	†2,828

* Since March 1st.

† Including 326 males and 643 females in the Boston House of Industry; but not including 97 United States prisoners (98 males and 4 females,) in Boston Jail.

‡ Including those sent to House of Industry.

It thus appears that for the last five years the number of male and female criminals has increased and diminished inversely, while the total number at present is by no means so large as in 1860-61, although our population has considerably augmented.

EDUCATION. RECOMMITMENTS.

TABLE XX.—EDUCATION OF PRISONERS.

Showing the whole number, and the percentage to the whole number committed, of Prisoners who could not read and write, in the County Prisons, 1857–1866.

YEARS.	Whole No. Reported.	Could not Read and Write.	Per cent.	YEARS.	Whole No. Reported.	Could not Read and Write.	Per cent.
1857, .	13,072	4,853	37.1	1862, .	9,705	1,065	20.2
1858, .	14,599	6,534	44.7	1863, .	9,391	3,312	35.3
1859, .	13,466	4,493	33.4	1864, .	5,694	2,150	37.8
1860, .	11,764	3,708	31.5	1865,* .	8,972	3,389	37.8
1861, .	11,117	3,702	33.3	1866,* .	11,260	3,638	32.3

* Including those in the House of Industry and the State Prison.

TABLE XXI.—RECOMMITMENTS.

Showing the whole number of Commitments, the Recommitments, and the percentage in the County Prisons and the State Prison since 1859.

YEARS.	HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			JAILS.			STATE PRISON.		
	Whole No.	Recommit- ted.	Per cent.	Whole No.	Recommit- ted.	Per cent.	Whole No.	Recommit- ted.	Per cent.
1859, . .	5,180	1,682	32	8,286	2,807	35	163	24	14.7
1860, . .	5,012	2,346	47	6,752	2,633	39	144	14	9.7
1861, . .	5,424	2,504	46	5,693	2,206	39	197	21	10.7
1862, . .	4,494	2,241	50	5,211	2,220	42	102	20	19.6
1863, . .	3,823	2,072	54	5,568	2,523	45	108	16	14.8
1864,* . .	1,760	1,017	57	2,801	1,167	42	79	10	12.6
1865, . .	2,820	1,580	56	5,052	2,064	40	129	8	6.
1866, . .	3,350	1,350	40	6,181	2,242	37	247	20	8.

* During seven months.

The above Table does not include the Recommitments in the House of Industry, which are this year 866, or 58 per cent., nor the Reform School Recommitments.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

O.—COMMITMENTS, CRIMES, DISCHARGES, ETC.
 TABLE XXII.—*Classification of Prisoners in the State, committed during the year ending September 30, 1866.*

	COUNTY PRISONS.						STATE PRISON.			H. OF INDUSTRY.			TOTALS FOR STATE.			
	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			Totals for Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, 1866.	Six months ending Sept. 31, 1866.	Totals for Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, 1866.	Six months ending Sept. 30, 1866.	Totals for Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, 1866.	Six months ending Sept. 30, 1866.	Totals for Year.
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, 1866.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, 1866.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, 1866.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, 1866.	Year.										
No. of Commitments,	3,567	3,192	6,759	1,832	1,923	3,755	10,514	179	68	247	880	992	1,872	6,458	6,175	12,633
Males,	2,856	2,565	5,421	1,434	1,397	2,831	8,252	179	68	247	451	438	889	4,920	4,468	9,388
Females,	711	627	1,338	398	526	924	2,262	—	—	—	429	554	983	1,538	1,707	3,245
No. of persons Committed,	3,313	2,818	6,131	1,704	1,646	3,350	9,481	179	68	247	766	766	1,532	5,962	5,298	11,260
Males,	2,651	2,275	4,926	1,339	1,189	2,528	7,454	179	68	247	384	347	731	4,553	3,879	8,432
Females,	662	543	1,205	365	457	822	2,027	—	—	—	382	419	801	1,409	1,419	2,828
Adults,	2,570	2,153	4,723	1,325	1,278	2,603	7,326	112	56	168	715	711	1,426	4,722	4,198	8,920
Males,	1,985	1,721	3,706	1,020	912	1,932	5,638	112	56	168	353	327	680	3,470	3,016	6,486
Females,	585	432	1,017	305	366	671	1,688	—	—	—	362	384	746	1,252	1,182	2,434
Minors,	670	601	1,271	379	368	747	2,018	67	12	79	51	55	106	1,167	1,036	2,203
Males,	597	499	1,096	319	277	596	1,692	67	12	79	31	20	51	1,014	808	1,822
Females,	73	102	175	60	91	151	326	—	—	—	20	35	55	153	228	381
Committed under 15 yrs. of age,	96	124	220	57	63	120	340	—	—	—	5	—	5	158	187	345
Males,	94	117	211	54	60	114	325	—	—	—	5	—	5	153	177	330
Females,	2	7	9	3	3	6	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	15
Whites,	3,131	2,687	5,798	1,634	1,562	3,196	8,994	156	61	217	758	760	1,518	5,679	5,050	10,729
Males,	2,483	2,137	4,620	1,278	1,126	2,404	7,024	156	61	217	378	342	720	4,295	3,666	7,961
Females,	648	530	1,178	356	436	792	1,970	—	—	—	380	418	798	1,384	1,384	2,768

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1866.

Colored,	109	87	196	70	84	154	350	23	7	30	8	6	14	210	184	394
Males,	99	83	182	61	65	126	308	23	7	30	6	5	11	189	160	349
Females,	10	4	14	9	19	28	42	—	—	—	2	1	3	21	24	45
Natives of this State,	e934	1,755	9471	9447	9447	918	2,673	67	27	94	105	135	240	1,577	1,430	3,007
Males,	810	700	1,510	402	351	753	2,263	67	27	94	55	63	118	1,334	1,141	2,475
Females,	124	121	245	69	96	165	410	—	—	—	50	72	122	243	289	532
Natives of other States,	539	456	995	263	260	558	1,548	55	22	77	75	63	138	962	801	1,763
Males,	427	376	803	245	203	448	1,251	55	22	77	37	24	61	764	625	1,380
Females,	112	80	192	48	57	105	297	—	—	—	38	39	77	198	176	374
Natives of other Countries,	d1,767	71,477	3,244	940	939	1,879	5,123	57	19	76	586	568	1,154	3,350	3,003	6,353
Males,	1,345	1,144	2,489	692	636	1,328	3,817	57	19	76	292	260	552	2,386	2,059	4,445
Females,	422	333	755	248	303	551	1,306	—	—	—	201	308	602	964	944	1,908
Parents both Americans,	791	691	1,482	450	409	859	2,341	73	31	104	83	61	144	1,397	1,192	2,589
Males,	682	585	1,267	386	330	716	1,983	73	31	104	48	19	67	1,189	965	2,154
Females,	109	106	215	64	79	143	358	—	—	—	35	42	77	208	227	435
Parents both Temperate,	3,084	2,573	5,657	1,534	1,445	2,979	8,636	172	68	240	54	—	54	4,844	4,086	8,930
Males,	2,448	2,062	4,510	1,198	1,037	2,235	6,745	172	68	240	35	—	35	3,853	3,167	7,020
Females,	636	511	1,147	336	408	744	1,891	—	—	—	19	—	19	991	919	1,910
Parents both or either Convicts,	33	36	69	41	39	80	149	1	—	1	1	—	1	76	75	151
Males,	28	33	61	34	30	64	125	1	—	1	—	—	—	63	63	126
Females,	5	3	8	7	9	16	24	—	—	—	1	—	1	13	12	25
Have had no Education,	e840	768	1,608	623	672	1,295	2,903	17	5	22	369	344	713	1,849	1,789	3,638
Males,	602	548	1,150	420	419	839	1,999	17	5	22	156	136	292	1,195	1,108	2,303
Females,	238	220	458	203	253	456	914	—	—	—	213	208	421	654	681	1,335

† Including 73 (69 males, 4 females,) of whose commitment no particulars were given.
 ‡ Including 64 (55 males, 9 females,) of whose commitment no particulars were given.

a 5 males included whose age was not stated.

b Including 7 males, birthplace not stated.

c Including 3 males, birthplace not stated.

d Including 5 males and 1 female born at sea, and 4 males not stated.

e Including 57 (55 males, 2 females,) not classified.

f 83 (71 males, 11 females,) not classified, included.

g Including 1 male unknown.

j One male born at sea.

i Including 4 (3 males, 1 female,) born at sea.

* Not given.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXII.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Concluded.*

	COUNTY PRISONS.						STATE PRISON.			H. OF INDUSTRY.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			Totals for Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, 1896.	Sept. 30, 1896.	Totals for Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, 1896.	Sept. 30, 1896.	Totals for Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, 1896.	Sept. 30, 1896.
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, 1896.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, 1896.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, 1896.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, 1896.	Year.									
Could Read and Write,	226	188	414	177	184	361	775	57	23	80	—	805	365	460	760
Males,	201	175	376	153	154	307	683	57	23	80	—	185	185	411	537
Females,	25	13	38	24	30	54	92	—	—	—	—	180	180	49	223
Have had a Common School Education,	2,173	1,787	3,960	900	785	1,685	5,645	101	39	140	397	57	454	3,571	2,668
Males,	1,778	1,486	3,264	762	614	1,376	4,640	101	39	140	228	26	254	2,869	2,165
Females,	395	301	696	138	171	309	1,005	—	—	—	169	31	200	702	503
Have had a Superior Educat'n,	3	11	14	4	4	8	22	4	1	5	—	—	—	11	16
Males,	3	11	14	4	4	8	22	4	1	5	—	—	—	11	16
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Were Married,	1,545	1,277	2,822	801	804	1,605	4,427	56	33	89	386	385	771	2,788	2,499
Males,	1,045	901	1,946	543	520	1,063	3,009	56	33	89	178	153	331	1,822	1,607
Females,	500	376	876	258	284	542	1,418	—	—	—	208	232	440	966	892
Were Intemperate,	2,233	1,707	3,940	1,294	1,222	2,516	6,456	62	60	122	347	347	765	3,589	3,754
Males,	1,703	1,375	3,078	1,015	885	1,900	4,978	62	60	122	347	347	765	3,589	3,754
Females,	530	332	862	279	337	616	1,478	—	—	—	418	418	—	809	1,087
Had Property to the value of \$1,000,	151	128	279	96	28	124	403	17	9	26	—	—	—	264	165
Males,	145	113	258	86	26	112	370	17	9	26	—	—	—	248	148
Females,	6	15	21	10	2	12	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	17

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1866.

Had been in the Army or Navy,	1,233	971	2,204	569	457	1,026	3,230	124	47	171	40	35	75	1,966	1,510	3,476
Males,	1,231	971	2,202	569	457	1,026	3,228	124	47	171	40	34	74	1,964	1,509	3,473
Females,	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3
Had been in Reform Schools, .	35	32	67	21	16	37	104	18	5	23	6	5	11	80	58	138
Males,	32	31	63	20	15	35	98	18	5	23	4	1	5	74	52	126
Females,	3	1	4	1	1	2	6	—	—	—	2	4	6	6	6	12
No. committed once before, . .	—	—	1,174	—	—	665	1,839	—	—	—	—	—	236	—	—	2,093
Males,	—	—	966	—	—	494	1,460	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	—	1,593
Females,	—	—	208	—	—	171	379	—	—	—	—	—	121	—	—	500
No. committed twice before, . .	—	—	468	—	—	240	708	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	870
Males,	—	—	325	—	—	150	475	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	543
Females,	—	—	143	—	—	90	233	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	327
No. committed more than two and less than six times before,	—	—	405	—	—	297	702	—	—	—	—	—	281	—	—	983
Males,	—	—	238	—	—	200	438	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	—	536
Females,	—	—	167	—	—	97	264	—	—	—	—	—	183	—	—	447
No. committed six or more times before,	—	—	195	—	—	148	343	—	—	—	—	—	209	—	—	552
Males,	—	—	88	—	—	91	179	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	225
Females,	—	—	107	—	—	57	164	—	—	—	—	—	163	—	—	327
Total No. who have been in Prison before,	—	—	2,242	—	—	1,350	3,592	—	—	—	—	—	886	—	—	4,498
Males,	—	—	1,617	—	—	935	2,552	—	—	—	—	—	825	—	—	2,897
Females,	—	—	625	—	—	415	1,040	—	—	—	—	—	561	—	—	1,601

* Including 1 male not stated.

† Including 1 male not given.

‡ Not given.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIII.—Classification of Prisoners committed to the County Prisons for the Year ending September 30, 1866.

	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DUCES.		ESSEX.					
	Fall at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Fall at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregates.	Fall at New Bedford.	Fall at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Fall at Edgartown.	Aggregates.	Fall at Lawrence.	Fall at Newburyport.	Fall at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
Total Number of Commitments,	22	12	34	58	103	161	96	214	439	749	7	7	157	94	329	226	355	1,161
Males,	15	6	21	48	79	127	69	190	339	598	6	6	133	86	280	171	243	913
Females,	7	6	13	10	24	34	27	24	100	151	1	1	24	8	49	55	112	248
Whole Number of Persons committed,	22	12	34	51	90	141	78	187	359	624	7	7	145	*91	300	206	300	1,042
Males,	15	6	21	42	67	109	58	164	275	497	6	6	121	83	260	155	215	834
Females,	7	6	13	9	23	32	20	23	84	127	1	1	24	8	40	51	85	208
Adults,	16	10	26	36	55	91	62	153	290	505	7	7	101	54	246	155	218	774
Males,	10	5	15	27	40	67	44	131	219	394	6	6	85	50	213	111	148	607
Females,	6	5	11	9	15	24	18	22	71	111	1	1	16	4	33	44	70	167
Minors,	6	2	8	15	35	50	16	34	69	119	-	-	44	10	54	51	82	241
Males,	5	1	6	15	27	42	14	33	56	103	-	-	36	10	47	44	67	204
Females,	1	1	2	-	8	8	2	1	13	16	-	-	8	-	7	7	15	37
Number committed under 15 years of age,	1	1	2	5	7	12	4	11	9	24	-	-	9	2	17	9	27	64
Males,	1	1	2	5	6	11	4	11	7	22	-	-	8	2	16	8	27	61
Females,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3
White,	20	12	32	47	78	125	69	186	327	582	6	6	145	64	293	199	300	1,001
Males,	13	6	19	39	60	99	51	163	249	463	5	5	121	60	253	148	215	797
Females,	7	6	13	8	18	26	18	23	78	119	1	1	24	4	40	51	85	204

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1866.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIII.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.*

	FRANKLIN.			HAMDEN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Concord.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Total Number of Commitments,	32	20	52	119	345	464	58	70	128	270	66	291	639	1,266	2	2	4
Males,	30	18	48	101	251	352	56	65	121	251	60	204	495	1,010	1	1	4
Females,	2	2	4	18	94	112	2	5	7	19	6	87	144	256	1	1	1
Whole Number of Persons committed,	32	19	51	114	287	401	52	65	117	260	*66	272	595	1,193	2	2	4
Males,	30	17	47	96	215	311	50	61	111	242	60	195	465	962	2	2	4
Females,	2	2	4	18	72	90	2	4	6	18	6	77	130	231	1	1	1
Adults,	23	11	34	84	239	323	40	55	95	173	20	201	467	861	1	1	1
Males,	21	9	30	71	174	245	38	52	90	161	20	136	359	676	1	1	1
Females,	2	2	4	13	65	78	2	3	5	12	-	65	108	185	-	-	-
Minors,	9	8	17	30	48	78	12	10	22	87	9	71	128	295	2	1	3
Males,	9	8	17	25	41	66	12	9	21	81	8	59	106	254	2	1	3
Females,	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	1	1	6	1	12	22	41	-	-	-
Number committed under fifteen years of age,	3	3	6	5	10	15	1	4	5	13	3	8	25	49	1	1	1
Males,	3	3	6	5	10	15	1	4	5	12	2	8	24	46	1	1	1
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-
White,	32	19	51	106	253	359	50	64	114	256	27	269	587	1,139	2	2	3
Males,	30	17	47	90	193	283	48	60	108	238	26	193	459	916	2	1	3
Females,	2	2	4	16	60	76	2	4	6	18	1	76	128	223	2	1	1

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1866.

Colored, Males,	-	-	8	34	42	2	1	3	4	2	3	8	17	-	1
Females,	-	-	6	22	28	2	1	3	4	2	2	6	14	-	1
Natives of this State, Males,	20	10	30	46	72	118	19	18	37	107	11	152	836	2	3
Females,	10	10	29	38	63	101	19	17	36	103	10	54	131	2	1
Natives of other States, Males,	1	-	1	8	9	17	6	4	1	4	1	12	21	38	-
Females,	8	2	10	34	53	87	6	4	10	43	7	50	64	164	-
Natives of other Countries, Males,	8	2	10	28	43	71	5	4	9	41	7	34	51	133	1
Females,	4	7	11	6	10	16	1	1	1	2	-	16	13	31	1
Natives of other Countries, Males,	3	5	8	30	110	140	26	40	68	98	11	107	283	499	-
Females,	1	2	3	4	52	56	1	3	4	12	-	49	96	157	-
Whose Parents were both Ameri- cans,	18	6	24	56	85	141	21	18	39	84	14	52	111	261	2
Males,	17	6	23	46	72	118	20	17	37	80	13	40	95	228	2
Females,	1	-	1	10	13	23	1	1	2	4	1	12	16	33	2
Whose Parents were both temperate, Males,	14	3	17	80	242	328	43	57	100	235	22	256	525	1,038	2
Females,	13	3	16	74	181	255	42	53	95	218	22	183	404	827	2
Whose Parents were both or either Convicts,	1	-	1	12	61	73	1	4	5	17	-	73	121	211	-
Males,	1	1	1	6	10	16	-	1	1	11	1	11	25	48	-
Females,	-	1	1	5	9	14	-	1	1	11	1	10	20	42	-
Have had no Education, Males,	6	3	9	26	115	141	22	32	54	63	5	109	236	413	-
Females,	5	2	7	22	63	85	21	30	51	52	5	67	167	291	-
Could Read and Write, Males,	2	1	3	78	162	240	1	2	3	11	9	42	69	122	-
Females,	2	1	3	68	143	209	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	9	-
	-	-	-	12	19	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

† Including 1 male not stated.
‡ Including 1 male born at sea.

* Including 37, (82 males, 5 females,) particulars not stated.
 ‡ Including 2 males not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIII.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.

	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Concord.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Have had a Common School Education,	24	15	39	6	6	12	197	15	163	359	734	22	22	4
Males,	23	14	37	4	6	10	190	14	128	298	630	2	2	4
Females,	1	1	2	2	—	2	7	1	35	61	104	—	—	—
Have had a Superior Education,	—	—	—	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males,	—	—	—	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Were Married,	12	8	20	59	148	207	97	9	140	287	533	—	—	—
Males,	10	6	16	49	95	144	86	9	84	195	374	—	—	—
Females,	2	2	4	10	53	63	11	—	56	92	159	—	—	—
Were Intemperate,	16	11	27	78	248	326	112	10	210	436	768	—	—	—
Males,	15	9	24	69	186	255	105	10	153	334	602	—	—	—
Females,	1	2	3	9	62	71	7	—	57	102	166	—	—	—
Had Property to the value of \$1,000,	—	—	—	16	6	22	59	1	1	56	117	—	—	—
Males,	—	—	—	16	6	22	58	1	1	49	109	—	—	—
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	8	—	—	—
Had been in the Army or Navy,	10	3	13	42	107	149	113	10	105	203	431	—	—	—
Males,	10	3	13	42	107	149	113	10	104	203	430	—	—	—
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1866.

Had been in a Reform School,	1	3	4	1	4	5	1	1	1	2	12	1	12	12	37
Males,	1	3	4	1	4	5	1	1	1	2	12	1	12	12	37
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	12	1	12	12	37
Number committed once before,	1	4	5	16	46	62	10	12	12	22	70	—	52	156	278
Males,	1	4	5	16	46	62	10	12	12	22	70	—	52	156	278
Females,	1	3	4	14	36	50	9	12	12	21	66	—	37	124	227
Number committed twice before,	1	1	1	2	10	12	1	—	—	1	4	—	15	32	51
Males,	1	1	1	2	10	12	1	—	—	1	4	—	15	32	51
Females,	1	1	2	5	29	34	4	2	2	6	13	3	23	42	81
Number committed more than two	1	1	2	3	16	19	4	2	2	6	13	3	19	25	60
and less than six times before,	1	1	2	3	16	19	4	2	2	6	13	3	19	25	60
Males,	1	1	2	3	16	19	4	2	2	6	13	3	19	25	60
Females,	1	1	2	2	13	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	17	21
Number committed six or more	—	—	—	7	29	36	4	6	6	10	5	—	21	40	66
times before,	—	—	—	7	29	36	4	6	6	10	5	—	21	40	66
Males,	—	—	—	7	29	36	4	6	6	10	5	—	21	40	66
Females,	—	—	—	1	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	15	21
Number committed six or more	—	—	—	3	21	24	—	1	1	1	—	—	16	17	33
times before,	—	—	—	3	21	24	—	1	1	1	—	—	16	17	33
Males,	—	—	—	3	21	24	—	1	1	1	—	—	16	17	33
Females,	—	—	—	2	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	15	23
Total Number who have been in	—	—	—	2	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	10
Prison before,	2	5	7	31	125	156	18	21	21	39	88	3	112	255	458
Males,	2	5	7	31	125	156	18	21	21	39	88	3	112	255	458
Females,	2	4	6	24	82	106	17	21	21	38	84	3	79	189	355
	—	1	1	7	43	50	1	—	—	1	4	—	33	66	103

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIII.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Continued.

	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
Total Number of Commitments,														
Males,	182	239	421	46	48	94	4,517	631	5,148	38	161	125	501	825
Females,	159	180	339	39	44	83	3,516	418	3,929	37	139	105	420	701
Whole Number of Persons committed,	23	59	82	7	4	11	1,001	218	1,219	1	22	20	81	124
Males,	178	226	404	44	45	89	4,037	595	4,632	36	157	105	444	742
Females,	156	173	329	38	41	79	3,138	383	3,521	35	135	85	368	623
Adults,	22	53	75	6	4	10	899	212	1,111	1	22	20	76	129
Males,	133	192	325	34	40	74	3,195	439	3,634	27	118	71	360	576
Females,	113	146	259	28	36	64	2,425	273	2,698	26	101	56	303	486
Minors,	20	46	66	6	4	10	770	166	936	1	17	15	57	90
Males,	45	34	79	10	5	15	769	156	925	9	39	34	84	166
Females,	43	27	70	10	5	15	644	110	754	9	34	29	65	137
Number committed under fifteen years of age,	2	7	9	—	—	—	125	46	171	—	5	5	19	29
Males,	11	4	15	3	1	4	120	2	122	1	2	10	8	21
Females,	11	4	15	3	1	4	115	2	117	1	2	9	8	20
White,	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	1	—	1
Males,	172	220	392	43	45	88	3,824	554	4,378	35	152	103	434	724
Females,	150	168	318	37	41	78	2,935	345	3,280	34	132	83	359	608
White,	22	52	74	6	4	10	889	209	1,098	1	20	20	75	116

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS 1866.

Colored,	6	12	1	1	1	140	41	181	1	5	2	10	18
Males,	6	11	1	1	1	134	38	172	1	3	2	9	15
Females,	—	1	—	—	—	6	3	9	—	2	—	1	3
Natives of this State,	55	102	23	21	44	1,038	178	1,216	13	55	39	97	204
Males,	52	92	22	21	43	859	138	987	13	53	32	79	177
Females,	3	10	1	—	1	179	50	229	—	2	7	18	27
Natives of other States,	19	22	41	2	3	628	120	748	13	36	19	71	139
Males,	18	37	2	2	4	487	84	571	12	31	18	67	128
Females,	1	4	—	1	1	141	36	177	1	5	1	4	11
Natives of other Countries,	104	261	19	21	40	\$2,208	297	2,595	10	66	47	276	399
Males,	86	114	200	14	18	1,723	171	1,894	10	51	35	222	318
Females,	18	43	61	5	3	675	126	701	—	15	12	54	81
Whose Parents were both American,	35	44	79	16	18	788	122	910	20	63	39	113	235
Males,	33	39	72	16	17	652	88	740	19	50	33	99	207
Females,	2	5	7	—	1	136	34	170	1	7	6	14	28
Whose Parents were both Temperate,	170	215	385	28	32	3,869	575	4,444	34	130	97	379	640
Males,	148	164	312	22	29	2,988	366	3,354	33	110	78	316	537
Females,	22	51	73	6	3	881	209	1,090	1	20	19	63	103
Whose Parents were both or either Convicts,	5	5	10	2	6	7	—	7	—	9	1	12	22
Males,	5	4	9	2	6	5	—	5	—	9	1	8	18
Females,	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	4

* Including 73, (89 males, 4 females,) particulars not stated.

† Including 2 males not stated.

‡ Including 1 male not stated.

§ Including 9, (7 males, 2 females,) born at sea, and 4 males not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XXIII.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Concluded.

	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.					Aggregates.
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Jail at Worcester.	Aggregates.	
Have had no Education, Males,	51	87	138	*19	†22	41	†1,031	194	1,225	11	53	52	175	291	
Females,	33	52	85	13	21	34	721	93	814	11	41	40	126	218	
Could Read and Write, Males,	95	113	208	—	1	7	310	101	411	20	12	12	49	73	
Females,	91	97	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	41	—	69	
Have had a Com. School Education, Males,	4	16	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	9	
Females,	28	26	54	25	23	48	2,935	401	3,336	4	104	3	269	380	
Have had a Superior Education, Males,	28	24	52	25	21	46	2,350	290	2,640	4	94	3	242	343	
Females,	—	2	2	—	2	2	585	111	696	—	10	—	27	37	
Were Married, Males,	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	
Females,	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	
Were Intemperate, Males,	88	119	207	14	18	32	1,845	272	2,117	15	79	83	211	338	
Females,	69	76	145	9	16	25	1,190	161	1,351	14	62	23	158	257	
Had Property to the value of \$1,000, Males,	19	43	62	5	2	7	655	111	766	1	17	10	53	81	
Females,	90	161	251	26	33	59	2,783	491	3,274	22	72	48	332	474	
Had Property to the value of \$1,000, Males,	84	128	212	23	30	53	2,089	320	2,409	21	66	42	281	410	
Females,	6	33	39	3	3	6	694	171	865	1	6	6	51	64	
Had Property to the value of \$1,000, Males,	7	9	16	2	3	5	106	—	103	—	28	2	36	66	
Females,	7	9	16	2	3	5	96	—	96	—	24	1	34	59	
Females,	—	—	—	1	1	—	10	—	10	—	4	1	2	7	

COMMITMENTS TO COUNTY PRISONS 1866.

Had been in the Army or Navy,	61	76	137	19	18	37	1,462	29	1,491	17	78	39	187	321
Males,	61	76	137	19	18	37	1,462	29	1,490	17	78	39	187	321
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Had been in a Reform School,	-	-	1	2	1	3	20	-	20	1	5	6	2	14
Males,	-	-	1	2	1	3	20	-	20	1	5	6	2	14
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number committed once before,	28	44	72	4	9	13	836	96	932	7	20	23	79	140
Males,	28	38	64	4	8	12	668	51	719	7	25	23	63	118
Females,	2	6	8	-	1	1	168	45	213	-	1	5	16	22
Number committed twice before,	11	15	26	5	2	7	332	50	382	3	13	8	22	41
Males,	10	12	22	4	2	6	204	18	222	3	11	8	14	31
Females,	1	3	4	1	-	1	128	32	160	-	2	-	8	10
Number committed more than two and less than six times before,	4	23	27	2	4	6	293	36	329	3	1	9	36	49
Males,	3	17	20	1	4	5	150	15	165	3	1	8	25	37
Females,	1	6	7	1	-	1	143	21	164	-	-	1	11	12
No. com'd six or more times before,	1	11	12	2	2	4	138	12	150	-	4	1	18	23
Males,	1	6	7	1	2	3	56	6	62	-	4	1	15	20
Females,	-	5	5	1	-	1	82	6	88	-	-	-	3	3
No. who have been in Prison before,	44	93	137	13	17	30	1,599	194	1,793	13	44	40	155	252
Males,	40	73	113	10	16	26	1,078	90	1,168	13	41	36	117	207
Females,	4	20	24	3	1	4	521	104	625	-	8	4	38	45

* Including 4, (3 males, 1 female,) not stated.

† Including 1 male not stated.

‡ Including 135, (123 males, 12 females,) not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIV.—Classification of Crimes in the State.

1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON. 2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY. 3.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER. 4.—MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES.	COUNTY PRISONS.						STATE PRISON.			H. OF INDUSTRY.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			Six months ending April 1, 1866.	Six months ending October 1, 1866.	Year.	Six months ending April 1, 1866.	Six months ending October 1, 1866.	Year.	Six months ending April 1, 1866.	Six months ending October 1, 1866.	Year.
	Six months end- ing Apr. 1, 1866.	Six months end- ing Oct. 1, 1866.	Year.	Six months end- ing Apr. 1, 1866.	Six months end- ing Oct. 1, 1866.	Year.									
Murder, . Males, . Females, . Manslaughter, . Males, . Females, . Rape—Males, . Assault, . Males, . Females, . Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, . Females, . Total Crimes against the Person, Males, . Females, .	16 16 — 9 9 — 13 352 308 44 39 38 1 429 384 45	11 9 2 2 2 — 12 328 279 49 23 21 2 376 323 53	27 25 2 11 11 — 25 680 587 93 62 59 3 805 707 98	27 25 2 16 16 — 25 1,136 996 140 96 91 5 1,300 495 147	— — — 3 3 — — 216 199 17 17 16 1 236 218 18	— — — 2 2 — — 240 210 30 34 32 1 259 228 31	— — — 5 5 — — 456 409 47 47 82 2 495 446 49	— — — 8 8 — 2 6 6 3 — — — — 16 3 —	— — — 10 10 — 1 15 15 5 8 — — — — 12 9 3	— — — 1 1 — — 6 6 3 — — — — 19 10 5	— — — — — — — 27 19 8 — — — — 27 19 8	16 16 — 20 20 — 15 586 522 64 56 54 2 693 627 66	11 9 2 6 6 — 13 583 499 84 40 37 3 653 564 89	27 25 2 26 26 — 28 1,169 1,021 148 96 91 5 1,346 1,191 155	

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIV.—*Classification of Crimes in the State—Continued.*

CRIMES.	COUNTY PRISONS.						STATE PRISON.			H. OF INDUSTRY.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			Six months ending April 1, 1886.	Six months ending October 1, 1886.	Year.	Six months ending April 1, 1886.	Six months ending October 1, 1886.	Year.	Six months ending April 1, 1886.	Six months ending October 1, 1886.	Year.
	Six months end- ing Apr. 1, 1886.	Six months end- ing Oct. 1, 1886.	Year.	Six months end- ing Apr. 1, 1886.	Six months end- ing Oct. 1, 1886.	Year.									
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males,	17	15	32	8	12	20	52	1	2	1	1	1	26	29	55
Females,	14	14	28	4	8	12	40	1	2	1	1	1	19	23	42
Unlawful use of Property, Males,	3	1	4	4	4	8	12	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	13
Females,	2	4	6	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	6
Malicious Mischief, Males,	4	4	8	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	6
Females,	31	24	55	26	9	35	90	1	1	1	1	1	57	33	90
Males,	27	22	49	22	8	30	79	1	1	1	1	1	49	30	79
Females,	4	2	6	4	1	5	11	1	1	1	1	1	8	3	11
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	18	33	51	7	17	24	75	3	3	1	1	1	29	50	79
Females,	18	31	49	6	16	22	71	3	3	1	1	1	27	47	74
Total Crimes against Prop- erty,	1,152	883	2,035	659	487	1,146	3,181	162	224	28	33	61	2,001	1,465	3,466
Males,	1,002	755	1,757	482	369	851	2,608	162	224	13	8	21	1,659	1,194	2,853
Females,	150	128	278	177	118	295	573	1	1	15	25	40	342	271	613

2.—Crimes against Property.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XXIV.—*Classification of Crimes in the State—Concluded.*

CRIMES.	COUNTY PRISONS.						STATE PRISON.			H. OF INDUSTRY.			TOTALS FOR STATE.			
	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			Six months ending Apr. 1, 1866.	Six months ending Oct. 1, 1866.	Year.	Six months ending Apr. 1, 1866.	Six months ending Oct. 1, 1866.	Year.	Six months ending Apr. 1, 1866.	Six months ending Oct. 1, 1866.	Year.	
	Totals for Year.															
	Six months end- ing Apr. 1, 1866.	Six months end- ing Oct. 1, 1866.	Year.	Six months end- ing Apr. 1, 1866.	Six months end- ing Oct. 1, 1866.	Year.										
CRIMES.	Violation of By-Law, Males,	17	16	33	3	5	8	41	—	—	1	—	1	21	21	42
	Females,	17	15	32	3	5	8	40	—	—	1	—	1	21	20	41
	Aiding Escapes, Males,	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	Females,	12	6	18	3	—	3	21	—	—	—	—	—	15	6	21
	Contempt of Court, Males,	11	4	15	2	—	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	17
	Females,	1	2	3	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
	Vagrancy, Males,	6	5	11	2	7	9	20	—	—	—	—	—	8	12	20
	Females,	6	4	10	2	2	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	14
	Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	—	1	1	—	5	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
	Females,	4	13	17	104	147	251	268	—	—	17	39	56	125	199	324
	Total Crimes against Pub- lic Order and Decency, Males,	3	8	11	86	112	198	209	—	—	9	27	36	98	147	245
	Females,	1	5	6	18	35	53	59	—	—	8	12	20	27	52	79
	Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	69	147	216	54	118	172	388	—	—	19	36	55	142	303	445
	Females,	51	99	150	25	34	59	209	—	—	1	1	2	77	136	213
	Total Crimes against Pub- lic Order and Decency, Males,	18	48	66	29	84	113	179	—	—	18	35	53	65	167	232
	Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Crimes against Pub- lic Order and Decency, Males,	1,823	1,644	3,467	937	1,172	2,109	5,576	1	3	840	944	1,784	3,601	3,763	7,364	
Females,	1,324	1,243	2,567	734	797	1,531	4,098	1	3	429	420	849	2,488	2,463	4,951	
Total Crimes against Pub- lic Order and Decency, Males,	499	401	900	203	375	578	1,478	—	—	411	524	935	1,113	1,300	2,413	

3.—Crimes against Public Order and Decency.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

* Particulars of commitment of one male not given.

The "Totals for State," as given in the preceding table, are in many cases too large. Thus, in the commitments for Murder, 9 males appear both in the State and the County Prisons. The true aggregate for this crime is 18; viz.: 16 males and 2 females. The total commitments for Manslaughter are really 24, 2 males appearing in more than one prison.

The totals for Rape become 27, one man appearing both in the State and the County Prisons.

The totals for Arson or Burning become 28, viz.: 26 males and 2 females; 4 males appearing both in the State and the County Prisons.

The totals for Burglary become 36; 1 male appearing in two County Prisons, and one in both the State and the County Prisons.

The totals for Adultery become 73, 51 males and 22 females; 11 males and 1 female appearing in more than one County Prison, and 3 males appearing both in the State and the County Prisons.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—Classification of Crimes in the County Prisons for the year ending September 30, 1866.

	DARTMOUTH.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DUXES.		ESSEX.					
	Jail at Dartmouth.	House of Correction at Dartmouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
Murder,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manslaughter,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rape,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assault,	4	1	5	8	26	34	9	19	44	72	2	2	8	12	24	21	28	93
Males,	3	1	4	8	22	30	9	17	36	62	1	1	8	12	19	20	28	87
Females,	1	1	2	1	4	4	1	2	8	10	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	6
Miscellaneous Crimes,	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	15
Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	15
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Crimes against the Person,	4	1	5	12	27	39	10	21	44	75	3	3	9	13	37	21	28	108
Males,	3	1	4	12	23	35	10	19	36	65	2	2	9	13	32	20	28	102
Females,	1	1	2	1	4	4	1	2	8	10	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	6

1.—Crimes against the Person.

CRIMES IN COUNTY PRISONS CLASSIFIED.

	Males	Females	Total	% Males	% Females	% Total
Arson or Burning,	2	-	2	100	-	100
Males,	1	-	1	100	-	100
Females,	1	-	1	-	100	100
Burglary,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	7	18	25	28	72	69
Males,	6	15	21	35	65	60
Females,	1	3	4	25	75	9
Forgery,	-	1	1	-	100	100
Males,	-	1	1	-	100	100
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Making, Having or Passing Counterfeit Money,	1	-	1	100	-	100
Males,	1	-	1	100	-	100
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking and Entering,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud,	-	1	1	-	100	100
Males,	-	1	1	-	100	100
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt,	-	4	4	-	100	100
Males,	-	4	4	-	100	100
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DUKES.		ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males,	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4
Females,	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Unlawful use of Property, Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	4
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	4
Malicious Mischief, Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	6	14	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	13
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	5	13	1	1	1	1	3	1	7	12
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	6
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	6
Total Crimes against Prop- erty,	10	1	11	31	41	72	35	46	116	197	1	1	21	21	80	74	88	284
Males,	8	1	9	28	35	63	28	45	96	169	1	1	20	21	74	55	48	218
Females,	2	1	2	3	6	9	7	1	20	28	1	1	1	1	6	19	40	66

2.—Crimes against Property.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DUXES.		ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lenox.	House of Correction at Lenox.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
Aiding Escapes, Males, Females, . . .	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	2 2 1	1 1 1	3 3 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Contempt of Court, Males, Females, . . .	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	2 2 1	1 1 1	3 3 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Vagrancy, Males, Females, . . .	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, Females, . . .	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency, Males, Females, . . .	8 4 4	5 2 3	13 6 7	14 8 6	35 21 14	49 29 20	31 17 14	134 115 19	279 207 72	444 239 105	3 3 1	3 3 1	20 31 5	31 27 4	206 171 35	133 98 35	237 165 72	627 476 151

3.—Crimes against Public Order and Decency.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.*

CRIMES.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Concord.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Murder, . . . Males, . . . Females, . . .	1	1	1	2	1	2	7	1	1	1	8	1	1	1
Manslaughter, . . . Males, . . . Females, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rape—Males, . . .	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	1
Assault, . . . Males, . . . Females, . . .	11	6	17	10	29	39	49	3	19	85	156	1	1	1
Miscellaneous Crimes, . . . Males, . . . Females, . . .	11	6	17	9	24	33	48	3	17	77	145	1	1	1
Total Crimes against the Person, . . . Males, . . . Females, . . .	11	6	17	15	31	46	61	3	25	99	188	1	1	1
	11	6	17	14	26	40	60	3	23	89	175	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	5	6	1	1	2	10	13	1	1	1

1.—Crimes against the Person.

CRIMES IN COUNTY PRISONS CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSDEN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Concord.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males, . . . Females, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1
Unlawful use of Property, Males, . . . Females, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malicious Mischief, . . . Males, . . . Females, . . .	1	1	1	7	8	15	8	1	8	6	1	1	5	17	1	1	1
	1	1	1	5	6	11	8	1	8	5	1	1	10	15	1	1	1
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, . . . Females, . . .	1	1	2	1	4	5	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	11	1	1	2
	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	6	11	1	1	1
Total Crimes against Property, Males, . . . Females, . . .	17	10	27	59	78	137	20	21	41	153	14	107	168	442	2	1	3
	16	9	25	54	60	114	20	19	39	142	13	82	124	361	2	1	3
	1	1	2	5	18	23	1	2	2	11	1	25	44	81	1	1	1
2.—Crimes against Property.																	

2.—Crimes against Property.

CRIMES IN COUNTY PRISONS CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

8.—Crimes against Public Order and Decency.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.					NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	House of Correction at Concord.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Aiding Escapes, . Males, . Females, .	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1
	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
Contempt of Court, . Males, . Females, .	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Vagrancy, . Males, . Females, .	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	1	5	42	52	1	1	1
	1	1	1	14	15	4	4	1	1	36	41	1	1	1
	1	1	1	6	7	3	1	1	4	6	11	1	1	1
Miscellaneous Crimes, . Males, . Females, .	1	1	1	7	22	—	4	2	10	5	21	1	1	1
	1	1	1	15	15	—	4	2	6	4	16	1	1	1
	1	1	1	7	15	—	—	2	4	1	5	1	1	1
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency, . Males, . Females, .	4	4	8	43	279	51	46	11	156	372	585	1	1	1
	3	3	6	33	198	38	41	11	98	282	432	1	1	1
	1	1	2	10	81	13	5	—	58	90	153	1	1	1

8.—Crimes against Public Order and Decency.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.					Aggregates.
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.	
Murder,	2	—	2	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	2	—	—	—	2
Males,	2	—	2	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	2	—	—	—	2
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	3	3
Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	3	3
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape,—Males,	4	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	6	2	—	—	—	2	2
Assault,	33	37	70	17	7	24	414	103	517	18	18	11	48	82	82
Males,	29	31	60	13	7	20	348	97	440	17	17	9	44	75	75
Females,	4	6	10	4	—	4	71	6	77	1	1	2	4	7	7
Miscellaneous Crimes,	5	5	10	—	—	—	27	2	29	6	6	8	3	17	17
Males,	5	5	10	—	—	—	24	2	26	6	6	8	3	17	17
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Crimes against the Per- son,	44	43	87	17	7	24	461	106	567	29	29	20	51	105	105
Males,	40	37	77	13	7	20	385	100	485	28	28	18	47	98	98
Females,	4	6	10	4	—	4	76	6	82	1	1	2	4	7	7

1—Crimes against the Person.

CRIMES IN COUNTY PRISONS CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.					Aggregates.
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.	
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	8	32	1	1	2	1	4	2
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	6	29	1	1	2	1	2	
Unlawful use of Property, Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Malicious Mischief, Males,	9	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	9	4	4	1	—	5	5
Females,	6	—	6	—	—	—	9	—	9	4	—	1	—	5	
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	4	1	5	2	—	2	29	4	33	2	2	—	5	7	7
Females,	4	1	5	2	—	2	27	3	30	2	—	—	5	7	
Total Crimes against Property, Males,	82	38	120	17	9	26	1,211	361	1,572	16	92	53	87	243	243
Females,	73	30	103	17	9	26	1,017	249	1,266	16	80	47	68	211	
	9	8	17	—	—	—	194	112	306	—	12	6	19	37	37

2.—Crimes against Property.

CRIMES IN COUNTY PRISONS CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.—Concluded.*

CRIMES.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Fall at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Fall at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Fall at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Fall at Fitchburg.	Fall at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
Aiding Escapes, Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	14	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	14	1	1	1	1	1
Contempt of Court, Males,	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	2
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
Vagrancy, Males,	1	39	40	1	6	6	1	2	3	1	1	10	51	61
Females,	1	28	29	1	6	6	1	1	2	1	1	10	39	49
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males,	3	3	6	1	2	3	118	83	201	3	17	7	14	41
Females,	3	2	5	1	1	2	65	8	68	8	13	5	9	30
Females,	1	1	1	1	1	1	53	80	133	1	4	2	5	11
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency, Males,	56	158	214	10	32	42	2,637	164	2,801	7	87	51	364	459
Females,	46	113	159	8	28	36	1,922	64	1,986	6	28	40	305	379
Females,	10	45	55	2	4	6	715	100	815	1	9	11	59	80

3—Crimes against Public Order and Decency.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVI.—*Classification of Discharges from the County Prisons for the Year ending September 30, 1866.*

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVI.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.—Continued.*

[illegible]

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVI.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XX VI.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.—Continued.*

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	FRANKLIN.	HAMPDEN.	HAMPSHIRE.	MIDDLESEX.	NANTUCKET.
	Jail at Greenfield.	Jail at Springfield.	Jail at Northampton.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Nantucket.
	House of Correction at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	House of Correction at Northampton.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	House of Correction at Nantucket.
	Aggregates.	Aggregates.	Aggregates.	Aggregates.	Aggregates.
Discharged by Order of Overseers, Males,	1	9	1	19	1
Females,	1	6	1	9	1
Discharged by Police Courts, Males,	1	3	1	10	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1
Discharged for Insanity, Males,	1	1	1	2	1
Females,	1	1	1	2	1
Discharged for Sickness, Males,	1	1	1	7	1
Females,	1	1	1	7	1
Pardoned,	1	1	1	15	1
Males,	1	1	1	13	1
Females,	1	1	1	2	1
Executed,	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1
Died,	1	1	1	1	1
Males,	1	1	1	1	1
Females,	1	1	1	1	1

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

[illegible]

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XXVI.—Classification of Discharges, &c.—Concluded.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Pittsburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.	
Discharged by order of Overseers, .			18			-			-				16	
Males,			11			-			-				13	
Females,			7			-			-				3	
Discharged by Police Courts, .			-			-			-				-	
Males,			-			-			-				-	
Females,			-			-			-				-	
Discharged for Insanity, . .			-			-			-				-	
Males,			-			-			-				-	
Females,			-			-			-				-	
Discharged for Sickness, . .			-			-			-				-	
Males,			-			-			-				-	
Females,			-			-			-				-	
Pardoned,			-			-			-				-	
Males,			-			-			-				-	
Females,			-			-			-				-	
Executed,			-			-			-				-	
Males,			-			-			-				-	
Females,			-			-			-				-	
Died,			-			-			-				-	
Males,			-			-			-				-	
Females,			-			-			-				-	

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

[illegible]

Of those "Discharged by processes not given above" from Boston Jail, 30 United States prisoners were discharged by processes not specified, 19 were transferred to the House of Industry, 8 discharged by order of plaintiff's attorney, and the remaining 15 in various ways.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVII.—*Classification of Discharges for the State.*

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	COUNTY PRISONS.			State Prison.	House of Industry.	Totals for State.
	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.			
Discharged by Writ of Habeas Corpus,	4	8	12	-	-	12
Males,	4	7	11	-	-	11
Females,	-	1	1	-	-	1
Recognizing or giving Bail,	889	13	902	-	-	902
Males,	755	13	768	-	-	768
Females,	134	-	134	-	-	134
Sent to Court and not returned,	735	2	737	-	-	737
Males,	617	2	619	-	-	619
Females,	118	-	118	-	-	118
Escaped and not retaken,	2	11	13	1	1	15
Males,	2	11	13	1	1	15
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to other Jails,	190	-	190	-	-	190
Males,	167	-	167	-	-	167
Females,	23	-	23	-	-	23
Debtors discharged by payment of Debt,	2	-	2	-	-	2
Males,	2	-	2	-	-	2
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debtors discharged by order of Creditors,	10	-	10	-	-	10
Males,	10	-	10	-	-	10
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debtors discharged by taking Poor Debtors' Oath,	6	-	6	-	-	6
Males,	6	-	6	-	-	6
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sent to State Prison,	259	1	260	-	-	260
Males,	259	1	260	-	-	260
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sent to House of Correction,	483	49	532	-	1	533
Males,	396	43	439	-	1	440
Females,	87	6	93	-	-	93
By Superior Court,	399	4	403	-	-	403
Males,	344	3	347	-	-	347
Females,	55	1	56	-	-	56
Sent to Reform School,	23	1	24	-	-	24
Males,	23	1	24	-	-	24
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sent to Nautical Branch,	50	-	50	-	-	50
Expiration of sentence,	509	2,479	2,988	77	1,310	4,375
Males,	362	1,764	2,126	77	645	2,848
Females,	147	715	862	-	665	1,527

DISCHARGES FROM ALL PRISONS.

TABLE XXVII.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Concluded.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	COUNTY PRISONS.			State Prison.	House of Industry.	Totals for State.
	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.			
Discharged by payment of Fine and Costs,	932	530	1,462	—	57	1,519
Males,	809	465	1,274	—	41	1,315
Females,	123	65	188	—	16	204
Discharged as Poor Convicts, .	72	151	223	—	—	223
Males,	62	102	164	—	—	164
Females,	10	49	59	—	—	59
Discharged by order of Overseers,	—	118	118	—	—	118
Males,	—	67	67	—	—	67
Females,	—	51	51	—	—	51
Discharged by Police Courts, .	1,960	—	1,960	—	—	1,960
Males,	1,361	—	1,361	—	—	1,361
Females,	599	—	599	—	—	599
Discharged for Insanity, . . .	11	14	25	5	4	34
Males,	8	11	19	5	2	26
Females,	3	3	6	—	2	8
Discharged for Sickness, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pardoned,	13	79	92	16	309	417
Males,	9	57	66	16	160	242
Females,	4	22	26	—	149	175
Executed,	1	—	1	—	—	1
Males,	1	—	1	—	—	1
Females,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died,	2	10	12	9	4	25
Males,	2	7	9	9	3	21
Females,	—	3	3	—	1	4
Order of Law,	115	79	194	—	—	194
Males,	76	52	128	—	—	128
Females,	39	27	66	—	—	66
Discharged by processes not given above,	128	17	145	—	9	154
Males,	110	12	122	—	7	129
Females,	18	5	23	—	2	25
Whole No. discharges reported, .	6,795	3,566	10,361	108	1,695	12,164
Males,	5,435	2,618	8,053	108	860	9,021
Females,	1,360	948	2,308	—	835	3,143
Whole No. persons discharged, .	6,178	3,207	9,385	108	1,455	10,948
Males,	4,949	2,354	7,303	108	685	8,096
Females,	1,229	853	2,082	—	770	2,852
Persons remaining in confinement,	447	1,068	1,515	518	428	2,461
Males,	374	750	1,124	518	184	1,826
Females,	73	318	391	—	244	635

SICKNESS AND PUNISHMENTS IN PRISONS.

House of Correction at Springfield,	7	66	1	2	-	2	-	2	4	-	1	-	0	-	27
House of Correction at Northampton,	4	27	-	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	-	8
Jail at Cambridge,	5	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jail at Concord,	1	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Jail at Lowell,	9	187	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
House of Correction at Cambridge,	81	1,216	1	11	8	5	1	1	2	1	3	-	20	10	52
to Jail at Dedham,	3	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House of Correction at Dedham, . .	13	427	2	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	11
House of Correction at Plymouth, .	3	16	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
House of Correction at Boston, . .	29	922	2	17	10	10	3	5	2	2	4	7	36	22	156
Jail at Fitchburg,	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Jail at Worcester,	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	8
House of Correction at Fitchburg, .	4	98	1	10	3	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	14	6	50
House of Correction at Worcester, .	4	130	-	12	5	2	1	3	-	-	3	-	20	6	48
Totals for County Prisons,	268	6,206	12	138	66	70	15	36	8	8	29	10	268	99	751
State Prison,	35	2,631	9	19	-	5	-	4	-	-	9	-	87	-	130
House of Industry,	951	2,794	3	16	35	5	7	4	4	4	1	3	26	49	118
Totals for the State,	1,254	11,631	24	173	101	80	22	44	12	12	39	13	331	148	999

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING TABLES.

In the Classification of Crimes it is needful to make use of the whole number of *Commitments*, since the same person is often charged with or convicted of several offences, or committed to several prisons. For this reason the number of crimes, in the aggregate, will appear too large. In case of the higher crimes, I have added notes to show what was the actual number of different crimes for which commitments were made; but it has not been thought necessary to go through the whole table in the same way. As compared with 1865, it will be seen that Crimes against the Person have increased about 36 per cent., Crimes against Property about 16 per cent., Crimes against Public Order and Decency about 28 per cent., and Crimes of all kinds about 27 per cent.

It has been stated on a preceding page* that the number of different persons committed, which is nominally 11,260, is really upwards of 10,000. It may be asked why the exact number cannot be given. The answer would be that after ascertaining all the different persons committed to a single prison, it is necessary to compare these lists together to see whether the same person has not been committed to several prisons during the year. This frequently happens, especially when the prisons are in the same county or the same vicinity, but it is common for the name to be changed, either by the prisoner himself, to escape identification, or by the clerk, from indistinct hearing or haste in copying. A certain number of the duplicate commitments therefore fail to be counted in each year, even when all the lists are compared together, which cannot always be adequately done for want of time. After making all the deductions which I can now guarantee are proper to be made, the total of 11,260 becomes 10,300, but this number is probably too large by 50 or 100.

Slight discrepancies may occur in these tables as now prepared, arising from a misunderstanding in regard to the commitment of escaped prisoners, persons held on two charges, etc. It is proper to state, however, that the tables for the past two or three years are known to be more exact than for any former period.

The Table of Sickness and Punishment does not, probably, give the whole number of cases of either description, but may be taken as exhibiting the general state of those facts.

The statement of the number remaining in confinement September 30, 1865-6, as given on pages 73-4, has since been discovered to be somewhat incorrect, in consequence of misunderstanding the

* See page 201.

 PRISON POPULATION, 1866.

returns, or of occasional inaccuracies in them, with some clerical errors before undetected. The totals for the State, as given below, will correct these errors, and at the same time represent the movement of the prison population during the current year :—

Total number of persons remaining in confinement in the State,	
County and City Prisons, September 30, 1865,	2,146
Males,	1,487
Females,	659
Nominal number of persons committed within the year ending	
September 30, 1866,	11,260
Males,	8,432
Females,	2,828
Nominal whole number of persons in confinement within the	
year,	*13,409
Males,	9,922
Females,	3,487
Nominal number of persons discharged within the year,	
Males,	10,948
Females,	8,096
Females,	2,852
Number of persons remaining in confinement September 30,	
1866,	2,461
Males,	1,826
Females,	635

On page 73 the number in Lenox Jail should be 16; in Salem Jail, 23; in Boston Jail, 220; in the Boston House of Correction, 276,—all on October 1, 1865. The total in the County Prisons at that time was 1,416; 970 males and 446 females.

* Including three persons escaped from Fitchburg Prison before October 1, 1865, and since returned, but not entered as committed.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART SECOND.—THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

A.—Town Paupers.

TABLE XXIX.—THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Population in 1885.	When built.	Number of rooms.	Number of windows.	Number of acres of land.	Value of Almshouse property.	Value of real estate.	Value of personal property.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>								
Barnstable, . . .	4,928	1830	22	52	40	\$3,400 00	\$3,000 00	\$400 00
Brewster, . . .	1,456	1837	14	25	5	1,200 00	1,000 00	200 00
Chatham, . . .	2,624	1840	18	26	30	1,950 00	1,700 00	250 00
Dennis, . . .	3,592	1840	22	26	40	2,600 00	1,700 00	900 00
Falmouth, . . .	2,283	Unk.	29	36	14	2,500 00	2,000 00	500 00
Harwich, . . .	3,540	1844	20	40	4	2,000 00	1,600 00	400 00
Orleans, . . .	1,585	1831	10	24	8	475 00	325 00	150 00
Provincetown, . . .	3,472	1863	15	25	1	1,000 00	700 00	300 00
Sandwich, . . .	4,158	1826	19	30	70	3,000 00	1,700 00	1,300 00
Truro, . . .	1,447	1838	16	32	0.5	580 00	370 00	210 00
Wellfleet, . . .	2,296	1840	17	25	2	2,950 00	2,500 00	450 00
Yarmouth, . . .	2,472	1831	27	44	14	3,000 00	2,500 00	500 00
Totals, . . .	33,853	-	229	385	228.5	\$24,655 00	\$19,095 00	\$5,560 00
<i>Berkshire County.</i>								
Lee, . . .	4,035	1796	30	38	7	\$2,900 00	\$2,000 00	\$900 00
Pittsfield, . . .	9,676	1861	-	-	117	7,000 00	5,500 00	1,500 00
Totals, . . .	13,711	-	30	38	124	\$9,900 00	\$7,500 00	\$2,400 00

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

<i>Bristol County.</i>									
Acushnet, . . .	1,251	1824	16	26	2	\$1,050 00	\$2,650 00	\$1,400 00	-
Attleborough, . . .	6,200	1840	23	39	107	4,400 00	3,000 00	1,400 00	-
Berkley, . . .	827	1839	8	16	100	8,416 00	6,500 00	1,916 00	-
Dartmouth, . . .	3,435	1852	25	30	75	3,600 00	2,500 00	1,100 00	-
Dighton, . . .	1,813	1850	16	27	85	5,600 00	4,000 00	1,600 00	-
Easton, . . .	3,076	1784, 1849	21	56	138	7,653 00	6,000 00	1,653 00	-
Fairhaven, . . .	2,577	1800	21	51	85	39,354 00	35,000 00	4,354 00	-
Fall River, . . .	17,501	1860-1	61	122	100	3,800 00	3,000 00	800 00	-
Freetown, . . .	1,485	1838	12	20	80	4,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00	-
Mansfield, . . .	2,130	1825	11	27	90	43,100 00	36,300 00	6,800 00	-
New Bedford, . . .	20,953	1847	51	100	76	4,300 00	3,500 00	800 00	-
Norton, . . .	1,709	1815	21	42	165	1,200 00	1,000 00	200 00	-
Raynham, . . .	1,868	1865†	11	29	5	6,173 07	4,000 00	2,173 07	-
Rehoboth, . . .	1,843	1848	30	40	87	5,739 07	4,000 00	1,739 07	-
Seekonk, . . .	928	1846	20	38	100	4,812 00	3,300 00	1,512 00	-
Somerset, . . .	1,789	1829	14	20	78	3,000 00	2,500 00	500 00	-
Swansey, . . .	1,336	1848	15	21	100	7,740 00	6,000 00	1,740 00	-
Taunton, . . .	16,005	1832	40	57	120	6,400 00	5,300 00	1,100 00	-
Westport, . . .	2,799	1824	32	47	74	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	89,525	-	448	808	1,607	\$163,337 14	\$131,550 00	\$31,787 14	-
<i>Dukes County.</i>									
Edgartown,* . . .	1,846	1856	14	30	0.25	-	-	-	-
<i>Essex County.</i>									
Amesbury, . . .	4,181	1812, 1833	23	46	27	\$5,000 00	\$4,000 00	\$1,000 00	-
Andover, . . .	5,314	1836	46	79	127.5	9,911 73	5,830 00	4,081 73	-
Beverly, . . .	5,942	1804	35	78	4	6,000 00	5,600 00	400 00	-

* Building and land leased by the town.

† November 23.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XXIX.—*The Town Almshouses—Continued.*

TOWNS.	Population in 1885.	When built.	Number of rooms.	Number of windows.	Number of acres of land.	Value of Almshouse property.	Value of real estate.	Value of personal property.
<i>Essex County—Con.</i>								
Borford,	868	1864	21	41	100	\$5,000 00	\$4,000 00	\$1,000 00
Bradford,	1,566	1789	10	24	65	4,410 35	3,000 00	1,410 35
Essex,	1,630	1834	18	39	130	8,745 51	6,000 00	2,745 51
Georgetown,	1,926	1805	17	27	80	3,800 00	2,500 00	1,300 00
Gloucester,	11,937	1848	43	69	35	15,000 00	10,000 00	5,000 00
Groveland,	1,619	1857	15	33	97.5	5,889 00	4,000 00	1,889 00
Haverhill,	10,740	1824	21	43	132	15,319 68	8,500 00	6,819 68
Ipawich,	3,311	1839	34	73	353	20,000 00	16,000 00	4,000 00
Lawrence,	21,698	1855	15	39	54	10,739 23	8,450 00	2,289 23
Lynn,	20,747	1819, 1835	37	125	159	35,690 00	29,000 00	6,690 00
Manchester,	1,643	1840	22	53	25	6,465 00	4,300 00	2,165 00
Marblehead,	7,308	1851	27	50	23.5	14,500 00	10,000 00	4,500 00
Methuen,	2,576	1826	16	43	132	6,500 00	4,000 00	2,500 00
Newburyport,	12,976	1772, 1807	40	108	45	14,000 00	10,000 00	4,000 00
North Andover,	2,622	1856	18	43	125	10,100 00	8,000 00	2,100 00
Rockport,	3,367	1851	19	42	4	7,200 00	6,600 00	600 00
Salem,	21,189	1815	90	256	100	30,000 00	25,000 00	5,000 00
Salisbury,	3,609	1829	20	29	30	2,000 00	1,500 00	500 00
Saugus,	2,006	1800	17	41	197	12,000 00	10,000 00	2,000 00
South Danvers,	6,051	1844	32	92	209	27,426 00	20,350 00	7,076 00
Topsheld,	1,212	1770	14	32	107	3,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00
West Newbury,	2,087	1716	17	32	55	4,315 00	3,000 00	1,315 00
Totals,	166,125	-	667	1,537	2,416.5	\$282,981 52	\$211,630 00	\$71,351 52

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

<i>Franklin County.</i>									
Ashfield,	1,221	1800	14	30	175	\$3,650 00	\$3,000 00	\$650 00	
Buckland,	1,922	1844	10	16	70	2,200 00	1,600 00	600 00	
Charlemont,	994	1815	19	23	140	3,200 00	2,000 00	1,200 00	
Conway,	1,538	-	12	18	155	4,714 00	3,000 00	1,714 00	
Deerfield, *	3,038	1850	15	26	100	4,891 31	3,000 00	1,891 31	
Gill,†	-	1855	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Greenfield,	3,211	1854	16	36	175	7,183 00	4,500 00	2,683 00	
Hawley,	687	1815	6	12	100	1,500 00	1,100 00	400 00	
Heath,	642	1833	14	25	150	2,500 00	2,000 00	500 00	
Montague,	1,574	1826	11	23	200	5,500 00	4,200 00	1,300 00	
New Salem,	1,116	1804	8	18	80	1,300 00	1,000 00	300 00	
Orange,	1,909	1804	13	23	120	3,600 00	2,600 00	1,000 00	
Shutesbury,	788	1805	9	13	90	1,000 00	600 00	400 00	
Warwick,	901	-	12	35	120	4,512 00	2,700 00	1,812 00	
Wendell,	603	1815	10	19	73	2,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Totals,	20,144	-	169	317	1,748	\$47,750 31	\$32,300 00	\$15,450 31	
<i>Hampden County.</i>									
Brimfield,	1,316	1852	25	35	200	\$5,712 00	\$4,000 00	\$1,712 00	
Monson,	3,272	1824	15	45	210	5,000 00	3,800 00	1,200 00	
Palmer,	3,080	1805	12	29	160	4,450 00	3,000 00	1,450 00	
Springfield,	22,035	1824, 1840	14	63	12	11,500 00	10,000 00	1,500 00	
Westfield,	5,634	1834	24	52	200	5,500 00	4,000 00	1,500 00	
Totals,	35,337	-	90	224	782	\$32,162 00	\$24,800 00	\$7,362 00	
<i>Hampshire County.</i>									
Amherst,	3,415	1810, 1838	17	38	155	\$6,500 00	\$5,500 00	\$1,000 00	
Belchertown,	2,636	1794	17	29	172	4,926 65	3,000 00	1,926 65	

* Almshouse sold in March, but the use of it retained for one year.

† Almshouse not used as such.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—*The Town Almshouses—Continued.*

TOWNS.	Population in 1884.	When built.	Number of rooms.	Number of windows.	Number of acres of land.	Value of Almshouse property.	Value of real estate.	Value of personal property.
<i>Hampshire County—Con.</i>								
Enfield,*	997	1852	9	31	105	\$1,050 00	\$800 00	\$250 00
Northampton,*	7,925	1845	20	34	40	4,000 00	4,000 00	—
Prescott,	596	1794	11	21	90	2,600 00	1,800 00	800 00
Ware,	3,374	1843	21	27	140	4,000 00	2,500 00	1,500 00
Totals,	18,943	—	95	180	702	\$23,076 65	\$17,600 00	\$5,476 65
<i>Middlesex County.</i>								
Acton,	1,660	1788	10	27	120	\$4,675 42	\$4,000 00	\$675 42
Abbey,	1,080	1850	12	36	125	6,500 00	6,000 00	1,500 00
Ashland,	1,702	1831	19	33	118	8,200 00	6,200 00	2,000 00
Bedford,	820	1853	13	27	125	5,900 00	4,000 00	1,900 00
Billerica,	1,808	1854	22	47	181	9,487 80	6,000 00	3,487 80
Brighton,	3,856	1862	16	29	14	4,700 00	4,000 00	700 00
Burlington,	594	1715	10	22	40	3,350 00	2,800 00	550 00
Cambridge,	29,112	1850	35	164	86.25	76,500 00	60,000 00	16,500 00
Carlisle,	642	Unk.	10	22	160	4,100 00	3,000 00	1,100 00
Charlestown,	26,399	1849	57	111	3	27,000 00	25,000 00	2,000 00
Chelmsford,	2,291	1860	27	50	184	8,200 00	6,000 00	2,200 00
Concord,	2,231	1827	13	32	40	5,650 00	4,000 00	1,650 00
Dracut,	1,905	1831	16	29	100	9,000 00	7,500 00	1,500 00
Frammingham,	4,665	1842	23	44	100	10,873 30	7,600 00	3,273 30
Groton,	3,176	1845	27	69	200	7,000 00	5,500 00	1,500 00
Holliston,	3,125	1816	16	38	180	8,208 25	4,800 00	3,408 25
Hopkinton,	4,132	1839	22	46	115	6,873 16	4,500 00	2,373 16

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

	1825	22	51	119	\$5,550 00	\$4,500 00	\$1,050 00
Hudson, .	1846	24	31	17	10,154 00	9,000 00	1,154 00
Lexington, .	1860	18	53	150	6,500 00	5,000 00	1,500 00
Littleton, .	1830	23	141	125	86,323 95	25,000 00	11,323 95
Lowell, .	1859	53	46	30	16,000 00	12,000 00	4,000 00
Malden, .	1866	22	51	85	8,400 00	7,500 00	900 00
Marlborough, .	1861	21	39	35	15,000 00	12,000 00	3,000 00
Medford, .	1793	11	21	60	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00
Natick, .	1847	29	61	40	20,000 00	14,000 00	6,000 00
Newton, .	1825	15	32	120	5,500 00	4,000 00	1,500 00
North Reading, .	1790	13	85	60	4,500 00	3,000 00	1,500 00
Pepperell, .	1819	18	35	10	7,653 30	4,000 00	3,653 30
Reading, .	1804	16	85	80.12	4,678 87	2,750 00	1,928 87
Sherborn, .	1857	18	41	93	9,811 73	7,000 00	2,811 73
South Reading, .	1851	14	85	20	8,755 00	6,800 00	2,155 00
Stoneham, .	1851	17	35	180	4,490 00	3,800 00	690 00
Stow, .	1764, 1859	17	35	165	7,100 00	5,000 00	2,100 00
Sudbury, .	1844	16	43	165	7,000 00	6,000 00	1,000 00
Tewksbury, .	1804	11	23	80	5,600 00	4,000 00	1,600 00
Townsend, .	-	18	30	165	7,387 07	5,000 00	2,387 07
Tyngsborough, .	-	18	52	173	13,427 00	10,000 00	3,427 00
Waltham, .	1806	17	48	70	12,500 00	10,000 00	2,500 00
Watertown, .	1824	17	41	35	4,186 00	3,000 00	1,186 00
Wayland, .	1765	13	27	73	9,550 00	9,000 00	550 00
West Cambridge, .	1851	19	50	16	7,287 29	5,000 00	2,287 29
Westford, .	1837	20	56	125	5,000 00	4,500 00	500 00
Weston, .	1861	18	85	80	8,200 00	2,500 00	700 00
Wilmington, .	1857	15	39	90	9,916 10	7,500 00	2,416 10
Woburn, .	Unk.	17	54	48			
Totals, .	-	881	2,066	4,085.37	\$466,618 24	\$355,550 00	\$111,068 24

* The Almshouse is rented, and the occupant boards the paupers.

† Included in Stow and Marlborough.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XXIX.—*The Town Almshouses—Continued.*

TOWNS.	Population in 1863.	When built.	Number of rooms.	Number of windows.	Number of acres of land.	Value of Almshouse property.	Value of real estate.	Value of persona property.
<i>Nantucket County.</i>								
Nantucket, . . .	4,748	1845	45	81	4	\$5,800 00	\$5,000 00	\$800 00
<i>Norfolk County.</i>								
Bellingham, . . .	1,240	1815	12	29	150	\$4,700 00	\$3,500 00	\$1,200 00
Braintree, . . .	3,735	1835	24	45	22	4,556 00	3,000 00	1,556 00
Canton, . . .	3,318	1800	15	37	90	5,200 00	4,000 00	1,200 00
Cohasset, . . .	2,038	1815	11	28	20	4,000 00	2,662 70	1,337 30
Dedham, . . .	7,195	1813, 1836	26	66	86	11,529 68	8,475 00	3,054 68
Dorchester, . . .	10,717	1820	38	61	12	8,200 00	7,000 00	1,200 00
Foxborough, . . .	2,778	1813, 1847	18	48	97	6,050 39	4,300 00	1,750 39
Franklin, . . .	2,510	1806	12	80	125	4,427 00	3,000 00	1,427 00
Medfield, . . .	1,012	1817	12	42	132	5,630 97	4,000 00	1,630 97
Medway, . . .	3,219	1854	21	64	149	11,252 00	9,000 00	2,252 00
Milton, . . .	2,770	1854	12	34	40	6,500 00	6,000 00	500 00
Needham, . . .	2,793	1838	20	55	110	8,466 00	6,000 00	2,466 00
Quincy, . . .	6,718	1815	18	25	48	8,100 00	5,000 00	3,100 00
Randolph, . . .	5,784	1819	15	26	125	1,100 00	1,000 00	100 00
Roxbury, . . .	28,426	1829	40	124	11	35,076 50	32,000 00	3,076 50
Sharon, . . .	1,393	1857	11	36	98	3,500 00	2,500 00	1,000 00
Stoughton, . . .	4,355	1814	25	55	83	6,000 00	4,700 00	1,300 00
Walpole, . . .	2,018	1815	13	20	100	4,241 23	2,500 00	1,741 23
Weymouth, . . .	7,975	1833, 1860	26	50	60	10,000 00	6,500 00	3,500 00
Wrentham, . . .	3,072	1819	15	41	130	7,000 00	5,000 00	2,000 00
Totals, . . .	103,506	-	384	925	1,564.25	\$155,529 77	\$120,137 70	\$35,392 07

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Plymouth County.									
	1847	28	43	8					
Abington,	8,576	1847	28	43	8				
Bridgewater,	4,196	1809	17	37	90				
Carver,	1,050	Unk.	10	22	20				
Duxbury,	2,384	1818	24	44	14				
East Bridgewater,	2,976	1861	18	29	90				
Hanover,	1,545	1780	12	27	19				
Hanson,	1,196	1789	16	31	60				
Hingham,	4,176	1832	26	67	73				
Kingston,	1,626	1784	8	20	1				
Marshfield,	1,809	1833	18	49	26				
Mattapoisett,	1,451	1808*	23	47	90				
Middleborough,	4,566	1831	25	45	121				
North Bridgewater,	6,332	1815	16	35	60				
Pembroke,	1,488	1823	18	36	140				
Plymouth,	6,068.	1825	21	38	6.50				
Plympton,	924	Unk.	7	14	30				
Rochester,	1,156	Unk.	10	15	20				
South Scituate,	1,635	1829	19	49	9				
Wareham,	2,798	1825	15	22	2				
West Bridgewater,	1,825	1835	17	32	85.75				
Totals,	57,786	-	350	702	965.25				
Suffolk County.									
Boston,	192,324	1849	12	120	180				
Worcester County.									
Ashburnham,	2,153	1857	21	45	100				
Athol,	2,814	1857, 1863	18	36	120				

• Bought 1808.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—*The Town Almshouses—Continued.*

TOWNS.	Population in 1885.	When built.	Number of rooms.	Number of windows.	Number of acres of land.	Value of Almshouse property.	Value of real estate.	Value of personal property.
<i>Worcester County—Con.</i>								
Barre,	2,856	Unk.	26	50	135	\$7,000 00	\$4,500 00	\$2,500 00
Blackstone,	4,857	1845	10	31	99	4,500 00	3,000 00	1,500 00
Bolton,	1,802	1804	20	34	90	5,173 00	3,500 00	1,673 00
Boylston,	792	1846	13	24	100	4,700 00	2,800 00	1,900 00
Brookfield,	2,101	Unk.	18	38	230	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00
Charlton,	1,925	1836	14	17	200	6,000 00	4,500 00	1,500 00
Clinton,	4,021	1851	16	31	16	7,032 00	5,000 00	2,032 00
Dana,	789	1832*	15	36	157	4,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00
Douglas,	2,155	1852	14	39	200	4,791 28	3,200 00	1,591 28
Dudley,	2,076	1796	14	29	170	6,203 89	4,087 00	2,116 89
Fitchburg,	8,118	1829	34	120	199	17,387 50	10,000 00	7,387 50
Gardner,	2,553	1830, 1835	21	51	233.65	6,768 80	4,500 00	2,268 80
Grafton,	3,961	1815	17	32	286	10,000 00	6,000 00	4,000 00
Hardwick,	1,967	1789	19	32	160	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00
Harvard,	1,355	1838	18	44	112	6,400 00	4,000 00	2,400 00
Holden,	1,846	1832	16	32	240	7,523 95	4,778 50	2,745 45
Hubbardston,	1,546	1850	15	34	160	5,294 26	3,400 00	1,894 26
Lancaster,	1,752	1830	23	44	200	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00
Leicester,	2,527	1788, 1849	16	38	190	7,254 00	5,000 00	2,254 00
Leominster,	3,313	1865	20	53	136	10,115 00	6,500 00	3,615 00
Lunenburg,	1,167	1784	15	38	120	8,000 00	6,000 00	2,000 00
Mendon,	1,207	1814	12	17	93.5	8,543 51	2,600 00	943 51
Milford,	9,108	1849	32	67	120	9,519 59	5,000 00	4,519 59
Milbury,	3,780	1835	16	48	122.5	5,949 70	4,500 00	1,449 70
New Braintree,	752	Old.	16	84	150	4,975 56	3,600 00	1,375 56

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Total expense.	Expense out of Almshouse.	Expense at Almshouse.	Value of labor of pauper inmates.	Whole No. in Almshouse.	Average No. in Almshouse.	Average weekly cost.	Cost of superintendence.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>								
Barnstable,	\$4,870 00	\$2,700 00	\$2,170 00	\$150 00	30	20	\$2.08.6	\$400 00
Brewster,	1,538 43	590 43	948 00	-	10	9.16	1.99	180 00
Chatham,	1,975 00	825 00	1,150 00	125 00	18	14.5	1.51.5	275 00
Dennis,	1,860 00	790 00	1,070 00	100 00	15	11	1.87	170 00
Falmouth,	2,468 13	831 81	1,636 32	50 00	18	13	2.42	275 00
Harwich,	1,480 00	1,300 00	180 00	20 00	14	7	4.94	180 00
Orleans,	909 00	300 00	609 00	-	7	6.87	1.70.4	184 00
Provincetown,	3,723 96	2,660 19	1,063 77	10 00	5	5	4.09.1	114 00
Sandwich,	4,395 00	2,009 00	2,386 00	200 00	16	15.5	2.96	265 00
Truro,	1,063 74	361 44	702 30	50 00	7	4.03	3.35.1	150 00
Wellfleet,	547 00	422 00	125 00	-	5	3	.80.1	125 00
Yarmouth,	3,163 00	1,535 00	1,628 00	200 00	13	12	2.60.8	300 00
Totals,	\$27,993 26	\$14,324 87	\$13,668 39	\$905 00	158	121.06	\$2.17.1	\$2,628 00
<i>Berkshire County.</i>								
Lee,	\$1,089 53	\$689 53	\$400 00*	-	8	2	\$3.86.5	\$400 00
Pittsfield,	3,080 62	1,666 46	1,414 16	-	16	7.5	3.62.6	275 00
Totals,	\$4,170 15	\$2,355 99	\$1,814 16	-	19	9.5	\$3.67.2	\$675 00
<i>Bristol County.</i>								
Acushnet,	\$1,870 00	\$572 00	\$1,298 00	\$10 00	11	8	\$3.12	\$50 00
Attleborough,	2,164 50	1,164 50	1,000 00	75 00	14	9	2.13.6	450 00
Berkley,	282 25	107 25	175 00	156 00	6	5	.67.3	175 00

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Dartmouth,	\$4,126 00	\$1,991 00	\$2,135 00	\$175 00	22	15.33	\$2,67.8	\$250 00
Dighton,	741 93	294 43	447 50	67 00	8	7	1,22.9	287 50
Easton,	1,108 25	604 25	504 00	100 00	19	13.40	.72.3	370 00
Fairhaven,	1,924 84	1,501 84	420 00	75 00	7	4.50	1,79.5	420 00
Fall River,	16,140 02	0,953 99	9,186 03	600 00	99	53.43	3,30.6	500 00
Freetown,	963 00	340 00	623 00	150 00	10	8	1,49.7	250 00
Mansfield,	1,010 00	300 00	710 00	100 00	6	6	2,27.5	200 00
New Bedford,	30,991 45	15,461 73	15,529 72	1,100 00	146	66.33	4,30.2	3,109 24
Norton,	945 70	146 55	799 15	100 00	10	7.50	3,18.3	300 00
Raynham,	1,382 27	893 27	489 00	-	6	2.46	3,82.2	365 00
Rehoboth,	2,005 71	496 09	1,509 62	200 00	26	19	1,33.6	310 00
Seekonk,	343 80	68 80	275 00	80 00	3	3	1,76.3	275 00
Somerset,	696 31	361 31	335 00	100 00	5	5	1,28.8	335 00
Swansey,	766 00	191 00	575 00	50 00	9	7.33	1,50.8	300 00
Taunton,	12,794 90	8,515 18	4,279 72	100 00	75	50	1,04.6	400 00
Westport,	1,573 06	102 06	1,471 00	200 00	26	21.00	1,34.7	375 00
Totals,	\$81,829 99	\$40,068 25	\$41,761 74	\$3,438 00	508	311.28	\$2.58	\$8,721 74
Dukes County.								
Edgartown,	\$2,765 96	\$2,086 00	\$679 96	-	9	9	\$1.45.3	\$75 00
Essex County.								
Amesbury,	\$1,967 00	\$690 00	\$1,277 00	\$300 00	27	16.83	1,45.9	\$300 00
Andover,	4,763 39	891 43	3,871 96	150 00	45	35	2,12.7	400 00
Beverly,	4,917 00	1,617 00	3,300 00	112 00	45	32	1,98.3	300 00
Boxford,	485 98	185 98	300 00	80 00	7	6	.96.2	300 00
Bradford,	675 00	425 00	250 00	-	1	1	4,80.8	250 00
Essex,	1,174 19	804 50	369 69	-	8	5.70	1,24.7	680 34
Georgetown,	940 00	530 00	410 00	75 00	7	5.50	1,43.4	225 00

* Incomplete.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—*The Town Almshouses—Continued.*

TOWNS.	Total expense.	Expense out of Almshouse.	Expense at Almshouse.	Value of labor of pauper inmates.	Whole No. in Almshouse.	Average No. in Almshouse.	Average weekly cost.	Cost of superintendence.
<i>Essex County—Con.</i>								
Gloucester,	\$8,950 00	\$3,100 00	\$5,850 00	\$350 00	49	40	\$2.81.2	\$1,650 00
Groveland,	459 25	209 25	250 00	100 00	6	4.17	1.15.3	250 00
Haverhill,	7,141 82	3,219 72	3,922 10	160 00	43	28	2.69.4	350 00
Ipswich,	3,302 80	2,349 10	953 70	—	22	22	.83.4	475 00
Lawrence,	4,517 11	3,018 53	1,498 58	80 00	45	16	1.80.1	500 00
Lynn,	33,065 84	23,097 31	9,968 53	200 00	180	60.50	3.16.8	1,386 00
Manchester,	1,265 00	517 00	748 00	450 00	15	13.16	1.09.3	255 00
Marblehead,	7,984 59	3,762 59	4,222 00	200 00	50	49	1.65.7	400 00
Methuen,	1,225 35	477 35	748 00	100 00	19	18	.78.9	643 00
Newburyport,	19,023 77	11,800 00	7,223 77	250 00	105	63	2.20.5	730 00
North Andover,	1,841 80	297 45	1,044 35	80 00	10	8.08	2.50.1	300 00
Rockport,	2,595 00	845 00	1,750 00	50 00	11	8	4.20.7	330 00
Salem,	16,057 38	8,718 38	7,939 00	200 00	95	63	2.42.3	1,400 00
Salisbury,	1,575 00	500 00	1,075 00	75 00	15	14	1.47.6	200 00
Saugus,	3,271 42	1,605 42	1,666 00	200 00	14	14	2.28.8	252 00
South Danvers,	4,905 00	1,430 00	3,475 00	350 00	31	26.50	2.52.2	695 00
Topsfield,	738 08	100 52	637 56	15 00	6	4.33	2.83.2	537 56
West Newbury,	1,565 75	1,181 25	384 50	75 00	9	9	.82.1	250 00
Totals,	\$194,507 52	\$71,372 78	\$63,134 74	\$3,642 00	813	562.72	\$2.15.7	\$13,038 90
<i>Franklin County.</i>								
Ashfield,	\$775 00	\$555 00	\$220 00	\$25 00	5	4.25	.99.5	\$220 00
Buckland,	810 57	77 36	733 21	100 00	7	7	2.01.4	500 00
Charlton,	539 60	30 00	509 60	—	7	7	1.40	450 00

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Conway,	\$835 08	\$500 60	\$834 48	\$15 00	6	4	\$160.8	\$300 00
Deerfield,	2,040 62	1,175 01	865 01	-	6	6	277.4	181 00
Gill,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenfield,	1,933 37	1,203 12	640 25	50 00	8	7	175.9	250 00
Hawley,	360 00	-	380 00	-	3	2.50	276.9	360 00
Heath,	295 00	20 00	275 00	50 00	6	6	.88.1	275 00
Montague,	577 00	277 00	300 00	90 00	23	12	.48.1	300 00
New Salem,	738 25	147 01	591 24	25 00	13	10.16	111.9	150 00
Orange,	561 94	136 94	425 00	50 00	10	8	102.2	425 00
Shutesbury,	710 32	91 07	619 25	20 00	7	4.02	296.2	265 00
Warwick,	458 34	108 34	350 00	-	7	6.2	108.6	350 00
Wendell,	1,377 00	125 00	1,252 00	200 00	13	13	185.2	225 00
Totals,	\$12,012 00	\$4,536 45	\$7,475 64	\$625 00	121	97.13	\$1.48	\$4,251 00
<i>Hampden County.</i>								
Brimfield,	\$655 00	\$80 00	\$575 00	\$100 00	11	9.75	\$1.13.4	\$325 00
Monson,	1,307 00	420 00	887 00	150 00	21	20	.85.3	387 00
Palmer,	535 00	-	535 00	-	18	9.07	1.13.4	300 00
Springfield,	8,703 26	5,640 40	3,064 86	-	30	20.50	2.87.5	825 00
Westfield,	1,281 38	581 38	700 00	-	22	9.50	1.41.7	450 00
Totals,	\$12,483 73	\$6,721 87	\$5,761 86	\$350 00	102	68.82	\$1.61	\$2,287 00
<i>Hampshire County.</i>								
Amherst,	\$1,111 00	\$561 00	\$550 00	-	10	9	\$1.17.5	\$400 00
Belchertown,	2,580 00	900 00	1,680 00	\$150 00	20	19	1.70	480 00
Enfield,	605 86	425 76	180 10	-	3	1.50	2.30.7	*
Northampton,	2,795 57	1,881 78	913 79	-	18	7	2.51	*

* The Almshouse is rented, and the occupant boards the paupers.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Total expense.	Expense out of Almshouse.	Expense at Almshouse.	Value of labor of pauper inmates.	Whole No. in Almshouse.	Average No. in Almshouse.	Average weekly cost.	Cost of superintendence.
<i>Hampshire County—Con.</i>								
Prescott,	\$378 00	\$78 00	\$300 00	\$75 00	7	.675	\$0.85.5	\$300 00
Ware,	370 00	50 00	320 00	75 00	6	6	1.02.6	300 00
Totals,	\$7,840 43	\$3,896 54	\$3,943 89	\$300 00	64	49.25	\$1.51.0	\$1,480 00
<i>Middlesex County.</i>								
Acton,	\$533 13	\$215 13	\$318 00	\$100 00	5	3	\$2.03.8	\$318 00
Ashby,	450 00	50 00	400 00	25 00	8	7	1.09.9	400 00
Ashland,	1,128 00	361 00	767 00	810 00	12	10	1.47.5	300 00
Bedford,	275 00	—	275 00	100 00	6	4	1.32.2	275 00
Billerica,	700 04	143 87	556 17	250 00	20	20.30	.52.2	325 00
Brighton,	1,158 00	558 00	600 00	—	2	2	5.76	300 00
Burlington,	1,303 89	64 89	1,299 00	465 25	7	7	3.56.9	285 00
Cambridge,	12,985 47	2,615 57	10,369 90	600 00	160	80	2.49.3	2,000 00
Carlisle,	919 00	70 00	840 00	—	8	8	2.01.9	290 00
Charlestown,	9,946 00	4,557 22	5,389 38	100 00	96	37	2.80.1	600 00
Chelmsford,	1,018 45	263 45	755 00	100 00	21	15.5	.93.6	275 00
Concord,	561 75	361 75	200 00	150 00	8	6.33	.60.8	382 50
Dracut,	700 00	100 00	600 00	450 00	21	18	.64.1	400 00
Framingham,	1,181 30	270 73	910 57	200 00	17	10.25	1.70.8	312 50
Groton,	1,100 00	250 00	850 00	200 00	24	14	1.16.8	450 00
Holliston,	2,309 16	1,496 37	812 79†	177 00	10	7	2.23.3	396 50
Hopkinton,	2,051 99	408 92	1,583 07	50 00	17	15	2.03	412 50
Huilton,	430 00§	—	430 00	50 00	8	.8	2.07	160 00
Lexington,	2,026 40	413 90	1,612 50	150 00	12	9	3.44.5	512 50

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Littleton,	\$392 75	\$42 75	\$350 00	\$50 00	10	7.75	\$0.88.8	\$350 00
Lowell,	5,355 25	1,704 85	8,650 40	250 00	125	52	1.35	1,000 00
Malden,	3,000 00	1,700 00	1,300 00	-	6	5	5.00	300 00
Marlborough,	411 00*	12 00	399 00	-	13	10.50	.73 1	399 00
Medford,	2,800 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	300 00	10	10	2.69.2	400 00
Naick,	1,750 00	1,500 00	250 00	-	6	6	.80	250 00
Newton,	2,402 33	777 84	1,624 49	480 00	22	21.93	1.42.5	800 00
North Reading,	1,728 00	428 00	1,300 00	150 00	14	12	2.08.3	300 00
Pepperell,	516 00	191 00	325 00	75 00	9	8	.78.1	325 00
Reading,	1,644 05	1,019 05	625 00	100 00	9	4.50	2.67.1	625 00
Sherborn,	493 16	238 35	254 75	50 00	4	3.76	1.30.3	300 00
South Reading,	1,884 93	454 93	1,430 00	100 00	17	10.50	2.61.9	350 00
Stoneham,	1,775 00	500 00	1,275 00	100 00	7	6.50	8.77.2	275 00
Stow,	848 76	301 61	547 15	-	18	9.19	1.14.5	280 00
Sudbury,	1,662 00	150 00	1,612 00	130 00	23	16	1.81.7	425 00
Tewksbury,	504 00	179 00	325 00	150 00	10	8.77	.71.3	325 00
Townsend,	1,034 18	309 18	725 00	45 00	16	12	1.16.2	325 00
Tyngeborough,	542 01	87 01	455 00	-	7	7	1.25	455 00
Waltham,	3,400 00	1,000 00	2,400 00	100 00	18	16	2.88.4	400 00
Watertown,	1,500 00	181 18	1,318 82	200 00	16	14.13	1.79.5	462 00
Wayland,	543 00	107 00	436 00	150 00	7	6	1.39.7	345 00
West Cambridge,	2,472 23	1,176 00	1,296 25	-	6	6	4.15.4	400 00
Westford,	634 88	254 88	380 00	50 00	10	8.11	.90.1	380 00
Weston,	551 00	151 00	400 00	50 00	6	6	1.28.2	300 00
Wilmington,	580 25	80 25	500 00	75 00	18	11	.87.4	200 00
Woburn,	3,770 76	1,812 69	1,958 07	50 00	19	16	2.35.3	400 00
Totals,	\$83,033 68	\$28,028 87	\$55,005 81	\$6,182 25	897	576.22	\$1.83.5	\$18,755 50
Nantucket County.								
Nantucket,	\$9,463 93	\$4,463 93	\$5,000 00	\$300 00	72	49.75	\$1.03.3	\$500 00

† Six months.

† Includes interest on Alms-house property.

* Imperfect.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—*The Town Almshouses—Continued.*

TOWNS.	Total expense.	Expense out of Almshouse.	Expense at Almshouse.	Value of labor of pauper inmates.	Whole No. in Almshouse.	Average No. in Almshouse.	Average weekly cost.	Cost of superintendence.
<i>Norfolk County.</i>								
Bellingham,	\$686 50	\$336 50	\$350 00	\$25 00	8	5.43	\$123.9	\$350 00
Braintree,	3,437 62	1,600 00	1,837 62	100 00	13	9	3.92.6	300 00
Canton,	3,276 00	1,917 00	1,359 00	50 00	18	10	2.61.3	400 00
Cohasset,	1,340 92	612 92	728 00	50 00	7	6.7	2.08.9	262 50
Dedham,	4,782 34	2,579 58	2,202 76	200 00	18	13.58	3.11.9	400 00
Dorchester,	7,834 70	3,563 69	4,271 01	—	21	15	6.46.7	300 00
Foxborough,	1,104 62	443 11	661 51	175 00	11	8.84	1.43.9	262 50
Franklin,	1,728 09	482 09	1,246 00	150 00	12	12	1.99.6	375 00
Medfield,	425 93	855 93	70 00	50 00	6	5	.26.9	370 00
Medway,	2,748 69	1,998 69	750 00	250 00	23	18.41	.78.3	500 00
Milton,	1,200 00	800 00	400 00	25 00	5	4	1.92.3	300 00
Needham,	2,205 09	1,138 88	1,066 21	100 00	14	10	2.05	450 00
Quincy,	2,248 85	1,898 85	350 00	—	6	4	1.68.2	350 00
Randolph,	4,234 54	3,399 07	835 47	—	7	6.58	2.44.1	150 00
Roxbury,	20,394 84	14,900 89	5,493 95	—	63	31	3.40.8	2,606 00
Sharon,	1,160 43	459 42	701 01	50 00	8	5.4	2.49.6	600 00
Stoughton,	2,526 78	1,007 12	1,519 66	100 00	32	20.7	1.41.1	450 00
Walpole,	711 47	471 47	240 00	—	1	1	4.01.5	240 00
Weymouth,	4,129 00	1,500 00	2,629 00	800 00	33	28	1.80.5	575 00
Wrentham,	2,212 00	1,500 00	712 00	125 00	15	9	1.52.1	312 00
Totals,	\$68,388 41	\$40,965 21	\$27,423 20	\$2,250 00	320	223.64	\$235.8	\$9,553 00
<i>Plymouth County.</i>								
Abington,	\$3,375 00	\$1,700 00	\$1,675 00	\$50 00	14	7.87	\$4.09.2	\$350 00
Bridgewater,	1,679 34	977 34	702 00	50 00	13	7.88	1.71.3	350 00

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

	\$848 79	\$356 79	\$492 00	\$8 75	9	6	\$1,57.6	\$60 00
Carver, . . .	2,644 50	388 25	2,256 25	150 00	25	18.00	2,39.9	456 25
Duxbury, . . .	2,350 00	1,250 00	1,100 00	200 00	17	9	2,13.6	250 00
East Bridgewater, . . .	1,215 00	490 00	725 00	200 00	8	7.25	1,92.3	75 00
Hanson, . . .	941 80	176 16	765 14	50 00	14	8.87	1,05.8	125 00
Iltingham, . . .	2,337 95	1,070 88	1,267 07	200 00	14	13	1,87.4	437 50
Kingston, . . .	1,351 50	854 50	497 00	-	5	3	3,18.5	148 00
Marshfield, . . .	655 13	114 43	540 70	75 00	10	7	1,48.5	175 00
Mattapoisett, . . .	3,159 48	2,631 10	528 38*	135 00	24*	20*	1,25.8	*148 00
Middleborough, . . .	3,935 58	1,559 56	2,376 02	130 00	34	27.5	1,66.1	210 00
North Bridgewater, . . .	2,542 00	1,508 00	1,034 00	-	11	8.75	2,27.2	400 00
Pembroke, . . .	739 28	226 73	512 55	100 00	17	15	65.7	250 00
Plymouth, . . .	4,925 00	3,500 00	1,425 00	-	20	20	1 37	225 00
Plympton, . . .	953 29	450 29	503 00	55 00	4	4	2,41.8	75 00
Rochester, . . .	1,275 00	800 00	475 00	200 00	9	8.41	1,08.6	175 00
South Scituate, . . .	1,900 00	850 00	1,050 00	50 00	14	12.25	1,43.8	250 00
Wareham, . . .	2,500 86	1,512 02	988 84	75 00	14	9.28	2 04.9	250 00
West Bridgewater, . . .	528 65	88 65	440 00	100 00	6	3.85	2,19.7	280 00
Totals, . . .	\$39,857 65	\$20,004 70	\$19,852 95	\$1,848 75	282	217	\$1,75.9	\$4,689 75
<i>Suffolk County.</i>								
Boston, . . .	\$105,353 19	\$80,325 91	\$25,027 28	-	482	170	\$2,73.4	\$3,415 20
<i>Worcester County.</i>								
Ashburnham, . . .	\$482 17	\$132 17	\$350 00	\$25 00	16	12	\$0.56	\$350 00
Athol, . . .	814 38	239 38	575 00	25 00	7	7	1,57.9	290 00
Barre, . . .	1,582 72	432 72	1,150 00	325 00	23	19.50	1,13.4	600 00
Blackstone, . . .	2,122 92	856 24	1,266 68	-	11	10.50	2,31.9	400 00
Bolton, . . .	1,340 63	429 63	911 00	150 00	14	10	1,75.1	411 00

* Since May, 1866.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—*The Town Almshouses—Concluded.*

T O W N S .	Total expense.	Expense out of Almshouse.	Expense at Almshouse.	Value of labor of pauper inmates.	Whole No. in Almshouse.	Average No. in Almshouse.	Average weekly cost.	Cost of superintendence.
<i>Worcester County—Con.</i>								
Boylston,	\$725 00	\$100 00	\$625 00	\$50 00	4	4	\$3.00.4	\$625 00
Brookfield,	1,034 00	284 00	750 00	100 00	13	12.28	1.17.4	350 00
Charlton,	707 88	357 88	350 00	-	14	9.41	.71.5	350 00
Clinton,	2,093 22	1,317 22	776 00	-	6	5.56	2.70.4	480 00
Dana,	839 26*	639 26	200 00	-	3	3	1.28.2	200 00
Douglas,	1,049 51	449 09	599 91	100 00	12	8.46	1.36.3	288 00
Dudley,	539 86	114 86	425 00	25 00	9	8.17	1	425 00
Fitchburg,	4,561 62	1,477 62	3,084 00	50 00	45	30.50	1.04.4	425 00
Gardner,	1,158 22	564 00	594 18	350 00	9	5.5	2.07.7	404 00
Grafton,	1,178 00	678 00	500 00	-	5	3	3.20.5	500 00
Hardwick,	1,298 09	948 09	350 00	500 00	13	12	.55.9	350 00
Harvard,	520 39	220 39	300 00	150 00	20	14	.41.2	400 00
Holden,	550 00	115 00	435 00	150 00	20	18	.46.4	350 00
Hubbardston,	1,348 45	313 47	1,032 98	100 00	13	9.59	2.07.1	450 00
Lancaster,	1,210 79	804 47	406 32	193 00	16	14	.55.8	310 00
Leicester,	1,375 31	888 16	487 15	50 00	6	4.80	1.95.1	427 00
Leominster,	1,122 80	193 25	929 55	500 00	21	17.45	1.02.4	350 00
Lunenburg,	850 00	350 00	500 00	100 00	12	9.91	.97	500 00
Mendon,	609 36	175 14	434 22	80 00	10	6.33	1.31.9	370 00
Milford,	5,295 84	2,506 60	2,729 24	-	52	31.20	1.68.2	600 00
Milbury,	870 61	253 75	616 86	125 00	23	15.80	.75	508 75
New Braintree,	945 51	595 51	350 00	-	1	1	0.73	350 00
Northborough,	947 00	522 00	425 00	75 00	5	5	1.03.4	425 00
Northbridge,	2,408 18	1,709 28	698 90	50 00	7	6.25	2.15	207 50
North Brookfield,	1,035 58	446 08	589 50	200 00	17	10.60	1.06.9	292 50

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Oxford,	\$700 00	\$350 00	\$350 00	9	7.75	\$0.80.3	\$350 00
Faxton,	607 53	18 45	589 08	12	10.58	1.07	300 00
Petersham,	831 41	322 76	508 65	15	15	.65.2	340 00
Princeton,	642 93	280 43	362 50	7	6	1.16.1	312 50
Rutland,	734 00	244 00	490 00	8	6.75	1.63.8	490 00
Shrewsbury,	975 32	380 19	595 13	8	6.29	1.82.2	422 13
Southborough,	401 60	69 10	332 50	4	3	2.13	332 50
Southbridge,	700 00	300 00	400 00	8	4	1.92.3	400 00
Spencer,	1,147 72	365 30	782 42	15	9.50	1.58.4	455 00
Sterling,	1,015 15	177 15	838 00	12	9.50	1.69.6	858 00
Sturbridge,	1,268 00	263 00	1,005 00	12	11	1.75.7	287 00
Sutton,	893 68	186 68	707 00	11	7.15	1.90.1	415 00
Templeton,	1,468 61	1,048 61	420 00	7	5.18	1.55.9	420 00
Upton,	592 97	242 97	350 00	12	10.91	.61.6	350 00
Uxbridge,	1,585 25	1,130 46	454 79	12	6.25	1.39.9	300 00
Warren,	592 00	625 97	66 03	9	8.90	.32.5	337 50
Webster,	500 00	500 00	None.	9	8	-	275 00
Westborough,	898 16	369 83	528 33	15	14	.72.5	500 00
Westminster,	736 00	165 00	571 00	12	8	1.37.2	200 00
Winchendon,	1,316 28	737 12	579 16	13	10.50	1.08	579 16
Worcester,	9,857 59	5,423 43	4,434 16	45	25.93	3.28.8	1,400 00
Totals,	\$68,079 00	\$31,273 81	\$36,805 19	682	513	\$1.40.1	\$20,312 54

• April to October.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—TOWN ALMHOUSES. RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1885.	Number of rooms.	Number of windows.	Number of acres of land.	Value of Almshouse property.	Value of real estate.	Value of personal property.
Barnstable,	33,853	229	885	228.5	\$24,655 00	\$19,095 00	\$5,580 00
Berkshire,	13,711	30	38	124	9,900 00	7,500 00	2,400 00
Bristol,	89,525	448	808	1,067	163,337 14	131,650 00	31,787 14
Dukes,	1,846	14	30	.25	—	—	—
Essex,	158,125	667	1,537	2,416.5	282,981 52	211,630 00	71,351 52
Franklin,	20,144	109	317	1,748	47,750 31	32,300 00	15,450 31
Hampden,	35,337	90	224	782	32,102 00	24,800 00	7,302 00
Hampshire,	18,943	95	180	702	23,076 65	17,600 00	5,476 65
Middlesex,	202,202	881	2,066	4,085.37	466,618 24	355,550 00	111,068 24
Nantucket,	4,748	45	84	4	5,800 00	5,000 00	800 00
Norfolk,	103,506	384	925	1,564.25	155,529 77	120,137 70	35,392 07
Plymouth,	57,786	350	702	965.25	70,002 95	51,169 00	18,833 95
Suffolk,	192,324	12	120	180	85,000 00	75,000 00	10,000 00
Worcester,	153,958	917	1,069	7,891.84	350,172 30	242,722 73	116,449 57
Totals,	1,086,008	4,331	9,385	22,358.96	\$1,725,985 88	\$1,294,054 43	\$431,931 45

TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

TABLE XXIX.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Total expense.	Expense out of Almshouse.	Expense at Almshouse.	Value of labor of pauper inmates.	Whole No. in Almshouse.	Average No. in Almshouse.	Average weekly cost.	Cost of superintendence.
Barnstable, . . .	\$27,993 26	\$14,324 87	\$13,608 39	\$905 00	158	121.06	\$2.17.1	\$2,628 00
Berkshire, . . .	4,170 15	2,355 99	1,814 16	—	19	9.5	3.67.2	675 00
Bristol, . . .	81,829 99	40,068 25	41,761 74	3,488 00	508	311.28	2.58	8,721 74
Dukes, . . .	2,765 96	2,086 00	679 96	—	9	9	1.45.3	75 00
Essex, . . .	134,507 52	71,372 78	63,134 74	3,642 00	813	562.72	2.16.8	12,738 90
Franklin, . . .	12,012 09	4,596 45	7,475 64	625 00	121	97.13	1.48	4,251 00
Hampden, . . .	12,488 73	6,721 87	5,761 86	250 00	102	68.82	1.61	2,287 00
Hampshire, . . .	7,840 43	3,806 54	3,943 89	300 00	64	49.25	1.54	1,480 00
Middlesex, . . .	83,033 68	28,028 37	55,005 31	6,132 25	807	576.22	1.83.5	18,755 50
Nantucket, . . .	9,463 93	4,463 93	5,000 00	300 00	72	49.75	1.93.3	500 00
Norfolk, . . .	68,388 41	40,965 21	27,423 20	2,250 00	320	223.64	2.35.8	9,553 00
Plymouth, . . .	39,857 65	20,004 70	19,852 95	1,848 75	282	217	1.75.9	4,689 75
Suffolk, . . .	105,353 19	80,325 91	25,027 28	—	482	170	2.73.4	3,415 20
Worcester, . . .	68,079 00	31,273 81	36,805 19	5,408 00	682	513	1.40.1	20,812 54
Totals, . . .	\$657,778 99	\$350,424 68	\$307,354 31	\$25,099 00	4,529	2,984.37	\$1.98.5	\$90,582 63

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—(SUPPLEMENTARY.)
Six Towns fully supporting all or a part of their Poor in Almshouses elsewhere.

TOWNS.	Population in 1868.	Mode of Support.	Whole Number fully supported.	Average No. fully supported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of partial support.	Total cost of support and relief.
Danvers, . . .	5,144	At the Almshouse in South Danvers, . .	8	8	\$1,491 10	\$1,490 73	\$2,981 92
Swampscott, . .	1,535	At the Almshouse in South Danvers generally,	-	-	-	27 98	27 98
Belmont, . . .	1,278	At the Almshouses in West Cambridge and Watertown,	-	-	-	726 60	726 60
Somerville, . .	9,366	At the Almshouse in Charlestown, . .	3	2.5	244 47	2,055 53	2,300 00
Scituate, . . .	2,269	Sane paupers in Cohasset Almshouse, 1 in Boston Almshouse,	8	6.4	1,079 59	470 97	1,550 56
North Chelsea, .	858	1 in Charlestown Almshouse,	4	3.5	438 08	134 83	572 86
Totals, . . .	20,450		23	20.4	\$3,253 28	\$4,908 14	\$8,159 42
Add those supported at Hospitals by 222 towns having Almshouses,							
Grand Totals, (228 towns,)			800*	440*	-	-	-
			5,152*	3,444.77*	-	-	\$865,938 41

* Approximate.

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

TABLE XXX.—TOWNS THAT HAVE NO ALMSHOUSES.

Showing the Number, Average Number, Expense and Mode of Support of the Poor in 107 Towns that have no Almshouse, or make use of none.

TOWNS.	Population in 1868.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	Whole Num-ber fully supported.	Average No. fully sup-ported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of par-tial support.	Total cost of support and relief.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>							
Eastham,	757	In private families and in Lunatic Hospital, .	7	7	\$791 12	\$208 08	\$999 20
<i>Berkshire County.</i>							
Adams,	8,298	In families—contracted for year,	9	7.5	—	No details.	1,900 00
Alford,	461	In private families,	2	2	286 25	168 11	454 36
Becket,	1,393	“	7	6	752 42	107 58	860 00
Cheshire,	1,650	Boarded in private families,	9	7	856 75	167 00	1,023 75
Clarksburg,	530	In private families,	1	.25	188 72	90 33	279 05
Dalton,	1,137	“ “ none fully supported,	1	—	—	308 74	308 74
Egremont,	928	“ “ by contract,	1	.23	171 00	54 00	225 00
Florida,	1,173	“ “ by contract for year,	2	1.08	163 00	—	163 00
Great Barrington,	3,920	In one family—by contract for year,	6	8	857 48	196 91	1,054 39
Hancock,	937	In private families,	1	.12	13 95	—	13 95
Hinsdale,	1,517	“ “ by contract,	1	1	114 61	230 33	344 94
Lanesborough,	1,294	“ “	—	—	—	45 00	*45 00
Lenox,	1,660	“ “	4	3	309 41	499 09	808 50
Monterey,	737	“ “ none fully supported,	3	.75	86 66	377 12	463 78
Mount Washington,	237	“ “ by contract,	1	1	100 00	164 00	264 00

*** Returns imperfect.**

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

Essex County.		Franklin County.		Hampden County.	
Hamilton,	700	In private families by contract for year,	2	2	\$336 07
Lynnfield,	725	" "	2	2	327 00
Middleton,	922	" "	0	0.5	075 00
Nahant,	313	Has no paupers,	-	-	-
Newbury,	1,362	Boarded in private families,	13	13	1,133 45
Rowley,	1,191	In private families by contract,	11	11	1,063 07
Wenham,	918	" "	-	-	-
Totals,	6,230		37	31.5	\$3,536 00
Franklin County.		Boarded in private families,	11	5.33	\$675 71
Barnardston,	1,726	In private families by contract,	13	0.2	735 00
Colrain,	576	None fully supported,	-	-	45 45
Erving,	635	In private families,	7	0	638 35
Gill,	914	Boarded in private families,	11	0.12	1,330 40
Leverett,	592	" "	12	10	574 00
Leyden,	191	Has no paupers,	-	-	-
Monroe,	1,050	In private families by contract for 3 years,	14	11.5	826 34
Northfield,	563	" " " " 1 year,	4	4	492 12
Rowe,	1,504	" " " " 1 at Brattleboro' Asylum,	3	2.5	330 20
Shelburne,	801	" " " " by contract,	2	2	200 00
Sunderland,	1,012	" " " " by contract,	3	2.08	370 53
Whately,	11,106		80	01.73	\$9,153 00
Totals,	1,664	Boarded in families,	7	4.7	\$617 10
Agawam,	1,087	" " " "	0	5.45	071 00
Blandford,	1,268	In private families by contract,	13	0.25	-
Chester,					

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXX.—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Population in 1860.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	Whole Number fully supported.	Average No. fully sup- ported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of part- ial support.	Total cost of support and relief.
<i>Plymouth County.</i>							
Halifax,	722	Boarded in private families,	2	2	\$247 68	\$63 00	\$310 68
Hull,	260	In private families,	-	-	-	41 29	41 29
Lakeville,	1,110	Boarded in private families,	4	4	840 50	294 12	643 71
Marion,	900	" Boarded,"	8	6.00	779 72	120 28	900 00
Totals,	3,052	.	14	12.00	\$1,376 99	\$518 69	\$1,895 68
<i>Suffolk County.</i>							
Chelsea,	14,403	" By outside assistance,"	6	6	\$2,781 19	\$1,518 81	\$4,300 00
Winthrop,	634	No paupers the past year,	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	15,037		6	0	\$2,781 19	\$1,518 81	\$4,300 00
<i>Worcester County.</i>							
Auburn,	959	In a private family,	1	1	\$138 97	\$181 75	\$320 72
Berlin,	1,081	Boarded in private families,	5	4.25	489 16	102 34	571 50
Oakham,	925	In private families, and at Worcester Hosp'l,	9	7.75	751 55	34 20	785 75
Phillipston,	725	" "	10	8	687 00	32 00	719 00
Royalston,	1,441	" "	7	7	641 58	186 45	828 03
West Boylston,	2,294	" "	3	3	542 03	712 11	1,254 14
West Brookfield,	1,518	" " by special contracts,	8	7	701 26	347 25	1,048 51
Totals,	8,953		43	38	\$3,031 55	\$1,596 10	\$5,527 65

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

TABLE XXX.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population.	Whole number fully supported.	Average No. fully supported.	Cost of full support.	Cost of partial support.	Total cost of support and relief.
Barnstable,	757	7	7	\$791 12	\$208 08	\$999 20
Berkshire,	48,283	186	104.23	10,248 81	8,912 05	16,060 86
Dukes,	2,854	88	30	8,088 98	464 18	3,553 16
Essex,	6,230	37	34.5	3,536 09	2,663 73	6,199 82
Franklin,	11,196	80	61.78	6,153 00	1,596 81	7,749 81
Hampden,	29,233	106	89.69	10,754 81	2,759 22	13,513 53
Hampshire,	20,326	112	86.78	9,649 16	2,474 97	12,124 13
Middlesex,	7,752	80	27.83	3,891 24	1,071 07	4,962 31
Norfolk,	12,790	23	15.75	2,196 49	2,941 14	5,137 63
Plymouth,	3,052	14	12.66	1,376 99	518 69	1,895 68
Suffolk,	15,086	6	6	2,781 19	1,518 81	4,300 00
Worcester,	8,953	43	38	3,931 55	1,596 10	5,527 65
Totals,	160,912	627	514.17	\$58,398 43	\$21,724 35	*\$82,022 78

* \$1,900 of this amount is not classified in Berkshire County.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXI.—GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE TOWN PAUPERS.
Showing the whole number fully supported, the number supported September 30, 1866, the whole number of applicants for relief and partial support, the whole cost of all kinds of support and relief, and other particulars.

COUNTIES.	Population.	Whole No. of paupers fully supported within and out of Almshouse.	Whole No. supported September 30, 1866.	Whole No. of insane supported within and out of Almshouse.	Whole No. supported September 30, 1866.	Whole No. of applicants for relief or partial support.	No. of the same having a settlement in town.	Whole No. of persons partially supported.	Expense at Almshouse.	Expense out of Almshouse.	Total expense.
Barnstable, . . .	34,610	172	138	32	27	314	274	786	\$13,668 39	\$15,324 07	\$28,992 46
Berkshire, . . .	56,944	161	115	18	13	172	68	472	1,814 16	18,416 85	20,230 51
Bristol, . . .	89,425	583	350	65	50	1,044	444	3,079	41,761 74	40,068 25	81,829 99
Dukes, . . .	4,200	43	38	10	8	42	31	80	679 96	5,639 16	6,319 12
Essex, . . .	171,034	924	614	150	133	1,652	1,007	4,134	63,134 74	80,582 50	143,717 24
Franklin, . . .	31,340	218	152	44	36	127	86	324	7,475 64	12,285 76	19,761 40
Hampden, . . .	64,570	231	174	46	44	302	118	698	5,761 86	20,235 40	25,997 26
Hampshire, . . .	39,269	166	142	36	29	155	62	315	3,943 89	14,761 17	18,705 06
Middlesex, . . .	220,384	994	625	129	96	1,130	473	3,085	54,550 31	35,930 27	90,480 58
Nantucket, . . .	4,748	78	58	3	3	97	89	315	5,000 00	4,463 93	9,463 93
Norfolk, . . .	208,211	407	292	85	75	815	391	1,856	27,423 20	46,102 84	73,526 04
Plymouth, . . .	68,107	353	250	73	61	376	315	941	19,852 95	23,450 94	43,303 89
Suffolk, . . .	208,211	587	331	166	125	2,273	994	6,132	25,027 28	85,198 27	110,225 55
Worcester, . . .	162,911	798	602	117	106	788	406	2,118	36,805 19	36,801 46	73,606 65
Totals, . . .	1,267,059	5,715*	3,881	974	806	9,237	4,761	24,335	\$306,899 31†	\$439,260 37	\$746,159 68

* As shown by my Register.

† Besides \$8,169.43 paid by towns supporting their poor in Almshouses elsewhere.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF AND VAGRANCY

TABLE XXXII.—Showing the number of Applicants for relief or partial support, their sex, color, age, &c., the sums paid for their relief, the whole number of persons sharing in the relief, and the number of Vagrants and persons sent to the State Almshouses, in three hundred and thirty-two Towns and Cities.

COUNTIES.	Whole number of applicants.	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Average age of all.	Having settlement in town.	Naturalized.	Born in England or Ireland.	Aliens not naturalized.	Intemperate.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Whole amount paid.	Whole number of persons partially supported.	Whole number of Vagrants, including State paupers.	Whole number of State paupers.
Barnstable,	314	144	170	310	4	47.8	274	1	10	3	11	10	7	\$14,485 82	786	26	1
Berkshire,	172	94	77	143	27	39.8	68	4	25	13	28	8	2	5,420 22	472	527	8
Bristol,	1,044	351	684	908	133	49.6	444	43	360	228	113	8	8	20,337 85	3,079	1,762	135
Dukes,	42	23	19	38	4	49.8	31	1	1	1	4	1	1	1,952 03	80	—	—
Essex,	1,652	545	1,104	1,619	20	49	1,007	50	327	237	164	19	7	54,993 94	4,134	2,556	243
Franklin,	127	53	73	110	1	49	86	3	22	13	10	4	2	4,313 49	324	104	10
Hampden,	302	131	169	287	12	50	118	5	105	17	20	6	—	8,026 73	698	2,661	665
Hampshire,	155	76	51	152	3	49.5	65	—	8	3	16	6	3	5,798 46	315	426	11
Middlesex,	1,130	465	660	1,094	30	49.1	473	40	401	149	133	22	9	26,832 13	3,085	4,081	277
Nantucket,	97	34	63	93	4	52	89	1	4	—	2	—	—	4,461 74	315	1	1
Norfolk,	815	282	532	799	4	47.3	391	48	233	122	77	11	7	23,187 85	1,856	3,682	69
Plymouth,	376	169	217	369	7	51.6	315	8	16	3	27	18	7	14,109 09	941	439	13
Suffolk,	1,227	1,031	1,031	2,167	91	47.3	994	123	768	285	40	3	2	55,466 75	6,132	1,854	1,483
Worcester,	738	390	339	724	14	48	406	74	195	97	151	14	11	23,920 04	2,118	4,459	44
Totals,	9,237*	3,974	5,189*	8,813†	354	48.5	4,761	401	2,475	1,171	796	122	65	\$272,006 14	24,335	22,578	2,950

* 74 not classified as to sex.

† 70 not classified.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIII.—THE PAUPER ABSTRACT. RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Number relieved and supported by town within and out of almshouse, including travellers and State paupers.	Whole No. of travellers, including State paupers.	Fully supported in Almshouse for any continued period.	Males.	Females.	White.	Colored.	Fully supported out of Almshouse, including children.	Males.	Females.	No. of applicants for relief or partial support.	Whole number of persons relieved or partially supported.	Fully supported in Almshouse, September 30.	Fully supported out of Almshouse, Sept. 30.	Number unable to perform labor.
Barnstable, . . .	984	26	154	68	86	152	2	18	10	8	314	786	123	15	114
Berkshire, . . .	1,160	527	18	16	2	16	2	143	62	81	172	472	11	104	100
Bristol, . . .	5,424	1,762	558	325	233	523	35	25	13	12	1,044	3,079	332	18	290
Dukes, . . .	123	—	11	5	6	11	—	32	11	21	42	80	11	27	27
Essex, . . .	7,614	2,556	822	428	394	808	14	102	39	63	1,652	4,134	528	86	546
Franklin, . . .	646	104	123	42	81	123	1	95	42	53	127	324	83	69	124
Hampden, . . .	3,590	2,661	108	54	54	107	1	123	54	69	302	698	72	102	175
Hampshire, . . .	907	426	63	24	39	61	2	103	45	58	155	315	57	85	110
Middlesex, . . .	8,160	4,081	912	517	*390	899	13	82	45	37	1,130	3,085	559	66	506
Nantucket, . . .	394	1	72	33	39	69	3	6	5	1	97	315	52	6	66
Norfolk, . . .	5,945	3,682	315	181	134	313	2	492	44	48	815	1,856	214	78	269
Plymouth, . . .	1,733	439	205	160	135	285	10	58	29	29	376	941	204	46	230
Suffolk, . . .	3,573	1,854	418	274	144	411	7	169	95	74	2,273	6,132	204	127	82
Worcester, . . .	7,375	4,459	686	348	436	676	10	112	56	56	738	2,118	508	94	441
Totals, . . .	52,628	22,578	4,555	2,475	2,073	4,454	101	1,160	550	610	9,237	24,335	2,958	923	3,070

* 5 unknown.

† 2 unknown.

‡ 1 not stated where supported.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT. TOWNS.

TABLE XXXIII.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Insane persons supported within and out of Almshouse.	Males.	Females.	Supported by Town in State or County Hospitals.	Supported in Hospitals in other States.	Idiots supported and relieved within and out of Almshouse.	Males.	Females.	Number supported having legal settlement in town.	No. who were naturalized citizens.	Allens not naturalized.	No. born in England and Ireland.	State paupers sent to State Almshouses.	Expense of supporting and relieving poor within and out of Almshouse.	Allens provided for under sect. 26, ch. 71, Gen. Stat.	No. of indigent children under 14 years of age supported at the public charge.		
																Males.	Females.	Totals.
Barnstable, . . .	32	9	23	8	1	26	13	13	170	1	—	—	—	\$28,992 46	—	21	12	33
Berkshire, . . .	18	7	11	3	—	22	15	15	144	—	—	4	8	20,230 51	6	19	16	35
Bristol, . . .	65	29	36	22	—	31	20	11	412	11	14	53	135	81,829 99	6	68	48	116
Dukes, . . .	10	5	5	6	—	2	2	—	28	—	—	—	—	6,319 12	—	1	5	6
Essex, . . .	150	63	87	43	—	40	21	19	747	6	26	53	243	143,717 24	3	107	88	195
Franklin, . . .	44	17	27	12	9	24	11	13	208	—	—	—	10	19,761 40	17	15	19	34
Hampden, . . .	46	19	27	17	—	12	4	8	215	1	—	4	665	25,987 26	6	30	18	48
Hampshire, . . .	36	17	19	11	3	13	7	6	142	1	—	3	11	18,705 06	—	10	14	24
Middlesex, . . .	129	64	65	27	—	53	33	20	683	9	7	68	277	90,480 58	—	146*	74	223
Nantucket, . . .	3	—	3	—	—	6	3	3	78	—	—	—	1	9,463 93	—	11	8	19
Norfolk, . . .	85	43	42	58	—	30	16	14	357	5	5	32	69	73,526 04	—	53	32	85
Plymouth, . . .	73	37	36	30	—	36	23	13	317	—	—	1	13	43,303 89	—	40	30	70
Suffolk, . . .	166	93	73	164	—	2	2	—	531	—	1	109	1,483	110,226 55	1	73	42	115
Worcester, . . .	117	58	59	40	—	83	43	40	682	4	9	35	44	73,606 65	52	104	†83	188
Totals, . . .	974	461	513	441	†12	380	205	175	4,714	\$38	63	362	2,959	\$746,159 68	91	698	489	1,191

* 3 unknown.

† 1 unknown.

‡ 14 in Hospitals, where not stated.

§ 111 allens not stated.

Note.—One pauper in Savoy, Grafton and Sterling, each, supported at the Idiotic School, South Boston.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

B.—STATE PAUPERS.

TABLE XXXIV.—Admissions, Discharges, and average number of State Paupers for seven years.
1.—STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

	ADMISSIONS.							DISCHARGES.						
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Tewksbury, . . .	1,776	2,900	1,946	1,833	2,084	1,650	2,511	1,636	2,335	2,012	1,788	2,078	1,661	2,441
Bridgewater, . . .	1,360	1,512	1,443	1,150	1,051	1,393	901	1,200	1,099	1,476	1,051	1,102	1,386	1,072
Monson, . . .	1,414	2,085	1,054	713	820	803	1,209	1,345	1,955	993	683	770	882	849
Totals, . . .	4,550	6,497	4,443	3,696	3,965	3,846	4,621	4,181	5,389	4,481	3,517	3,950	3,939	4,362
Rainford, . . .	809	613	494	413	298	394	318	821	542	532	393	408	307	418
Totals, . . .	5,359	7,110	4,937	4,109	4,263	4,240*	4,939†	5,002	5,931	5,013	3,910	4,358	4,246	4,780

2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

Worcester, . . .	97	112	81	87	76	77	125	79	88	76	101	135	102	87
Taunton, . . .	155	176	145	131	136	118	125	141	132	107	164	183	149	123
Northampton, . . .	81	28	59	50	24	66	66	13	33	43	34	56	56	29
Totals, . . .	333	316	285	268	236	261	316	233	253	226	299	374	307	239
Grand Total, . . .	5,892	7,426	5,222	4,377	4,499	4,501†	5,255§	5,235	6,184	5,239	4,209	4,732	4,553	5,019

* Excluding duplicates and transfers, 3,929.

† Excluding duplicates and transfers, 3,707.

‡ Excluding duplicates, transfers and nominal admissions, 3,988.

† Excluding duplicates and transfers, 4,070.

‡ Excluding duplicates and transfers, 3,947.

§ Excluding duplicates, transfers and nominal discharges, 4,101.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF STATE PAUPERS.

TABLE XXXV.—Average number of State Paupers for a period of years.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Tewksbury, . .	705	838	831	770	940	779	668	900	913	737	733	732	717
Monson, . . .	354	638	706	640	823	581	570	590	649	601	557	605	543
Bridgewater, .	382	541	557	597	770	604	579	631	708	608	580	582	482
Rainford, . .	168	206	220	250	236	171	169	165	155	116	88	68	101
Worcester, . .	-	-	-	139	172	84	154	168	184	183.5	145	106	143
Taunton, . . .	50	50	80	86	153	181	202	288	276	257.5	212	173	162
Northampton, .	-	-	-	-	20	165	195	219	271	247.4	282	225	251
Totals, . . .	-	-	-	2,482	3,114	2,575	2,537	2,911	3,156	2,750.4	2,527	2,591	2,399

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXVI.—INMATES OF STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

Showing the Number of Men, Women, Boys and Girls in each and all of the State Pauper Establishments, for every week in the Year.

TEWKSBURY.

WEEK, (Ending.)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1865.					
September 30th, . . .	172	219	144	102	637
October 7th, . . .	173	217	144	104	638
“ 14th, . . .	174	214	143	102	633
“ 21st, . . .	179	218	146	105	648
“ 28th, . . .	177	209	149	99	634
November 4th, . . .	182	207	152	96	637
“ 11th, . . .	177	202	152	91	622
“ 18th, . . .	184	200	148	93	625
“ 25th, . . .	185	203	149	93	630
December 2d, . . .	189	207	150	93	639
“ 9th, . . .	201	212	155	95	663
“ 16th, . . .	214	214	154	95	677
“ 23d, . . .	211	215	155	96	677
“ 30th, . . .	221	220	157	99	697
1866.					
January 6th, . . .	227	214	162	96	699
“ 13th, . . .	233	218	161	96	708
“ 20th, . . .	243	229	157	98	727
“ 27th, . . .	256	236	158	99	749
February 3d, . . .	261	245	157	106	769
“ 10th, . . .	276	252	157	106	791
“ 17th, . . .	268	252	155	103	778
“ 24th, . . .	259	259	151	104	773
March 3d, . . .	264	266	162	102	794
“ 10th, . . .	268	271	164	102	805
“ 17th, . . .	264	276	166	109	815
“ 24th, . . .	266	270	164	106	806
“ 31st, . . .	255	264	163	109	791
April 7th, . . .	227	260	160	112	759
“ 14th, . . .	215	247	148	106	716
“ 21st, . . .	192	238	148	107	685
“ 28th, . . .	198	242	143	108	691
May 5th, . . .	185	240	142	107	674
“ 12th, . . .	192	243	148	108	689
“ 19th, . . .	196	246	152	108	702
“ 26th, . . .	200	250	145	105	700
June 2d, . . .	220	269	146	112	747
“ 9th, . . .	215	267	147	108	737
“ 16th, . . .	213	272	149	110	744
“ 23d, . . .	215	284	155	107	761
“ 30th, . . .	233	277	154	104	768

STATE PAUPERS CLASSIFIED.

TABLE XXXVI.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments—Continued.*

TEWKSBURY—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending.)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1866.					
July 7th,	222	280	145	107	754
" 14th,	226	261	127	100	714
" 21st,	221	260	128	105	714
" 28th,	221	261	135	107	724
August 4th,	240	274	123	93	730
" 11th,	243	268	118	93	722
" 18th,	241	270	119	92	722
" 25th,	238	284	117	88	727
September 1st,	239	293	125	91	748
" 8th,	247	298	135	95	775
" 15th,	241	283	117	91	732
" 22d,	246	275	99	80	700
" 29th,	249	280	99	79	707
Average weekly number, .	221.77	247.75	145.26	100.37	715.15

MONSON.

1865.					
September 30th,	45	95	251	150	541
October 7th,	52	95	251	149	547
" 14th,	57	98	249	152	556
" 21st,	56	100	252	151	559
" 28th,	56	99	257	147	559
November 4th,	66	98	252	145	561
" 11th,	69	95	252	144	560
" 18th,	68	97	250	145	560
" 25th,	69	101	245	144	559
December 2d,	74	101	240	143	558
" 9th,	74	102	240	146	562
" 16th,	73	101	238	142	554
" 23d,	88	103	238	143	572
" 30th,	87	102	241	144	574
1866.					
January 6th,	97	106	242	145	590
" 13th,	98	103	242	144	587
" 20th,	90	103	245	144	582
" 27th,	95	104	245	143	587
February 3d,	96	104	246	143	589
" 10th,	100	106	245	144	595
" 17th,	100	109	244	146	599
" 24th,	101	108	236	144	589

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TABLE XXXVI.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments—Continued.*

MONSON—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending,)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1866.					
March 3d,	97	105	236	143	581
" 10th,	93	102	227	143	565
" 17th,	94	102	224	145	565
" 24th,	101	103	219	148	571
" 31st,	86	102	216	146	550
April 7th,	66	99	210	142	517
" 14th,	59	102	221	140	522
" 21st,	59	98	220	136	513
" 28th,	55	100	217	138	508
May 5th,	60	100	217	134	511
" 12th,	55	95	214	126	490
" 19th,	56	94	210	120	480
" 26th,	59	93	213	122	487
June 2d,	62	94	241	125	522
" 9th,	63	92	237	126	518
" 16th,	60	90	231	123	504
" 23d,	57	87	233	120	497
" 30th,	58	92	254	126	530
July 7th,	55	83	266	127	531
" 14th,	56	82	270	130	538
" 21st,	58	79	271	130	538
" 28th,	53	76	268	128	525
August 4th,	37	64	280	138	519
" 11th,	39	55	279	138	511
" 18th,	38	56	277	135	506
" 25th,	38	55	289	142	524
September 1st,	31	55	283	138	507
" 8th,	33	55	278	138	504
" 15th,	37	54	286	137	514
" 22d,	32	62	305	145	544
" 29th,	33	62	313	152	560
Average number, . . .	65.87	90.91	247.28	139.19	543.25

BRIDGEWATER.

1865.					
September 30th, . . .	115	234	60	71	480
October 7th,	117	240	57	69	483
" 14th,	127	242	68	72	509
" 21st,	135	244	75	73	527
" 28th,	139	243	77	74	533
November 4th,	141	245	77	74	537

STATE PAUPERS CLASSIFIED.

TABLE XXXVI.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments—Continued.*

BRIDGEWATER—Continued.

WEEK, (Ending.)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1865.					
November 11th, . . .	150	241	77	79	547
" 18th, . . .	139	244	77	79	539
" 25th, . . .	141	247	79	83	550
December 2d, . . .	137	252	81	82	552
" 9th, . . .	137	258	88	84	567
" 16th, . . .	140	264	89	85	578
" 23d, . . .	148	262	88	85	583
" 30th, . . .	151	261	88	86	586
1866.					
January 6th, . . .	157	262	90	87	596
" 13th, . . .	188	273	92	87	640
" 20th, . . .	188	271	93	83	635
" 27th, . . .	175	263	89	83	610
February 3d, . . .	171	261	99	87	618
" 10th, . . .	170	252	101	84	607
" 17th, . . .	163	250	100	82	595
" 24th, . . .	164	244	96	80	584
March 3d, . . .	159	233	90	79	561
" 10th, . . .	147	230	91	80	548
" 17th, . . .	144	230	90	81	545
" 24th, . . .	141	229	93	81	544
" 31st, . . .	146	226	92	80	544
April 7th, . . .	127	221	94	79	521
" 14th, . . .	122	212	89	77	500
" 21st, . . .	122	211	88	77	498
" 28th, . . .	115	206	86	72	479
May 5th, . . .	113	203	85	70	471
" 12th, . . .	112	191	85	70	458
" 19th, . . .	106	187	88	68	449
" 26th, . . .	106	185	84	66	441
June 2d, . . .	106	175	59	60	400
" 9th, . . .	103	169	57	53	392
" 16th, . . .	108	166	55	58	387
" 23d, . . .	106	168	53	57	384
" 30th, . . .	105	163	29	51	348
July 7th, . . .	103	161	29	51	344
" 14th, . . .	105	163	30	50	348
" 21st, . . .	104	163	33	49	349
" 28th, . . .	105	161	33	49	348
August 4th, . . .	103	159	34	50	346
" 11th, . . .	102	158	33	50	343
" 18th, . . .	101	160	34	49	344
" 25th, . . .	99	156	26	46	327

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TABLE XXXVI.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

BRIDGEWATER—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending.)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1866.					
September 1st, . . .	100	154	27	49	330
" 8th, . . .	100	152	26	47	325
" 15th, . . .	102	150	25	47	324
" 22d, . . .	101	149	24	46	320
" 29th, . . .	100	146	20	45	311
Average number, . .	128.51	211.13	66.47	70.96	477.07

RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.

1865.					
September 30th, . . .	53	43	17	8	121
October 7th, . . .	48	42	15	9	114
" 14th, . . .	51	45	15	9	120
" 21st, . . .	53	45	15	9	122
" 28th, . . .	52	44	13	9	118
November 4th, . . .	55	43	10	9	117
" 11th, . . .	60	46	11	9	126
" 18th, . . .	62	48	11	8	129
" 25th, . . .	65	50	11	8	134
December 2d, . . .	64	53	11	8	136
" 9th, . . .	72	53	11	8	144
" 16th, . . .	63	56	15	8	142
" 23d, . . .	67	61	17	9	154
" 30th, . . .	65	61	17	11	154
1866.					
January 6th, . . .	66	60	16	11	153
" 13th, . . .	73	60	16	11	160
" 20th, . . .	76	66	17	11	170
" 27th, . . .	72	61	16	7	156
February 3d, . . .	69	62	10	4	145
" 10th, . . .	67	61	9	4	141
" 17th, . . .	71	63	9	4	147
" 24th, . . .	72	62	10	4	148
March 3d, . . .	67	60	10	4	141
" 10th, . . .	66	56	11	4	137
" 17th, . . .	66	60	11	4	141
" 24th, . . .	63	58	7	4	132
" 31st, . . .	61	59	7	5	132
April 7th, . . .	61	58	6	5	130
" 14th, . . .	64	66	6	5	141
" 21st, . . .	60	60	5	5	130

STATE PAUPERS CLASSIFIED.

TABLE XXXVI.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Continued.

RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending.)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1866.					
April 28th,	59	53	5	5	122
May 5th,	55	51	5	5	116
" 12th,	44	47	5	5	101
" 19th,	41	48	5	5	99
" 26th,	55	44	3	3	105
June 2d,	45	32	1	2	80
" 9th,	45	30	—	2	77
" 16th,	29	21	—	2	52
" 23d,	24	20	—	2	46
" 30th,	22	18	—	2	42
July 7th,	19	16	—	2	37
" 14th,	20	16	—	2	38
" 21st,	17	16	—	2	35
" 28th,	14	15	—	2	31
August 4th,	14	15	—	2	31
" 11th,	14	15	—	2	31
" 18th,	11	15	—	2	28
" 25th,	12	15	—	2	29
September 1st,	12	15	—	2	29
" 8th,	11	15	—	2	28
" 15th,	10	16	—	2	28
" 22d,	9	16	—	2	27
" 29th,	8	12	—	1	21
Average number, . .	47.05	41.94	7.15	5.13	101.28

AGGREGATE.

1865.					
September 30th,	385	591	472	331	1,779
October 7th,	390	594	467	331	1,782
" 14th,	409	599	475	335	1,818
" 21st,	423	607	488	338	1,856
" 28th,	424	595	496	329	1,844
November 4th,	444	593	491	324	1,852
" 11th,	456	584	492	323	1,855
" 18th,	453	589	486	325	1,853
" 25th,	460	601	484	328	1,873
December 2d,	464	613	482	326	1,885
" 9th,	484	625	494	333	1,936
" 16th,	490	635	496	330	1,951
" 23d,	514	641	498	333	1,986
" 30th,	524	644	503	340	2,011

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TABLE XXXVI.—*Inmates of Pauper Establishments*—Concluded.

AGGREGATE—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending.)	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1866.					
January 6th, . . .	547	642	510	339	2,038
" 13th, . . .	592	654	511	338	2,095
" 20th, . . .	597	669	512	336	2,114
" 27th, . . .	598	664	508	332	2,102
February 3d, . . .	597	672	512	340	2,121
" 10th, . . .	613	671	512	338	2,134
" 17th, . . .	602	674	508	335	2,119
" 24th, . . .	596	673	493	332	2,094
March 3d, . . .	587	664	498	328	2,077
" 10th, . . .	574	659	493	329	2,055
" 17th, . . .	568	668	491	339	2,066
" 24th, . . .	571	660	483	339	2,053
" 31st, . . .	548	651	478	340	2,017
April 7th, . . .	481	638	470	338	1,927
" 14th, . . .	460	627	464	328	1,879
" 21st, . . .	433	607	461	325	1,826
" 28th, . . .	427	601	451	321	1,800
May 5th, . . .	413	594	449	316	1,772
" 12th, . . .	403	576	452	307	1,738
" 19th, . . .	399	575	455	301	1,730
" 26th, . . .	420	572	445	296	1,733
June 2d, . . .	433	570	447	299	1,749
" 9th, . . .	431	558	441	294	1,724
" 16th, . . .	410	549	435	293	1,687
" 23d, . . .	402	559	441	286	1,688
" 30th, . . .	418	550	437	283	1,688
July 7th, . . .	399	540	440	287	1,666
" 14th, . . .	407	522	427	282	1,638
" 21st, . . .	400	518	432	286	1,636
" 28th, . . .	393	513	436	286	1,628
August 4th, . . .	394	512	437	283	1,626
" 11th, . . .	398	496	430	283	1,607
" 18th, . . .	391	501	430	278	1,600
" 25th, . . .	387	510	432	278	1,607
September 1st, . . .	382	517	435	280	1,614
" 8th, . . .	391	520	439	282	1,632
" 15th, . . .	390	503	428	277	1,598
" 22d, . . .	388	502	428	273	1,591
" 29th, . . .	390	500	432	277	1,599
Average, . . .	463.20	591.73	466.16	315.65	1,886.77

SCHOOL CHILDREN AT STATE ALMSHOUSES.

TABLE XXXVII.—THE STATE PRIMARY PUPILS.

Showing the Number of Primary Pupils in School at the State Almshouses for each and every week in the year.

WEEK, (Ending.)	TREMURRY.			MONROE.			BRIDGEWATER.			AGGREGATE.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1865.												
September 30th.	103	48	151	199	100	299	45	24	69	347	172	519
October 7th.	105	55	160	192	99	291	43	22	65	340	176	516
“ 14th.	100	53	153	191	99	290	45	23	68	336	175	511
“ 21st.	106	56	162	192	100	292	47	26	73	345	182	527
“ 28th.	104	50	154	201	99	300	49	27	76	354	176	530
November 4th.	103	48	151	184	94	278	49	26	75	336	168	504
“ 11th.	111	52	163	197	90	287	55	24	79	363	166	529
“ 18th.	107	50	157	194	93	287	57	25	82	358	168	526
“ 25th.	107	56	163	187	95	282	55	28	83	349	179	528
December 2d.	111	54	165	193	93	286	56	27	83	360	174	534
“ 9th.	113	55	168	198	86	284	59	27	86	370	168	538
“ 16th.	114	53	167	183	92	275	58	20	87	355	174	529
“ 23d.	114	54	168	184	87	271	57	27	84	355	168	523
“ 30th.	111	52	163	187	92	279	57	28	85	355	172	527
1866.												
January 6th.	115	50	165	190	88	278	56	28	84	361	166	527
“ 13th.	120	50	170	198	92	290	57	30	87	375	172	547
“ 20th.	110	52	162	191	83	274	58	25	83	359	160	519
“ 27th.	116	57	173	197	98	295	57	25	82	370	180	550
February 3d.	112	61	173	198	86	284	57	25	82	367	172	539

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TABLE XXXVII.—The State Primary Pupils—Concluded.

WEEK, (Ending.)	TUESDAY.			MONDAY.			WEDNESDAY.			AGGREGATE.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1886.													
February 10th,	107	45	152	195	91	286	65	27	92	367	163	530	
" 17th,	111	41	152	196	88	284	63	26	89	370	155	525	
" 24th,	104	39	143	188	84	272	63	25	88	855	148	503	
March 3d,	111	41	152	187	92	279	62	25	87	360	158	518	
" 10th,	116	49	165	181	84	265	64	25	89	361	158	519	
" 17th,	109	53	162	178	80	258	63	25	88	350	158	508	
" 24th,	110	51	161	170	80	250	65	25	90	345	156	501	
" 31st,	115	52	167	161	76	237	65	24	89	341	152	493	
April 7th,	112	56	168	155	64	219	64	23	87	331	143	474	
" 14th,	97	47	144	166	64	230	12	24	36	275	135	410	
" 21st,	96	44	140	160	71	231	12	23	35	268	138	406	
" 28th,	94	49	143	158	58	216	11	22	33	263	129	392	
May 5th,	91	47	138	147	58	205	11	21	32	249	126	375	
" 12th,	94	51	145	144	66	210	11	21	32	249	138	387	
" 19th,	93	52	145	147	59	206	11	21	32	251	132	383	
" 26th,	87	51	138	143	62	205	11	21	32	241	134	375	
June 2d,	84	52	136	147	67	214	12	18	30	243	137	380	
" 9th,	80	46	126	173	69	242	36	16	52	289	131	420	
" 16th,	90	48	138	161	74	235	36	16	52	287	138	425	
" 23d,	86	45	131	162	68	230	35	16	51	283	129	412	
" 30th,	85	43	128	168	73	241	15	12	27	268	128	396	
July 7th,	75	43	118	184	72	256	15	13	28	274	128	402	
" 14th,	75	46	121	173	68	241	16	12	28	264	126	390	
" 21st,	78	50	128	192	72	264	18	12	30	288	134	422	
" 28th,	84	47	131	193	71	264	•	•	•	277	118	395	

SCHOOL CHILDREN AT STATE ALMSHOUSES.

August 4th,	71	37	108	201	82	283	*	*	*	272	119	391
" 11th,	72	40	112	204	81	285	*	*	*	276	121	397
" 18th,	62	43	105	206	80	286	*	*	*	268	123	391
" 25th,	62	36	98	207	79	286	6	7	13	275	122	397
September 1st,	66	38	104	192	70	262	7	7	14	265	115	380
" 8th,	76	39	115	199	81	280	7	7	14	282	127	409
" 15th,	64	45	109	199	76	275	6	6	12	269	127	396
" 22d,	*	*	*	231	84	315	6	6	12	237	90	327
" 29th,	*	*	*	245	94	339	6	6	12	251	100	351
Average number, .	93.19	46.64	139.83	184.32	81.21	265.53	35.68	19.40	55.08	313.19	147.25	460.39

* Not stated.

NOTE ON THE PRECEDING PAUPER TABLES.—The Returns from the Towns and Cities have this year been more complete than ever before,—*every Town* having made a return of some kind. The amount given on page 371 for Outdoor Relief, is undoubtedly too small by upwards of \$30,000. Some discrepancies and apparent incongruities are explained in the Errata, preceding the Report of the Board. The average number of State Paupers at the Worcester Hospital was 113, not 143, and the average number of State Paupers for the year was consequently but 2,369.

On pages 370, and 373, the total Pauper expenses of Hampshire County as given in Tables XXXI. and XXXIII. should be \$19,964.56; the total for Middlesex County in the same tables should be \$91,022.59, and the aggregate for all the counties in each table should be \$747,961.19, instead of \$746,159.68,—the expenses at Alms-houses being \$307,354.31, and expenses outside \$440,606.88.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXVIII.

A.—PAUPERS IN GENERAL.

Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers at the four Pauper Establishments for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1866.

	Nominal admissions.	ACTUAL ADMISSIONS.			ACTUAL DISCHARGES.			REMAINING.	
		Whole number.	Admitted more than once.	No. of different persons.	Whole number.	Discharged more than once.	No. of different persons.	Sept. 30, 1866.	Jan. 1, 1867.
Tewksbury, .	2,511	2,122	177	1,945	2,052	145	1,907	707	784
Monson, .	1,209	1,209	65	1,144	849	79	770	561	†660
Bridgewater, .	901	672	*	672	843	*	843	311	†363
Totals, .	4,621	4,003	242	3,761	3,744	224	3,520	1,579	1,807
Rainsford, .	318	318	6	312	418	6	412	21	None.
Totals, .	4,939	4,321	248	4,073	4,162	230	3,932	1,600	1,807

* Not classified.

† Including 426 primary pupils.

‡ Including 69 in Workhouse.

B.—INSANE AND IDIOTIC PAUPERS.

Number of the Insane, Demented and Idiotic Persons admitted to the State Almshouses for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1866.

	INSANE.			DEMENTED.			IDIOTIC.		
	No. of admissions.	Admitted more than once.	Number of different persons admitted.	No. of admissions.	Admitted more than once.	Number of different persons admitted.	No. of admissions.	Admitted more than once.	Number of different persons admitted.
Tewksbury,	64	5	59	2	—	2	21	—	21
Monson,	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Bridgewater,	20	*	20	—	—	—	8	—	8
Totals,	87	5	82	2	—	2	32	—	32

Total number of Insane, demented and idiotic persons admitted, . 116

Whole number of these classes supported during the year, about, . 400

* Not classified.

STATE AND TOWN PAUPERS.

C.—PAUPERS OF THE STATE AND OF THE TOWNS.

TABLE XXXIX.—PRESENT NUMBER OF STATE AND TOWN PAUPERS.

The Number of State Paupers remaining in the different Institutions on the 30th of September in each year since 1856, together with the Number of Town Paupers at the same dates.

1.—STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Tewksbury,	751	822	685	628	974	776	633	649	637	707
Bridgewater,	598	525	494	481	764	560	536	485	482	311
Monson,	638	565	495	519	596	596	570	620	541	*561
Totals,	1,987	1,912	1,624	1,628	2,334	1,932	1,739	1,754	1,660	1,579
Rainford,	253	212	159	147	163	124	144	35	121	21
Totals,	2,240	2,124	1,783	1,775	2,497	2,056	1,883	1,789	1,781	1,600

2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

Worcester,	119	86	87	130	156	139	175	116	91	129
Taunton,	—	139	175	196	243	271	238	186	152	147
Northampton,	—	176	153	221	216	232	248	216	235	272
Totals,	—	401	415	547	615	692	661	518	478	548
Grand Totals,	—	2,525	2,197	2,822	3,112	2,748	2,544	2,307	2,259	2,148
Supported by Towns,	—	—	—	4,046	4,752	4,036	3,779	3,507	3,851	3,881
In all,	—	—	—	6,868	7,864	6,784	6,323	5,814	6,110	*6,029

* Includes State Primary School pupils, 385 in number.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XL.—SUMMARY OF PAUPERISM.

Showing the relative Numbers and Cost of State and Town Paupers fully supported, for the year ending September 30, 1866.

	Whole number of paupers fully supported.	Fully supported, Sept. 30 1866.	Average number.	Admitted during the year.	Died during the year.	Whole cost of full support, (approximate.)	Whole cost of supervision.	Average weekly cost.	Average weekly cost of supervision.
State Paupers,	6,206	†2,148	2,369	3,947	540	\$295,000 00	\$55,000 00	\$2 39	\$0 45
Town Paupers in Almshouses, .	4,555	2,958	3,004	1,709	228	310,000 00	90,582 63	1 99	56
Town Paupers out of Almshouses,	1,160	923	*1,000	312	83	130,000 00	30,000 00	2 50	57
Whole Number of Town Paupers,	5,715	3,881	*4,004	2,021	311	440,000 00	120,582 63	2 11	57
Total,	11,921	6,029	*6,373	5,908	851	\$735,000 00	\$175,582 63	\$2 22	\$0 56

* Approximate.

† Deducting the Primary School pupils, 1,768.

Adding to the above sums, the cost of Out-door Relief in the Towns and Cities, (about \$308,000 by my estimate, the amount given on page 371 being manifestly too small,) we have a total expenditure of more than a *million of dollars* for State and Town Paupers.

EXPENSES FOR FIFTY-TWO YEARS.

PART THIRD.—THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

A.—Expenses.

TABLE XLL.—GENERAL VIEW.

Showing what the State has paid for Construction and for Current Expenses of Twenty-One Institutions since 1815, and what has been the Average Yearly Expense of each Institution to the State.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total Cost in Construction to the State.	Total Cost in Current Expenses to the State.	Number of Years.	Yearly Average Cost.
State Prison,* . . .	\$710,000 00	\$249,482 99	52	\$4,797 67 •
Hartford Asylum, . .	—	294,530 34	48	6,136 05
Mass. General Hospital,	40,000 00	—	48	—
Worcester Hospital, . .	152,000 00	465,082 08	33.62	13,833 49
Blind Asylum, . . .	50,000 00†	329,000 00†	35	9,400 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	25,000 00	62,500 00	30	2,083 33
Westborough School, . .	210,000 00	632,486 03	17.9	35,334 43
Idiot School, . . .	32,000 00	120,250 00	18	6,680 55
Taunton Hospital, . . .	217,000 00	350,399 28	12.48	28,076 78
Rainsford I. Hospital, . .	103,228 00	331,660 61	12.38	26,790 03
Tewksbury Almshouse,	140,000 00	677,634 88	12.42	54,559 81
Monson Almshouse, . . .	106,000 00	517,671 61	12.42	41,680 48
Bridgewater Almshouse,	101,000 00	432,104 09	12.42	34,790 99
Lancaster School, . . .	43,500 00	154,660 50	10.1	15,312 92
Northampton Hospital,	360,000 00	276,818 04	8.12	34,090 89
School Ships, . . .	72,000 00	182,064 36	6.25	29,130 30
Washingtonian Home, . .	—	31,000 00	8	3,875 00
Disch'd Soldiers' Home,	—	47,000 00	4	11,750 00
Temporary Asylum, . .	—	5,000 00	2	2,500 00
New England Hospital,	5,000 00	—	1	—
Home for the Friendless,	—	2,000 00	1	2,000 00
Totals, . . .	\$2,866,728 00	\$5,161,344 81	52	\$99,256 63

* Opened in 1804.

† Approximate.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLII.—EXPENSES OF THE STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

Showing the Amount drawn from the Treasury for Current Expenses, the Average Number, and the Average Weekly Cost, according to two Computations, since 1854, at the three State Almshouses and Rainford Hospital.

I.—TEWKSBURY.

YEARS.	Current Expenses, (whole sum drawn from Treasury.)	Average Number.	Average Weekly Cost.	Current Expenses, (as reported.)	Average Weekly Cost.	Average Cost to the State, with Inter- est added.	Average Weekly Cost, as reported, with Interest added.
1854, .	\$28,043 15	705	\$1.80.8	\$20,374 68	\$0.94.5	\$1.51.8	\$1.15.5
1855, .	57,887 21	838	1.81.6	47,624 52	1.09.8	1.42.8	1.20.5
1856, .	52,469 03	831	1.21.4	44,866 16	1.04	1.32.8	1.15.8
1857, .	*38,019 21	770	1.23.3	34,211 44	1.06	1.39.6	1.22.3
1858, .	*48,495 43	940	1.07	48,845 23	1.08	1.19	1.20
1859, .	49,186 56	779	1.19	38,594 61	.95	1.33.8	1.09.8
1860, .	48,174 06	668	1.88.7	40,279 17	1.15	1.56	1.32.3
1861, .	53,183 91	900	1.18.5	46,236 31	.98.8	1.25.7	1.11
1862, .	46,412 79	913	.97.7	49,197 77	1.03.6	1.09.8	1.15.7
1863, .	49,446 49	787	1.29	35,284 07	.92.1	1.44.6	1.07.7
1864, .	49,739 09	738	1.88.8	33,375 33	.87.5	1.55.1	1.03.8
1865, .	81,207 11	732	2.16	64,076 92	1.08.3	2.35.7	1.88
1866, .	75,970 85	717	2.03.7	69,208 37	1.85.6	2.26.2	2.08.1
Totals, .	\$677,684 89	793	\$1.32.3	\$572,194 58	\$1.11.7	\$1.49	\$1.28.4

II.—MONSON.

1854-58, .	\$205,648 06	657	\$1.35.5	\$174,134 43	\$1.14	\$1.50	\$1.28.2
1859, .	32,937 93	581	1.09	32,137 66	1.06	1.27	1.24
1860, .	34,957 40	570	1.18	29,376 84	1.03.2	1.36.6	1.21.8
1861, .	34,971 65	590	1.14	31,187 52	1.03.4	1.32.4	1.21.8
1862, .	35,322 75	649	1.04	33,563 25	.99.3	1.21.1	1.16.4
1863, .	34,669 95	601	1.11	33,348 53	1.06.5	1.30	1.25.5
1864, .	42,236 46	557	1.45.8	29,817 39	1.03	1.66.3	1.23.5
1865, .	48,696 26	605	1.55	33,839 44	1.07.5	1.76.7	1.29.2
1866, .	48,231 15	543	1.70.8	50,638 17	1.79.2	1.95	2.03.4
Totals, .	\$517,671 61	612	\$1.31	\$448,043 23	\$1.12	\$1.48	\$1.29

* Estimated.

STATE PAUPER EXPENSES SINCE 1854.

TABLE XLII.—*Expenses of Pauper Establishments.*—Concluded.

III.—BRIDGEWATER.

YEARS.	Current Expenses, (whole sum drawn from Treasury.)	Average Number.	Average Weekly Cost.	Current Expenses, (as reported.)	Average Weekly Cost.	Average Cost to the State, with Inter- est added.	Average Weekly Cost, as reported, with Interest added.
1854, .	\$14,878 10	382	\$1.27.7	\$12,218 47	\$1.04.8	\$1.49.7	\$1.26.8
1855, .	30,613 40	541	1.08.8	27,694 70	.98.4	1.25.1	1.14.7
1856, .	33,611 61	557	1.16	31,860 40	1.10	1.32.8	1.26.8
1857, .	29,027 08	597	1.20.1	29,601 68	1.14	1.35	1.29
1858, .	42,314 77	770	1.05.7	40,840 80	1.02	1.19.3	1.15.6
1859, .	33,380 64	604	1.06.3	31,728 91	1.01	1.24	1.18.8
1860, .	31,109 94	579	1.03.3	29,458 65	.98	1.21.9	1.16.6
1861, .	34,163 54	631	1.04.1	32,955 61	1	1.21.9	1.17.8
1862, .	32,920 79	708	.89.4	25,552 69	.69.4	1.05.1	.85.1
1863, .	31,214 23	608	.98.7	22,232 16	.70.2	1.17.4	.88.9
1864, .	34,298 17	560	1.17.8	26,940 62	.90.7	1.39.8	1.12.7
1865, .	43,958 66	582	1.46	39,343 20	1.30	1.65.9	1.49.9
1866, .	40,613 16	482	1.62	41,363 74	1.65	1.85.9	1.88.9
Totals, .	\$432,104 09	590	\$1.13.4	\$391,791 63	\$1.02.7	\$1.31.8	\$1.21.1
Totals,*.	\$1,627,410 59	1,995	\$1.26.3	\$1,412,029 44	\$1.09.5	\$1.38.3	\$1.21.5

IV.—RAINSFORD ISLAND.

1854, .	\$22,618 26	168	\$4.20	\$22,618 26	\$4.20	} 3.16	\$3.16
1855, .	33,993 60	206	3.17	33,993 60	3.17		
1856, .	32,838 75	220	2.88	32,838 75	2.88		
1857, .	24,366 49	250	2.50	24,366 49	2.50		
1858, .	26,500 41	236	2.16	26,500 41	2.16	} 3.75	8.45
1859, .	22,878 11	171	2.56	22,190 27	2.48		
1860, .	23,500 00	169	2.67	23,002 14	2.62		
1861, .	25,000 00	159	3.02	24,614 15	2.98		
1862, .	21,186 77	155	2.63	19,490 74	2.42	} 6.89	5.84
1863, .	20,000 00	116	3.31	19,688 08	3.26		
1864, .	23,511 64	88	5.13	20,979 02	4.58		
1865, .	23,964 65	68	6.78	22,000 00	6.22		
1866, .	31,301 93	101	5.96	33,000 00	6.28	7.14	7.46
Totals, .	\$331,660 61	153	\$3.37	\$325,281 91	\$3.03	\$3.97	\$3.63
Totals,†.	\$1,959,071 20	2,148	\$1.41	\$1,737,811 35	\$1.25.3	\$1.68	\$1.42

* Totals for the three Almshouses.

† Totals for the four Pauper Establishments.

Adding to the aggregate of the first column the sum of \$898,553.69, paid for the support of State patients in the Lunatic Hospitals, we have a total of \$2,857,624.89, drawn from the Treasury in thirteen years, for the support of an average of 2,600 State Paupers.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLIII.—*Current Expenses of the Lunatic Hospitals since 1854, in money drawn from the State Treasury.*

YEARS.	WORCESTER.	TAUNTON.	NORTHAMPTON.	Average number State Patients.
	Cost to the State.	Cost to the State.	Cost to the State.	
1854, . . .	\$19,108 84	\$13,225 00	—	—
1855, . . .	14,805 11	10,004 93	—	—
1856, . . .	15,661 38	14,821 03	—	—
1857, . . .	23,610 84	15,944 04	—	225
1858, . . .	25,760 31	26,120 16	\$9,859 69	345
1859, . . .	25,818 54	28,546 00	26,497 33	430
1860, . . .	18,192 54	27,916 29	25,329 61	551
1861, . . .	21,348 65	25,000 00	25,200 00	625
1862, . . .	19,343 34	38,170 37	29,841 84	731
1863, . . .	26,989 38	40,469 96.	32,886 50	688
1864, . . .	*26,951 96	38,292 64	43,860 82	589
1865, . . .	24,517 23	33,317 32	41,135 90	504
1866, . . .	19,728 25	28,571 54	42,206 35	526
Total, . .	\$281,336 37	\$340,399 28	\$276,818 04	440

* Includes \$4,000 appropriated for Aqueduct.

REFORM SCHOOL EXPENSES SINCE 1856.

TABLE XLIV.—EXPENSES OF REFORMATORIES.

Showing the Current Expenses of Lancaster School, as compared with Westborough and the School Ship, since 1856.

1.—LANCASTER.

YEARS.	Whole No. Admitted.	Average Number.	Sum drawn from State Treasury.	Current Expenses, as reported.	First Average Weekly Cost.	Second Average Weekly Cost.
1856-7,* .	99	56	} \$99,871 64 }	\$15,922 94	—	\$4.99
1858, . .	22	94		12,859 83	—	2.65
1859, . .	40	98		12,311 77	—	2.41
1860, . .	49	114		13,871 67	—	2.21
1861, . .	32	126		12,971 24	—	1.98
1862, . .	35	140		15,541 61	—	1.94
1863, . .	69	137	} 18,000 00 }	14,645 26	—	2.05
1864, . .	64	140		18,133 00	\$2.47.2	2.49
1865, . .	54	140		17,378 01	1.65.8	2.39
1866, . .	75	144		20,975 95	3.66	2.80
Totals, .	523	117	\$157,274 81	\$154,611 28	\$2.55	\$2.51

2.—WESTBOROUGH.

1857,† . .	870	580.5	\$38,500 00	\$48,921 91	\$1.52.8	\$2.05
1858, . .	271	589.8	44,000 00	47,578 63	1.43.4	1.55
1859, . .	198	558.7	44,000 00	44,405 13	1.51.4	1.53
1860, . .	26	443.4	39,364 56	47,634 72	1.70.7	2.06
1861, . .	54	273.5	31,500 24	37,761 90	2.21.4	2.65
1862, . .	195	267.7	30,261 24	33,753 28	2.17.3	2.42
1863, . .	175	322.6	36,864 83	42,790 52	2.19.7	2.55
1864, . .	114	323.5	54,651 41	58,732 26	3.24.7	3.49
1865, . .	100	325.1	50,933 84	58,305 50	3.01.3	3.44.8
1866, . .	145	325.5	53,288 51	56,090 66	3.14.0	3.31.3
Totals, .	2,148	400	\$423,364 63	\$475,974 41	\$2.07.1	\$2.32.8

* 13 months.

† 10 months.

† According to the Annual Reports of the School this sum should be but \$90,942.91. In this disagreement I have not thought it advisable to divide the sum into yearly payments, since these do not vary much from the "Current Expenses." My figures are taken from the Auditor's Reports.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLIV.—*Expenses of Reformatories—Concluded.*

3.—THE SCHOOL SHIP.

YEARS.	Whole No. Admitted.	Average Number.	Sum drawn from State Treasury.	Current Expenses, as reported.	First Average Weekly Cost.	Second Average Weekly Cost.
1860,* . .	58	†50	\$8,000 00	\$5,284 17	\$12.31	\$8.13
1861, . .	123	†100	25,000 00	21,995 88	4.81	4.03
1862, . .	257	†136	20,298 32	21,768 52	2.87	3.08
1863, . .	183	151.12	20,876 68	21,213 15	2.59	2.70
1864, . .	192	147.09	28,790 76	28,392 52	3.74	3.69
1865, . .	165	160.5	34,725 09	35,535 49	4.16	4.27
1866, . .	242	218	44,873 51	42,701 53	3.96	3.76
Totals, .	1,220	147	\$182,064 36	\$176,891 26	—	—

* 3 months.

† Approximate.

TABLE XLV.—*Expenses of the Blind Asylum and Idiot School since their foundation.*

YEARS.	IDIOT SCHOOL.		BLIND ASYLUM.	
	State Appropriation paid.	Total Current Expenses.	State Appropriation paid.	Probable Current Expenses.
1848-1854,	\$22,500 00	\$33,052 26	*\$218,273 91	†\$500,000 00
1855, . .	30,000 00	7,091 59	10,500 00	30,388 92
1856, . .	5,000 00	7,457 69	12,000 00	19,247 36
1857, . .	7,500 00	10,221 22	12,000 00	30,796 86
1858, . .	7,500 00	8,861 30	12,000 00	25,053 87
1859, . .	11,500 00	6,414 30	12,000 00	22,807 71
1860, . .	7,500 00	9,624 71	12,000 00	22,455 08
1861, . .	12,000 00	11,380 81	12,000 00	22,264 84
1862, . .	9,000 00	10,489 55	15,000 00	31,073 73
1863, . .	9,000 00	11,056 88	12,000 00	25,695 26
1864, . .	6,750 00	15,787 61	16,000 00	31,329 42
1865, . .	12,000 00	13,940 58	16,000 00	32,220 59
1866, . .	12,000 00	14,282 90	16,000 00	34,427 12
Totals, .	\$152,250 00	\$159,861 40	\$378,773 91	\$827,760 76

* From 1831 to 1854, including Construction Expenses.

† Approximate.

EXPENSES AT THE HARTFORD ASYLUM.

TABLE XLVI.—EXPENSES AT HARTFORD.

Showing the number of Pupils supported by Massachusetts annually received into the Asylum at Hartford, and also the number actually in attendance in each and every year, from 1819 to 1867.

YEARS.	Number of Pupils received.	Number of Pupils in attendance.	Am't paid from State Treasury.	YEARS.	Number of Pupils received.	Number of Pupils in attendance.	Am't paid from State Treasury.
1819, .	19	19	*	1844, .	17	36	\$4,072 45
1820, .	3	20	*	1845, .	11	46	5,209 22
1821, .	4	21	*	1846, .	21	50	5,751 22
1822, .	—	25	*	1847, .	18	62	7,337 56
1823, .	6	25	*	1848, .	15	75	7,879 68
1824, .	6	21	*	1849, .	12	72	8,155 08
1825, .	39	24	*	1850, .	11	73	8,205 58
1826, .	7	49	*	1851, .	8	69	7,892 05
1827, .	7	55	*	1852, .	19	74	9,726 96
1828, .	8	54	*	1853, .	8	68	7,567 41
1829, .	10	54	*	1854, .	15	71	7,309 24
1830, .	8	51	*	1855, .	15	77	7,752 77
1831, .	7	37	\$6,742 25.	1856, .	13	81	8,909 33
1832, .	9	38	2,091 08	1857, .	9	68	7,823 81
1833, .	11	38	4,164 26	1858, .	18	78	7,844 10
1834, .	12	39	3,877 93	1859, .	16	80	8,244 71
1835, .	3	40	5,814 17	1860, .	7	80	8,466 01
1836, .	12	40	1,850 00	1861, .	14	79	8,691 00
1837, .	6	41	5,781 19	1862, .	16	81	8,717 92
1838, .	8	42	4,429 26	1863, .	10	86	9,827 20
1839, .	4	46	3,286 74	1864, .	—	87	11,446 76
1840, .	9	31	1,873 06	1865, .	—	87	16,012 41
1841, .	3	35	3,434 69	1866, .	—	95	17,244 14
1842, .	4	31	3,127 55				\$294,530 84
1843, .	12	24	2,907 26				

* Previous to 1831 about \$45,000.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLVII.—*Showing the No. of Admissions, Approximate Average Number, and the Cost in each year of the Washingtonian Home.*

YEARS.	Number Admitted.	Average Number.	Total Expense.	Received from the State.
1851-1858, . .	300	80	†	‡
1859,	250	18	*\$5,234 96	\$3,000 00
1860,	276	—	†	3,000 00
1861,	180	*25	6,717 81	5,000 00
1862,	192	—	6,159 39	3,000 00
1863,	234	*25	6,398 44	3,000 00
1864,	251	*20	8,104 48	4,000 00
1865,	270	*20	9,903 81	4,500 00
1866,	349	25	16,276 17	5,500 00
Totals, . . .	2,302	—	\$58,795 06	\$31,000 00

* Approximate.

† No return.

‡ Nothing.

TABLE XLVIII.—INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

Showing the Sum paid by the State, the Number of Beneficiaries, etc.

	Whole No. aided by the State.	Average No.	Paid by the State for Current Expenses.	Total Current Expenses.
The Hartford Asylum, . .	†110	95	\$17,244 14	*\$25,000 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary, . .	3,371	†30	3,500 00	11,301 53
Blind Asylum,	147	123	19,000 00	34,427 12
Idiot School,	93	70	12,000 00	14,282 90
The Washingtonian Home, .	349	25	5,500 00	16,276 17
Discharged Soldiers' Home, .	—	†90	18,000 00	18,888 72
Temporary Asylum, . . .	81	†15	2,500 00	3,112 20
Home for the Friendless, . .	—	†15	2,000 00	†4,000 00
Agency for Discharged Convicts, .	†130	—	1,807 25	2,777 82
Total,	—	463	\$81,551 39	\$130,066 46

* For teaching and supporting Massachusetts pupils 42 weeks. † Approximate.

INSANITY IN THE STATE

B.—General Statistics.

TABLE XLIX.—INSANITY IN THE STATE.

I.

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, etc., at all the Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane in Massachusetts, for the Year ending September 30, 1866.

1865-66.	McLean Asylum.	Worcester.	Taunton.	Northampton.	South Boston.	Ipswich.	Total.
Admitted,	99	289	208	186	77	23	832
Whole number within the year,	291	680	551	488	258	57	2,273†
Discharged,	88	249	210	83	78	14	722
Recovered,	44	89	78	24	25	4	264
Improved,	16	95	26	20	15	1	173
Not improved,	4	25	66*	8	15	3	121
Died,	24	40	40	31	23	6	164
Average Number,	194	368.6	355	370.35	177.82	40.23	1,512.00

* Includes 2 eloped.

† Excluding duplicates, about 2,200.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLIX.—*Insanity in the State—Concluded.*

II.

Showing by whom the Patients admitted will probably be Supported.

1865-66. SUPPORTED BY	McLEAN ASYLUM.			WORCESTER.			TAUNTON.			NORTHAMPTON.			SOUTH BOSTON.			IPSWICH.			TOTALS.			Whole No. in Hospital during the year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
State, .	—	—	—	63	62	125	63	62	125	30	36	66	—	1	1	—	—	—	156	161	317	764
Towns, .	—	—	—	42	33	75	34	23	57	9	6	15	26	14	40	9	6	15	120	82	202	*675
Individuals,	49	50	99	58	31	89	12	14	26	36	19	55	14	22	36	6	2	8	175	138	313	*802
Totals, .	49	50	99	163	126	289	109	99	208	75	61	136	40	37	77	15	8	23	451	381	832	*2241

* Approximate.

There are no other Lunatic Hospitals or Asylums in Massachusetts than those mentioned above, except the State Asylum at Tewksbury, which was not formally opened until October 1, 1866. Probably about 30 Massachusetts patients have been treated in Hospitals out of the State. The whole number of insane persons in the above named establishments and in the State and Town Almshouses during the year, was probably about 2,900; the average number not less than 2,200.

JUVENILE REFORMATORIES.

TABLE L.—PUPILS IN REFORMATORIES.

I.—NUMBER, AGE, SEX, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Admitted in 1866.	Discharged in 1866.	Remaining, Oct. 1, 1866.	Whole No. during the year.	Average No.	Whole number of boys.	Whole number of girls.	Admitted under 10 years old.	Admitted between 10 and 14.	Admitted over 14.	No. indentured or placed out.
Westborough,	*190	170	332	502	325.5	502	-	25	124	41	116
Lancaster, .	†75	69	140	207	144	-	207	5	30	41	51
School Ship, .	‡258	156	271	424	218	424	-	-	33	228	65
Boston H. of Reformation,	119	163	188	351	207	305	46	14	77	26	-
Totals, .	\$642	558	931	1,484	894.5	1,231	253	44	264	336	232

* Of these only 146 were new comers.

† Of these only 59 were new comers.

‡ Of these only 242 were new comers.

§ Seven must be deducted for transfers.

II.—NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Natives admitted.	Foreigners admitted.	Of native parentage.	Of foreign parentage.	Father living.	Father living.	Mother living.	Father intemperate.	Mother intemperate.	Had been previously committed.
Westborough, .	*175	10	62	83	95	109	122	66	21	55
Lancaster, .	74	1	37	38	20	30	-	-	-	16
School Ship, .	222	37	98	161	119	-	-	-	-	114
Boston House of Reformation, .	*97	17	11	108	†86	-	-	-	-	13
Totals, .	568	65	208	390	320	-	-	-	-	198

* 5 not stated.

† Imperfect.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE L.—*Pupils in Reformatories*—Concluded.

III.—COST, EARNINGS, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Average weekly cost.	Average earnings of pupils.	Hours of labor.	Hours in school.	Average number of pupils to each teacher.
Westborough, . . .	\$3.13	\$15.00	6	4	40
Lancaster, . . .	2.80	3.70	6	4	29
School Ship, . . .	3.52	Nothing.	6	3	109
Boston H. of Reformation, .	3.25	—	5	5	50
Totals, . . .	\$3.25	—	—	—	—

IV.—AGE, TIME SPENT IN SCHOOL, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Greatest age of any pupil now in school, October 1, 1866.	Average age when received.	Average age when discharged.	Longest time in the school of those discharged in 1865-1866, (years.)	Average time in school of those discharged in 1865, (years.)
Westborough, . . .	17+	12.3	14.82	4.83	2.25
Lancaster, . . .	18+	13.2	15.92	1.86	1.20
School Ship, . . .	18+	15.3	16.16	2.32	.89
Boston House of Reformation, . . .	20+	11.94	12.9	6.93	1.28
Totals, . . .	20+	13.45	14.76	6.93	1.18

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72881

1866

NAME _____

DATE DUE

A black and white photograph of an open notebook. The left page is ruled with horizontal lines. The right page is mostly covered by a large, dark, textured shape that resembles a splash or a large, stylized letter 'P'. The shape has a rough, irregular edge and a mottled interior texture. The notebook is positioned diagonally across the frame.

